

Weather Forecasts

Victoria and vicinity: Winds mostly easterly and southerly, chiefly cloudy with showers tonight or Monday.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, chiefly cloudy with rain, stationary or higher temperature.

The Daily Colonist.

Colonist Telephones

Business Office 21
Circulation 13
Job Printing 157
Editorial Rooms 89

VOL. CVII, NO. 277

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1912

FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

CALI SUCCEEDS FOUR-DAY BATTLE

Reliable Information Is Lacking as to How the Two Sides Stand at This Stage of the Conflict

GREEK FLEET FORMS EXTENSIVE BLOCKADE

From Constantinople Comes Report of Turning of the Enemy's Flank—Adrianople Surrounded

LONDON, Nov. 2.—After the four days' decisive battle of the war there is calm for a few hours, and no news comes from the field of the recent fighting.

Constantinople officials still refuse to permit messages to be sent out of the capital. How far the Ottoman army will be able to pull itself together, and whether it will make a stand in the forts outside of Constantinople, are questions unanswered.

The Serbian advance toward Salonica continues. The Greeks claim to be pushing steadily forward, but the Turkish messages insist that the Greek army has met with a repulse; that the crown prince has run away and that the Greek position is precarious.

Adrianople and Salonica are surrounded by enemies. The Turkish army in Macedonia is cut off on all sides. Serbians hold all of Old Serbia and are administering the government from the ancient capital of Uscup. Reports of massacres by the retreating Turks with barbarous details, are being up.

Diplomacy has done nothing in the direction of stopping or limiting the war. The Powers now await the expected final battle which will force the Turk to his knees. The allies proclaim their determination to hold all they can conquer. European sentiment—certainly British sentiment—appears to endorse their ambitions. If Austrian interests can be arranged.

Rumors are plentiful

SOFIA, Nov. 2.—Persistent rumors of the fall of Adrianople caused great crowds to assemble around the war office throughout the day. There were also reports that the Bulgarians had captured six Turkish trains near Demotica. No official confirmation of any of these reports could be obtained.

Bulgarian aviators have made a number of flights over Adrianople, and the latest authentic information is that the bombardment of the city continues.

King Ferdinand visited today the heights of Yuracha, from which he viewed the battlefield and forts around Adrianople. Subsequently he proceeded over the advanced position. Everywhere the king was cheered by the troops. The royal train stopped at Mustapha Pasha, where the king attended a thanksgiving service for the Bulgarian victory before Lule-Burgas.

It is reported that the Bulgarians surrounded Torgut Shekit Pasha and a Turkish division on the heights east of Serai. After desperate fighting the Turks broke the Bulgarian circle and fled to Chatalja. In the battle of Lule-Burgas the Bulgarians captured eighty cannons and 150 wagons of ammunition.

Fifteen Thousand Surrender

BELGRADE, Nov. 2.—The notorious brigand, Issa Boletintz, according to reports, has surrendered with 15,000 recruits to the Serbian authorities at

TODAY'S SUMMARY

- 1—Calm Succeeds Four-Day Battle. Deprecates Any Talk of War.
- 2—Telegraphic News.
- 3—How Minority is Satisfied.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Mr. George Reid.
- 6—News of the City.
- 7—News of the Country.
- 8—In Woman's Possession.
- 9—Sport.
- 10—Much Building Is Going on in Canada.
- 11—Advice to Speakers.
- 12—Real Estate.
- 13—Real Estate.
- 14—Judgment Has Been Reserved.
- 15—Marine.
- 16—Weller Bros's Adv.
- 17—Scientific Research.
- 18—Safe Survivor in the Rigging.
- 19—Wallace & Clarke's Adv.
- 20—Profit From the War Handmade One.
- 21—Joe Bailey Is Back of Town.
- 22—General News.
- 23—Armed Assault Foes of the Air.
- 24—David Spencer's Adv.



PRISON REFORM IN AUSTRALIA

'Give Him a Chance' Policy Proves Beneficial—Twenty-Six Jails Close Down in New South Wales

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 2.—At the annual meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Society, some remarkable figures were given by the minister of justice, Mr. Hall. He said:

'Within the last few years the government has closed twenty-six prisons in the state for the reason that there were no prisoners to fill them, and that twenty-six included such big prisons as Hermitas and Trial Bay, while only one new prison had been opened—the Long Bay reformatory. In 1895, when there was less than one million people in New South Wales, there were over 2500 prisoners in the jails; now, when there is a population of 1,800,000, there were less than half the number of people in the prisons than there was in 1895.'

Lord Chelmsford, state governor, who presided, also quoted interesting figures taken from the books of the Prisoners' Aid Society.

'Out of 350 applications during the past year, 245 people discharged from jail had been assisted, and 131 of them found employment, only one out of that last number coming back into the clutches of the law. It was remarkable that in ten and a half years only 324 out of 2850 people assisted again broke the law. Since its inception the association has aided 4871 first offenders.'

'It was a great thing for New South Wales that she had a law which enabled men to be released on licence and given a chance to lead a decent life again.'

He had noticed it again and again, and was very pleased to cite it—the trait in the Australian character which said, 'Give him a chance.' Every Australian was anxious to give a man a chance, and so there seemed to him never to be wanting people ready to come forward to aid men who had fallen.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO

Refugees Arriving at El Paso Tell of Unsettled State of Affairs

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 2.—Refugees arriving here today say conditions remain unsettled below the border at this point. Antonio Rojas has about 600 rebel camp followers in the American settlement of Pachedo. The refugees came from the various Mormon colonies and other American settlements in the Casas Grandes district.

Work was begun today in reconstructing the Mexico-Northwestern Railway, on which road the rebels have burned sixty bridges between Juarez and Casas Grandes. American railway officials agreed to attempt to rebuild the road again on a promise that full protection would be given. All railway traffic below this point has been partially destroyed.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL

President Taft and Prominent Politicians Attend Burial of Mr. James S. Sherman

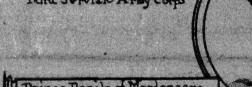
UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—With simple but impressive ceremonies, the body of Vice-President James S. Sherman was laid away this afternoon in a crypt, within a beautiful mausoleum in Forest Hill cemetery. Under a canvas covering that served as a shield against a chill November wind were gathered the Sherman family, President Taft, members of his cabinet, justices of the supreme court, senators and members of the House of Representatives and a few intimate friends and business associates of the vice-president, while without was a throng that stood reverently until the strains of 'Asleep in Jesus,' by a male chorus, had died away.



General Vukotic, Montenegrin Army.



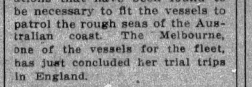
General Zivkovich, Second Serbian Army Corps.



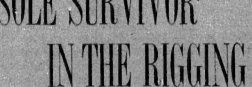
General Boza Yaskovich, Third Serbian Army Corps.



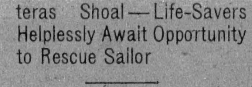
Prince Danilo of Montenegro, Commander in Chief Montenegrin Army.



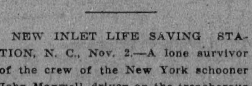
Ali Pasha, General Officer, Southern Army.



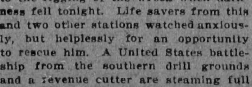
Lord Roberts, Commander in Chief, British India.



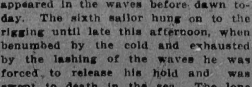
General Savoff, New General of Bulgarian Army.



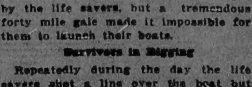
S. E. Abdullah Pasha, Com. Army of Adrianople.



Mahmud Shekik Pasha, Com. Turkish Troops on Serbian Frontier.



S. K. Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War.



Ali Pasha, General Officer, Southern Army.



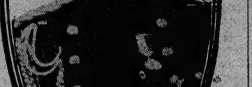
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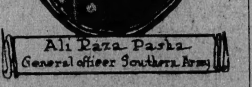
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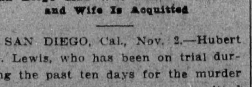
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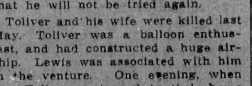
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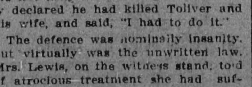
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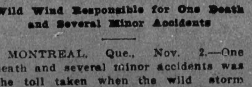
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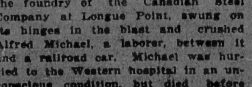
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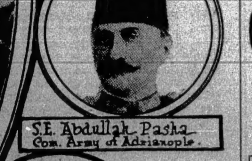
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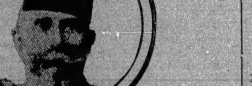
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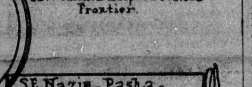
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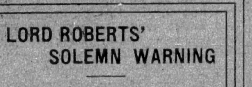
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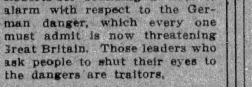
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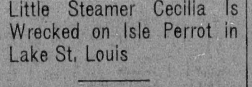
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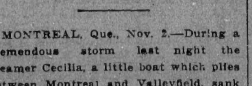
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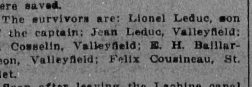
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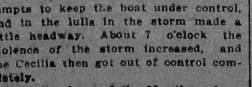
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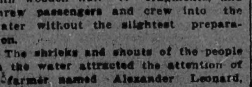
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CONSTRUCTION IS PROCEEDING

Party of Canadian Northern Pacific Officials Make Trip Over Line Being Built—Progress Good—Game Plentiful

The information that the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company would complete within the present season the location of its Island line, as far as the act authorizes it to do so, was vouchsafed to a 'Colonist' representative yesterday by one of the local officials, who, with a number of others connected with the road, has returned to the capital after making an extensive tour, taking in practically all the fields of operation between the city and Port Alberni, Cowichan Lake district and Campbell river. The trip was made by motor.

The contractors on the 'B' division of the Alberni canal section have already organized two excellent camps, one of which, known as headquarters, is located about three miles south of Franklin Creek. It is in this same section that it has been found necessary to remove the government telegraph line, and work upon that project is now in progress. It being impossible to start clearing the right-of-way until the telegraph is placed at a safe distance.

The extent of the line that will have to be removed immediately is about six miles, and with the further location of the line in the direction of Port Alberni, it may be necessary to divert another stretch, although in the meantime it is impossible to state that authoritatively. The points of the line between which the location is in question are China Creek and Port Alberni. Immediately the first six miles of the line are removed and reconstructed at a safe distance, the work of clearing the right-of-way will be commenced, and arrangements have been made for the organizing of a large staff of laborers.

The month of November is likely to see a great change in the aspect of the line in that vicinity. So far, the difficulty of getting suitable men has hampered the contractors somewhat, but it is understood that this has to some extent been got over, and that things will move much more rapidly in the construction camps than they have done hitherto.

ONLY FOUR SURVIVORS OF THE DISASTER

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 2.—During a tremendous storm last night the steamer Cecilla, a little boat which plies between Montreal and Valleyfield, sank at Isle Perrot, Lake St. Louis. As far as can be learned at least sixteen persons were drowned, comprising men, women and children. Only four men were saved.

The survivors are: Lionel Leduc, son of the captain; Jean Leduc, Valleyfield; A. Cosnell, Valleyfield; E. H. Bullard, Valleyfield; Felix Cousineau, St. Clet.

Soon after leaving the Lachine canal and entering the lake the storm caught the frail little craft, which was of 125 tons, and began to toss it about at random. Captain Leduc made valiant attempts to keep the boat under control, and in the lulls in the storm made a little headway. About 7 o'clock the violence of the storm increased, and the Cecilla then got out of control completely.

With the force of the 55-mile-an-hour gale behind her she rushed towards the south shore and struck the rocky Isle Perrot with a force that smashed her thin wooden hull to fragments, and threw passengers and crew into the water without the slightest preparation.

The shrieks and shouts of the people in the water attracted the attention of a farmer named Alexander Leonard, a former named Alexander Leonard.

DEPRECATES ANY TALK OF WAR

Leipzig Editor, Visiting Vancouver, Says Anglo-German Rivalry Is Only of a Commercial Character

REASON FOR A LARGE STANDING ARMY

Industrial Greatness Due to Military Training—400,000 Subjects of the Kaiser Now Living in Canada

VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 2.—The great thinking class of Germans are opposed to war with Great Britain, but there, as in England, there are newspapers and soldiers who talk of a season and out of season to further their own ends. The editors are looking for a sensation to sell British papers, but it is a dangerous and unpatriotic game they are engaged in. The sober thought of the German nation is utterly opposed to war with Great Britain. I believe the feeling in England is equally against war. No matter who won it would be a deadly blow to the commercial progress of both nations and would put everything back at least 25 years.

The speaker was Court Councillor Horst Weber, editor and proprietor of The Illustrirte Zeitung, of Leipzig, Germany, who with his wife arrived in the city today.

'A few men like Lord Roberts can do a lot of good in establishing friendly relations between the two nations. Criticisms and statements like those he has been making recently incite the masses. The rivalry between the two nations is purely of a commercial nature and there is no reason why that should not be of a friendly nature. The Germans are extremely thorough in everything they undertake and that is why in some respects the German manufacturers are excelling the British and American manufacturers. Some lines, such as the manufacture of bicycles, please their customers and always cater to their tastes. Ten years ago I came to the United States to pick up pointers on the publishing business but today I think I can say without modesty that the German magazine publishers have nothing to learn from the Americans. In fact we are away ahead in color printing.'

Germany's Standing Army

'Germany has been frequently criticised because she maintains such a large standing army. Her position demands that protection. She is surrounded by nations who may at any time turn hostile. She, as well as Great Britain, must keep the trade routes open for her commerce. More than that much of the commercial and industrial greatness that Germany has attained in the past ten years is due to the military training received by her subjects. If 500 years of peace were declared among all the nations tomorrow, I should be sorry to see the military training stopped. As a large employer—I have over five hundred people on my payroll—I always give the preference to the applicant with a military training, as he is more obedient to authority and at the same time more qualified to fill an executive position when called upon to do so.'

'I believe, and the opinion is becoming general among thinking Germans and Englishmen, that Canada will become more and more a uniting element between Great Britain and Germany. There seems no reason why German enterprise should not take a prominent part in the development of Canada. There are many Germans here now and all are good citizens and prospering in their adopted country. From facts I have gathered, I am sure there are no less than 400,000 Germans in the Dominion.'

Looking Towards Canada

'The wonderful development of the Dominion of Canada in recent years has attracted the attention of the world and especially of Germany. Since the conclusion of the provisional commercial

Continued on Page 15, Col. 2.

Fifty Years Ago Today

(From The Colonist of November 3, 1862.)

Flour Mills.—We understand that two Canadian gentlemen are about making arrangements to build a large steam flour mill in this city.

Assaying Gold.—We had the pleasure the other day of witnessing the casting of two massive bars of gold in the assay office of Messrs. C. & Co. In this city the process is very simple, consisting of melting the gold in a crucible by the heat of a furnace. Messrs. C. & Co. have assayed about \$15,000 per day for the past few days.

Scarcity of Lumber.—Such is the scarcity of lumber in Victoria at the present time that a number of builders have been forced to suspend building operations. The price of the material has also kept pace with the scarcity, ordinary lumber now being \$24.00 per thousand. The cause of the small supply in this market is accounted for by the fact that the various lumbering establishments on the Sound are unable to fill the various orders of the numerous vessels loading for foreign ports, and consequently do not care to attend to the orders for the smaller craft on which we depend for a supply.

To Layton Direct.—A large canoe named the Union left Little's wharf the other day for Layton carrying about four tons of provisions, etc. The crew was put in a boat of 225 lbs.

Temperance Meeting.—The new temperance society held a meeting last evening in the Methodist church and there was a large attendance. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald presided, and the subject was 'The Temperance Cause.' A very interesting speech, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Barrett. About twenty names were added to the list of sixty names obtained at the last meeting.

"The Gift Centre"

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE"

Quoth Richard After the Battle.

Some People are Just as Keen When It Rains to Get An UMBRELLA

Just received—a very exclusive shipment of the latest Umbrella Creations, mostly with detachable handles, in plain and engraved sterling silver, chased gold filled, lovely combinations of pearl and silver, also ivory and silver.

Among them are a few of the "Broadway Close Roll"—the smartest umbrella ever shown.

Covers in either Gloria or All-Silk.

By the bye, Xmas shopping has commenced, and we're laying aside articles already. Choose your gift now.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan Ltd.

Successors to Challoner & Mitchell

Corner of Broad and View Streets

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COOK STREET

BETWEEN KING'S ROAD AND HILLSIDE AVE.
—Two very desirable residential lots.

52x230 feet. Price\$2750
113x230 feet. Price\$6000

CORNER OF COOK ST. AND HILLSIDE AVE.—A good business location. 73x90 feet. Price\$6800

BETWEEN KING'S RD. AND BAY STREET—Two splendid lots, having a frontage on Cook Street and on Blackwood Street.

50x150 feet. Price\$3000
50x122 feet. Price\$2250

In order to satisfy constant demand, we want a bigger listing of Smith Hill properties. We are in a position to satisfy our clients. Let us handle your properties.

WALLACE & CLARKE

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A BOON TO SKATERS

OUR PERFECTION ANKLE SUPPORTS

Have come to hand just at the right moment. If your ankles are weak you will find them a perfect support. If your ankles are strong, they will enable you to skate longer and with greater safety. Adjustable to all sizes. Per Pair.....\$1.25

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE

Cordon Rouge, Vintage 1900-1904

Complimentary Dinner to the RED SOX WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

MENU.

Blue Points, Stahl Style
Thomas Oliver Nunamaker Celery Engle Radishes
Consomme, a la Carrigan
Fried Native Smelts, Speaker Sauce
Lewis Cucumbers Hooper Tomatoes Yerkies Potatoes
Baked Lobster, Wood Style
Potatoes, O'Brien
Fresh Pulman Farm Chicken, a la Wagner
Jerry Peas Bradley Jelly
Sweet Potatoes, Hedient Style
Krug Punch
Salad, a la Gardner
Frozen Pudding, Cady Style
Collins Fancy Cakes Hall Bon Bons
Hendrickson Cheese Ball Crackers
Pape Coffee

G. H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

Cigars

PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Agents,

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GREAT CAMPAIGN ALMOST OVER

Mr. Roosevelt Holds Two Meetings Tomorrow—No Successor to Vice-President Sherman as Yet Chosen

OSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—"It has been a great campaign," said Mr. Roosevelt tonight. "I don't know that there has ever been a campaign like it in this country."

The work of the campaign was almost at an end, and Mr. Roosevelt gave little time today to politics. There remain only two speeches on Monday, to the "home folks" of Nassau county, which the candidate desires to make largely for sentimental reasons. On Monday afternoon he will go to Mineola by motor car. In the evening he will speak to his fellow townsmen at Oyster Bay.

Prospects in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 2.—Statements were issued from headquarters of the state Democratic and Progressive organizations tonight, in which each party claimed a certain victory in the forthcoming election. The Progressives placed their assured majority at 50,000 for the state, and the Democrats at 90,000.

No Successor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—After a conference between President Taft and several members of his cabinet and Republican senators and representatives, it was officially announced here tonight that no successor to Vice-President Sherman on the Republican ticket would be selected until after the election. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, is known to be favored by President Taft and many of the leaders.

The Wilson-Marshall parade, to have been held in New York this afternoon, but cancelled because of the funeral of Vice-President Sherman, will be held on Monday night. Thirty hands will assemble on Fifth avenue, and march up the avenue, giving an opportunity for all those who care to march to fall in behind. The floats, designed for use today, will also take part.

CALM SUCCEEDS FOUR-DAY BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

Mitrovitz. They will be permitted to return home after giving up their arms.

Main Impediments Operations
REIKA, Montenegro, Nov. 2.—Heavy rains and winds are impeding the Montenegrin operations around Scutari. The three rivers surrounding the town have overflowed, but an infantry brigade succeeded in crossing the Boyana by a narrow bridge on Friday, reinforcing the troops under Crown Prince Danilo. There was a mile of mud on either bank of the river, through which the soldiers were compelled to wade waist deep.

Opinion is divided on the stage of siege. One party demands a vigorous assault against Scutari, regardless of loss—the other wants a regular investment so that the civilian inhabitants may be spared.

An Austrian destroyer has been cruising in Montenegrin waters for the last three days between Antivari and the mouth of the Boyana river.

Extensive Blockade
ATHENS, Nov. 2.—The blockade around Epirus now extends for 140 miles. Reports say the Greeks and Servians have effected a junction and are advancing on Salonica.

It is reported that the German Emperor has sent a letter to his sister, Princess Sophie, the wife of Crown Prince Constantine, which has been communicated to the Crown Prince, congratulating the Greek army on the courage it has shown.

Dispatches from Kosani say that when the Greeks arrived at the village of Inell, a white flag was hoisted. The Greeks suspecting treachery sent forward scouts on whom the Turkish peasants opened fire. The Greeks then surrounded and burned the village. One hundred prisoners were taken and they will be tried by court-martial.

Turkish Successes
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—A telegram from Scutari dated seven days ago reports that the Montenegrins in one of their assaults against the town lost 2,000 men killed and wounded. It is reported from Kavala, on the Aegean Sea, that a Greek squadron has been sighted off Enos. The Greek warships were conveying a number of transports and it is believed a landing is contemplated.

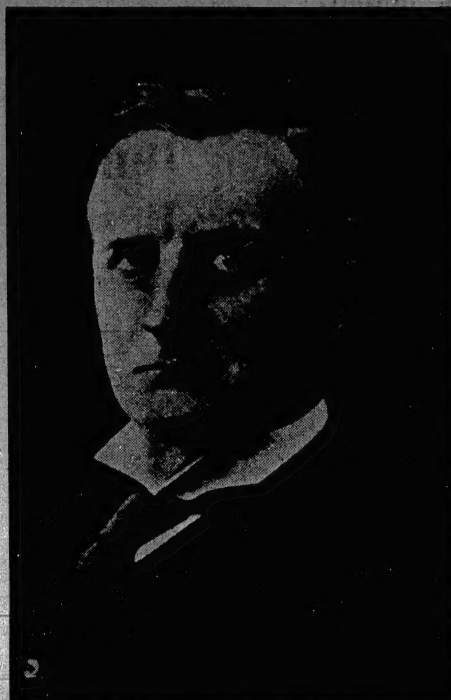
Fighting continues along the whole line in the eastern theatre of war, but no details have been made public.

It is reported that Prince Aris, who commanded the Turkish cavalry at the battle of Kirk-Kisseh, and nineteen other Turkish officers will be brought to Constantinople for trial by court-martial.

More than 3,000 wounded arrived here tonight from the Thracian plains. An official dispatch from Salonica says the Turkish forces which started from Solinica have formed a junction with the troops at Vardari, on the Vardar river. A column from Tetidale has succeeded in dislodging the Greeks, who occupied a position at Vortekoh, near Vodena, in Macedonia. Numerous prisoners and ten guns were captured. Turkish forces, according to advices, have descended from Monastir and turned the Greeks under the crown prince.

British Fleet Mobilizing
GIBRALTAR, Nov. 2.—The British cruiser Dartmouth passed here today bound for the Levant. The third battle squadron will arrive early tomorrow from England and will proceed eastward after a stay of only one hour.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Nov. 2.—AUG-



SIR EDWARD GREY

Britain's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Who is Likely to Prove a Big Factor in the Eventual Settlement of Affairs in the Balkans.

usual activity in the dockyard here is reported in a special edition of The Evening News, which says preparations are being made to get the sixth destroyer flotilla ready for sea.

The official explanation, says The News, "is that this is being done merely to be in readiness for the quarterly mobilization on Monday, but we understand the preparations are of a much more warlike nature. The actual service ratings have been recalled by notice and special messenger, and the men have been directed to proceed aboard ship by 6 o'clock this evening."

The News adds: "It is reported that the flotilla will sail tonight under sealed orders. Notices have been posted ordering all submarine men to return to their boats at once." The paper says that men on leave have been recalled by wire to other naval ports.

In Decisive Phase
VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The Vienna Reichspost this morning prints a story sent by its correspondent with the Bulgarian army, Lieut. Wagner. It is dated from the Bulgarian headquarters Thursday evening, and says:

"I have just returned with a train of wounded, after having spent three days at the front. For three days and nights I have not been out of my clothes. My poor horse could not move another step because of exhaustion. The great and final battle entered the decisive phase on Thursday morning when the Bulgarian left wing at Bunarhisar took the offensive with mighty impetuosity. The prelude to the final crash at arms was a murderous engagement, which ends very favorably for the Bulgarians, especially on their right wing at Lule-Burgas."

"On the left wing, where the Bulgarian offensive started, the Turks by taking the offensive from Serai by way of Viza against the Bulgarian left wing had attempted to meet the danger by threatening their line of retreat, owing to the Bulgarian advance by way of Tchatalja. The Turks also had succeeded in driving back the advance body of the Bulgarians beyond Karagedere and Bunarhisar."

"On Tuesday morning when the mighty Bulgarian counter-attack was started against their right wing from a line running from Ukip to Hadjifakli and Monastir, the Turks' front ranks were simply run down by a startling assault, executed with unparalleled dash, yet they succeeded in sustaining the fight by continually bringing up reserves."

"Bitter, fierce fighting raged through the day, in the course of which the Turkish main body degenerated into senseless masses without consistency or power of fighting."

Annihilating Fire
"At the same time the Bulgarian right wing attacked the Turkish positions at Lule-Burgas from Esli Baha and Yenik, and drove the Turks from their fortified positions on the Telenders, Adjalidore and Eriken rivers back of Lule-Burgas. The Bulgarian infantry was splendidly supported by the artillery, which, at critical moments succeeded in holding down the Turks by an annihilating fire. With the help of the guns, most of the Turkish positions were taken by bayonet assaults. Some of them were stormed and taken without any preliminary action or artillery support."

"The dash of the Bulgarian infantry was unparalleled, and, like the tactical achievements resulting from it, surpassed all that could be believed possible. Four hundred paces and still further from the enemy's line, whole regiments rose like one man and hurled themselves in one solid charging mass on the enemy without halting, still firing and despoiling all cover."

"Their officers were powerless against this burning frenzy to get at the Turks with the knife or bayonet. All attempts to hold the troops in leash were fruitless. One regiment hurled itself on the enemy on the order of a sergeant, le-

tally disregarding its officers' orders to halt and lie down."

No Decisive Blow
"Tuesday's fierce engagement had resulted successfully for the Bulgarians, both at Bunarhisar and Lule-Burgas, yet they had struck no decisive blow. Early on Wednesday morning strong Bulgarian forces were brought by forced marches from Adrianople, and renewed the attempt to break through the centre of the Turk position. The Bulgarian attack fell partly on the Turkish troops drawn up in the fort region of Kirk-Kisseh and the Viza road and partly in entrenched positions northwest of Lule-Burgas."

"After heavy fighting and continuous repeated murderous bayonet assaults, the Bulgarians succeeded by noon in breaking through the Turkish position, and in co-operation with an attack delivered simultaneously at Lule-Burgas, in running up the whole Turkish wing."

"Here in the early afternoon began a general retreat on the line at Lule-Burgas and Dederekl, along the railway and in the direction of Tchatalja. The Bulgarians immediately took up the pursuit and continued to press the enemy with extraordinary energy throughout the night, the result being that the Turkish retreat degenerated into a wild flight."

"Meantime, on their own left wing, southeast of Bunarhisar, the Bulgarians had completely enveloped the Turks from the northeast."

"When dawn broke today (Thursday) a decisive attack on the right flank of the Turks was delivered from the line at Eren, Belli and Vizar. Heavily shaken by the previous fighting, the Turks were unable to withstand the Bulgarians' overwhelming flank attack, abandoning their line of retreat through Serai. Almost totally dislodged, the Turks retired in disorder through Eriken and Lopolkol, directly south of Tchatalja."

Pursuing the Enemy
"Here also the Bulgarians pursued the enemy by parallel and continual outflanking movements along the Turk main line of communication through Serai, Tcharkessent and through Tarkeni, and sought to cut off the enemy's retreat to the Tchatalja lines. The Turkish losses are enormous. The near line of retreat is traceable by a long line of discarded weapons and equipment, and also by burning villages and the bodies of the massacred Christians. The Bulgarians captured guns and many thousands of rounds of ammunition."

Battle of Lule-Burgas
LONDON, Nov. 2.—The London Daily Mail prints a description of the battle of Lule-Burgas and defeat of the Turkish main army. It is by Ward Price, special correspondent with the Bulgarian forces:

"It is noon, and the bang and boom of field guns, near and distant, and the manifold rattle of the fierce rifle fire are sounds among which this telegram is written. Here I am at the top of a gentle slope on the broad, bare, rolling plain which reaches on either side to the blue distance—a plain where the battle of Lule-Burgas is being fought before my eyes. We are standing by our car in the bare grass with not so much as a bush to break its dull green monotony. To the northwest, straight ahead towards the town of Lule-Burgas one looks across three shallow waves of land before the blue ridge, three miles distant, climbs up against the sky to close the vista. About this ridge and in slopes on this side of it, where the Turkish supports are sheltering, the Bulgarian snipers are burning, in white balloons of lincing smoke. The Bulgarians are making every effort to turn the left flank in full sight of which we are standing. The railway bridge over the river is the key to this flanking engagement. The sun is so warm that the heated air trembles across the field of view of the plain. The run-

Continued on Page 15, Col. 1.

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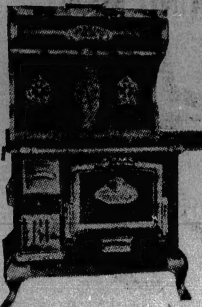
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HOW MINORITY IS SAFEGUARDED

Amendment to Home Rule Bill Which Carries Provides a Five-Year Term for the Irish Senate

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Home Rule went into the committee stage yesterday. Mr. Birrell, secretary for Ireland, moved an amendment to provide a five-year term for the Irish senate. An election would then be held on a basis of proportional representation. Ulster to have 14 senators, Leinster 11, Munster 9 and Connaught 6.

Following Mr. Birrell's proposal, Mr. Bonar Law stated the prime minister had made up his mind on an entirely new constitution on the morning of the day when he announced a change in the whole senate vote.

NOT WORRYING

Immigration Authorities Deprecate Talk of Threatened Hindu Influx

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 2.—Seen this afternoon regarding a statement which appeared in one of the evening papers yesterday to the effect that the immigration authorities make no secret of the fact that they would be nonplussed if the frequently rumored British East India Steam Navigation Company's service between Calcutta and Vancouver is inaugurated, as it would probably mean the influx of Hindus to British Columbia. Mr. Malcolm Reid, the head of the immigration bureau at Vancouver, said:

"As far as we know, there is no foundation for the story at all. These rumors are constantly cropping up, and the immigration authorities refuse to discuss the matter. The report was not given out from this office, and it is ridiculous to talk about the immigration authorities being nonplussed in the matter. If there had been anything in the rumor, we would have been the first to hear about it. We have a secret service man here in touch with India right along. You can say definitely that we are not worrying in the least about it—it is a bogey."

Further than this Mr. Reid would not discuss the matter.

FACING MILK FAMINE

Halifax Suffers Through Quarrel Between Out-of-town and City Dealers

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 2.—The city is facing a milk famine because of difference of opinion as to the price by producers at out-of-town points and dealers in the city of Halifax. It costs the dealers 4 1-2 and they charge the consumers 8 cents. An advance was recently decided on by the producers on which the dealers based a claim that the price to consumers should be made 9 cents a quart. The dealers say rather than charge this price they will fight the producers. The producers accept the challenge and today sent in a very much reduced quantity. It is a strike on the proposed advance by the producers, the profit to the dealers would still be sixty per cent, whereas at 4 1-2 a quart the profit was 88 per cent.

The City Home awarded a contract this week for milk for that institution to be supplied at four cents per quart. Meanwhile less milk is coming to Halifax and the supply may yet be further lessened.

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN

Mr. A. H. Sperry to Take Charge of Construction Work Between Vancouver and Fort George

SPOKANE, Wn., Nov. 2.—A. H. Sperry, assistant general freight and passenger agent for the Spokane International Railway for the last seven years, resigned yesterday to take charge immediately of the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway, the Poley and Welch railway, which the Spokane railroad contractors are building from Vancouver to Fort George, a distance of 450 miles. Mr. Sperry's headquarters will be in Newport, B. C. He will leave here on Tuesday.

Wireless From Aeroplanes

FORT RILEY, Kas., Nov. 2.—In tests of aeroplanes for war service, being conducted here by the war department, Lieut. Arnold, aviator with Lieut. Bradley, wireless operator of the U. S. army, sent many messages today from an aeroplane to a field station five miles away. It is said this is the first time such messages have been sent with complete success.

Opposes Rebuilding

HAMBURG, Ont., Nov. 2.—The Haultain Board of Trade is opposed to the rebuilding of the Energetics Explosive factory here. This is the factory which was destroyed by the explosion in which six persons lost their lives.

Vicar-General Resigns

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Matin says Cardinal Reus, vicar-general to Pope Pius, has resigned, following an inquiry ordered by the Pope into the administration of the chapel of the vicarate, Monsignor Faber, which, it is alleged, established favoritism. The cardinal, according to the Matin, deemed himself responsible for his subordinate's action and tendered his resignation.

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Sunday, November 3, 1912.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

The short summary of the speech by Mr. Winston Churchill at Leeds shows that it was conceived in a lofty spirit and delivered with great clearness and force. The substance of what he said was that we must be prepared to bear the responsibilities resulting from the great heritage, which our ancestors have bequeathed to us. There is nothing very new in this, nevertheless the subject is one upon which it was timely for some one in Mr. Churchill's position to speak. It was not the speech of one who faces the future with apprehension, but of one who believes the Empire is equal to its potential destiny. It was not the speech of an alarmist. It does not appear to have been couched in language to which the most capricious foreign critic could take exception. If we may judge of the whole from a part, we must class it as a statesmanlike utterance from a man who recognizes that upon him has fallen the duty of guiding the nation along those lines which lead to peace and safety.

In these days there is so much said and written about loyalty, patriotism, imperial responsibility and the like, that one approaches such subjects with a dread of being regarded as an utterer of words only. Patriotism, we like the word better than loyalty, for it means all that is implied in the latter, and much more—in cheapened by much talking. It ought to be taken for granted that we are all patriotic, all anxious to do our duty to our country when we have learned what that duty is. The points wherein we differ relate to the means, not to the end. If every one would bear this in mind, there would be less bitterness in discussion and better results would be achieved. Mr. Churchill takes it for granted that the people of the United Kingdom will rise to their duty when they understand what it is. He has no new political nostrum whereby he proposes to bring about national salvation. He points out that the Empire must be strong on the sea, taking it for granted that the people will enable him, while he occupies his position as First Lord of the Admiralty, to make it strong. He said in effect: Here is what our history teaches; here are the unquestioned facts of international relations today, not between two countries, but between all countries; we cannot tell from what quarter of the sky the next flash of war's lightning may come; but we do know that our Empire is founded upon sea power; we do know that it has been maintained by sea power, and we are forced to believe that it must be maintained by sea power. Sea power is to the British people not a means of aggression; it is a necessity because the Empire is linked together by the oceans. It is not the safety of the United Kingdom alone of which we have to think. To British people everywhere it is of prime importance that the British Isles should ever be "compassed about by the inviolate sea"; but Britain is united to Canada by the ocean, as Canada is united to Australia and Australia to South Africa, and Australia to the British Isles; and it is this also that New Zealand, the West Indies and the various dominions of the King are tied to the land where the throne is, and thus also is India kept within the realms of the King-Emperor.

Of no other nation can this, or anything resembling this, be said. The British Empire is of value to us who inhabit it and to mankind at large only in so far as it represents British institutions, because those institutions are beyond all question the best expression of free government and equal rights. Those institutions have been the pilot of the world's progress to liberty. We are doing the work of humanity when we strive to make the Empire imperishable. Mr. Churchill has put the case for sea power upon a higher plane than party politics, upon a nobler foundation than fear of some foreign power. He has reminded us that it is the duty of the British race to remain supreme on the paths of the sea.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

On Tuesday the people of the United States will choose their president. As far as can be judged from superficial indications, Mr. Wilson, the Democratic candidate, is assured of election.

There seems to be no doubt that he would be chosen, if the popular vote counted, but it does not. The New York Herald of a week ago published the result of a canvass of 270,223 voters indifferently selected from all parts of the country. The result was as follows:

Wilson 110,933
Roosevelt 82,575
Taft 58,413
Debs 17,400

Compared with the figures of the previous week, these show a slight falling off for Mr. Taft and for Mr. Wilson, but a small gain for Mr. Roosevelt. The Herald says there are three uncertain factors in the case, which it thinks are:

The great alien vote in the Republican party.
Inability to gauge the extent of the progressive sentiment, which is without doubt very strong.
Impossibility of telling how far the "back to Taft and prosperity" movement will extend.

For the information of those persons, who may for an instant entertain, we give a summary of the provisions for the election of a President and Vice-President.

Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature shall direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives the state has in the United States Congress. All the states appoint these electors by popular vote. The electors meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for a President and Vice-President, and the only restriction put by the Constitution upon their choice is that the person voted for must be a natural-born citizen of the United States, be thirty-five years of age and have lived fourteen years within the United States. A further limitation is that the electors cannot vote for both president and vice-president from their own states. This is to ensure that the president and vice-president shall not be from the same state. The result of their choice they return under seal to the president of the Senate, who in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives opens the returns and counts the several results. The person having a majority of all the ballots cast, that is, of the electoral ballots, not those cast in the general election, is declared elected. If no one has the majority, the House of Representatives shall proceed forthwith to elect a President, in which case each state shall have only one vote. A majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice.

The vice-president is chosen in the same way, provided one person has a majority of the votes cast, but in case no one has a majority, the Senate shall select one of the two having the highest number of votes as vice-president. If by the 4th of March next following the presidential election the House of Representatives shall not have chosen a president, the vice-president shall be president.

It is thus very evident that the president of the United States may not be the person for whom the majority of the people vote. It is also evident that there is nothing in the Constitution making it obligatory upon an elector to vote for the nominee of his party. For example, the Taft electors might vote for Roosevelt, or vice versa, or they might pick-out a compromise candidate and choose him. A Democratic elector is not bound to vote for a Democratic candidate, although he undoubtedly would do so in any case. We do not recall an instance where an elector voted otherwise than he was directed by the votes of his party.

IRON AND STEEL

Strong pressure is being brought upon the Ottawa government by the steel manufacturers for an increase in duty. The following statements are summarized from a memorial laid before the Minister of Finance. That the protection afforded the iron and steel industries consequent upon the abolition of the bounties is now quite inadequate to enable them to hold the business they had hitherto had with the assistance of the bounties. Wire rods, for instance, are entirely unprotected, and the industry is thus in an anomalous position as compared with practically all industries in Canada. Imports of iron and steel into Canada amounted to over eighteen million dollars, thus indicating ample field for the growth of the home manufactured product if present tariff discriminations and exemptions were removed. Over twelve million dollars was paid by Canada under present conditions in wages for foreign workmen for iron and steel imported. Under a policy of adequate protection home manufacture would be encouraged and expanded with a resultant saving of this twelve million for Canadian workmen. It was also urged that iron and steel manufacture had now little protection against the dumping of large quantities of iron and steel from the United States in Canada at or below the U. S. cost of production.

The memorialists point out that for the past twenty-five years the aim of parliament has been to build up the iron and steel industry, and they claim that with the withdrawal of the bounty, their products will be inadequately protected. They say that they have at present only protection to the extent of from 7 to 20 per cent, whereas other industries are protected as high as 25 per cent in some cases. Mr. White does not appear to have expressed any opinion upon the request of the delegation, which, it must be conceded, deals with a matter of very great importance. In view of the existence of large deposits of iron ore on this coast, the people of British Columbia have a double interest in this matter. Naturally they would have no wish to see the cost of structural steel or of iron or steel generally advanced; but they would on the other hand be gratified at the adoption of any policy that would lead to the utilization of our own ore. If our ores are not soon brought into use, they may have to compete with the products of China, a prospect which threatens the whole iron and steel industry of America.

THE EXHIBITION

The fine surplus which the exhibition management is able to report demonstrates several things. It shows careful and businesslike management. It shows that the people of Victoria and vicinity are alive to their duty to patronize the exhibition. It will lead to a restoration of public confidence—it will stimulate the management to fresh effort. It is true that the attendance on one of the afternoons was increased by the presence of the royal party; but on the other hand, the various functions taking place in the city on other days had a tendency to draw away the public, and one of these effects may very well be set off against the other.

The surplus is a very satisfactory one. We take the liberty of suggesting that some of it might be advantageously used in improving the general state of the exhibition grounds, which might be made much more attractive at no great expense. To Mr. George Sangster, Dr. Toimie and their associates, we tender very hearty congratulations.

THOSE WHITE ESKIMOS

There is no longer any reason for disputing the account of the discovery of a race of white Eskimos in northern Canada. They seem to be an exceedingly primitive people. The suggestion that they may be descendants of the survivors of Sir John Franklin's expedition seems utterly absurd. The Franklin expedition was last heard from in 1859. In that year Captain McClintock discovered the last traces of it, and among the relics was a tin case containing the information that Sir John had died in 1847, and that the survivors of the party, then numbering 105 men, were about to start for the Great Fish River. This was written in 1848. While it is by no means improbable that a large number of these men survived and reached Eskimo settlements and there intermarried with the native women, it is almost absolutely impossible that their descendants sixty years afterwards should have lost all record of who their fathers were. It is also in the highest degree improbable that these men would not have left with the natives some account of themselves. Also it is improbable that some of them at least would not have found their way to the outside world, for the journey is by no means an impossible one. It is probably not even a very difficult one to people enured to the hardships of northern life. For these reasons it seems nonsensical to suggest that their children should be living under the conditions reported as those of the white Eskimos.

The explanation that they may be the descendants of some of the Norse colonists, who lived years ago in Denmark and disappeared, is more reasonable, for in the course of several centuries it is quite possible that all recollection of where their ancestors came from might be lost by their descendants. But even in such a case it is hard to think that no tradition should have been preserved of another country. The report printed in The Colonist yesterday says that these white Eskimos obtain fire by striking stones together and letting the sparks fall upon flint. This is a palpable error, for as every one knows or ought to know, flint is not an inflammable substance. Tinder of some kind is what is meant of course. This is probably only a clerical error. The other statements made with authority seem to be utterly irreconcilable with the idea that these people are of English origin, as would be the case, if they were descended from survivors of the Franklin expedition.

CRIMINAL CONDUCT

The Westholme correspondent of The Colonist calls attention to a real grievance of the country districts when he states: A couple of sportsmen (7), more enthusiastic than experienced, passed through Westholme on Sunday in a motor car with guns perched at various angles, presumably ready to shoot anything they saw. Apart from the fact that it is illegal to shoot from a car and the ludicrously unsportsmanlike side of it, may we again call attention to the imminent danger run by pedestrians by this wildly promiscuous firing in the vicinity of public highways and byways. In this country the cheap firearms and cheaper sportsmen, huntable defenceless ones carry their lives in their hands every time they set foot out of doors.

Such conduct can only be described as criminal. No man who has the first instincts of fair play or common decency would be guilty of such conduct as described in the paragraph quoted, and we trust that an example will be made of the next party of "sportsmen" who are guilty of similar actions.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PANAMA CANAL

By John Foster Fraser, in The London Daily Mail.

"Yes," observed the American enthusiast, "it is a great ditch. You see those flat cars piled with dirt? Well, by the time the Atlantic joins the Pacific we shall have removed as much dirt as would fill such a train of cars 95,000 miles long, which is getting pretty near four times 'round the earth. Yes, it is a great ditch! That is the spirit of the 35,000 men who between Colon and Panama are digging and blasting, damming rivers, fighting landslides, and building locks so that the great canal shall be finished before the official opening day, which is in July."

It is a big thing. The world is looking on. It is an enterprise which fits the American temperament. It is a dramatic as well as a colossal undertaking. Others have tried to build canals across the Isthmus. The French came to failure. The Americans are going to succeed. Everybody is working at top speed, and the end is within sight. At the first glance there is nothing which excites the ordinary man. Indeed, the ordinary man if dumped down here and not told that he was looking upon excavation for the Panama Canal would hardly be so much impressed as he is if he were looking at some big railway cutting through a hilly country. It is only when he hears of the difficulties encountered and overcomes them, that he is struck by the magnitude of the undertaking.

What the Americans have achieved. Before the Americans came the Isthmus was one of the earth's pestiferous spots: swampy, miasmatic, mosquitoes carrying yellow fever and malaria. Colon was the white man's grave. Panama reeked with uncleanness and disease. The intervening jungle bred continuous sickness. The Isthmus is not yet a health resort. But in the immediate regions it is no longer a country dangerous to health. The Americans have rid it of the heels the mosquitoes which carried the disease. All likely breeding grounds of swamps are saturated with kerosene. You go for miles and the air stinks with black mud and stink. Nearly every ditch is smeared with it. Where pools accumulate in the vicinity of the workings, niggers with copper cans on their backs saunter about and spray freely.

All this has got to do with the Panama Canal. Besides, the French were trying their hands, men died like flies. The first thing therefore the Americans set about was to make it possible for men to come and work on the Isthmus. They built a railway, they were having a gamble with death.

Now five miles on either side the canal is called the Canal Zone. Within that area the Americans are supreme. They own about three-quarters of the territory and they can acquire the rest whenever they like. The towns of Panama and Colon, though really within, are technically regarded as outside the Zone. As these are the only towns, two or three miles from the Isthmus, the Republic of Panama must be left a few people within its boundaries; so the Americans allow the Panamanians to have a government. But America keeps control of the sanitation in both the towns.

From shore to shore the canal is about forty miles; but five miles have had to be cut through shallow shores on both sides, so the real length of the Canal from deep to deep water is fifty miles. When you journey that way to New Zealand you will travel from the Atlantic through a straight seven miles of 500ft. wide canal. Then you come to Gatun, and three locks will lift you 85ft. until you reach the level of Gatun Lake. It is not a natural lake, but artificial, 164 square miles in area, created by damming the River Chagres. Across this lake you can go at full steam, two or three miles along a buoyed route. Then you reach the Culebra cut, the thing of which the Americans are proudest because it has caused them most trouble. This cut is nine miles long, hills on each side, and the cubic matter which has been cut away runs into dozens of meaningless millions.

This cut will get its water from the Gatun Lake. So to Pedro Miguel, where you will be going down the locks, a lock will lower you 31-32 ft. to Miraflores Lake. You will steam across a mile and a half of the lake. Then two locks will lower you 54-55 ft., and you will go on the level of the Pacific. A way you go over eight miles, and you glide upon the waters on the west of the American continent. Such is the Panama Canal, a simply amazing engineering. Yet the more one sees the more one wonders and admires.

On the Construction Line. For several days I have been jogging up and down the drunken construction line, now along the bed of the finished way—outside the locked region it is all below the surface, a chain of "slides," then wandering through the large white casements of concrete locks. The noise is tremendous. Bells clang and engines roar. The earth is being excavated earth are rumbling off to great in the construction of a dam or a great "split" on the Pacific side. All the rock and soil are volcanic and grey and red and irregular. Boom, boom go the dynamite explosions as a chunk of the hillside is disintegrated. A monster of an engine-shovel, almost uncanny in its movements, comes reeling forward over the uneven way. It bends its head and sticks its snout into the debris. There is a clatter. It jerks back its head, and in its maw is four tons of broken rock. It heaves on one side, and from a door, under its chin as it were, it dumps its load on one of the long cars. Then it plunges for another mouthful.

The cars are ugly and battered. They have a fence only on the side away from the shovel. Between each car and the next is a steel plate, so that it is just like a long ribbon of a car. When the shovel has deposited its mouthful, a British and sweating American, with his blue shirt open at the throat, gives the waggle of a yellow flag, and the engine-driver hauls along a few yards so the next mouthful may have room. Thus it goes, with clang and clamor until the train is loaded. Away it rolls. The "dirt" is wanted for a dam in a declivity between the hills. It is not necessary to have hundreds of men to unload at each end of the car. It is a steel shield, standing at an angle. To it is attached a steel rope, and the other end of the rope is attached to a drum spun by an engine. The drum spins and the shield travels over cars and connecting plates, the debris is sliced to one side overboard. There it lies in a long heap. The cars grunt and groan on to other work. The shovel is a "spreader," an engine with a shaft stuck on one side. The arm as it passes along knocks all the debris flat.

The Labor of All the World. That is one of the features of the canal making; the thousands of men employed; and yet only a few men engaged in one place on one particular job.

When the shovel has eaten away its section it has then to start over again setting further into the hill; but as its neck is not long enough to reach the cars on the former track, it is connected by a track-shifting machine, and with its long steel hands it raises the track and places it nearer the shovel, just as though it had intelligence and were straightening a rope.

Here comes a train of cement, another of broken rock ripped from the cheek of Ancon Hill, near Panama, another of white sand from the Pacific Coast. All are put near where the 1,000ft. long double locks are being constructed. A skinny steel skeleton of a cantilever crane is standing in the middle of the Canal, and it has a long arm which stretches to the Canal side. Beneath that arm you see a cable, and sitting in it you may discern a man, pulling and pushing levers. The little cab runs out to the end drops a big goggle-spoon among the cement, or the broken stone or the sand, and pulls it in and carries it to where the mixing is going on and the concrete slabs are being made to provide the casing for the dock walls, or the mush of concrete rubble with which the middle is filled.

The steel lock gates are being adjusted, and the air is rent with the fury of riveting. There is the lithe, chewing American, clear-skinned, clean-eyed, really feeling in it what he is helping to accomplish. There are the sluggish Spaniards, more sluggish mixture of Spaniard and native, but kept at it under the stimulating tongue of the gang boss. There are the niggers, easy going, and a considerable number of them from the British West Indies; there are Italians and Scandinavians; there are Chinese; there are even slim-limbed, gentle-featured East Indians, with broad foreheads and a touch of dirty turbans. The labor of the world has been placed under contribution to build the Panama Canal.

COMING EVENTS

Companions of the Forest—A masquerade dance will be given by the Companions of the Forest in A. O. F. hall on Thursday evening next. An enjoyable time is expected. Arrangements being in progress.

"The Holy City"—The choir of forty-five voices of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will render Gail's Cantata, "The Holy City," in the church on Wednesday evening, November 13. A number of prominent soloists will take part and a musical treat is assured to all attending. The receipt will be under the distinguished patronage of His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Patterson, and will commence at 8.15 prompt.

Alexandra Club Guest Day—The regular guest day at the Alexandra Club will take place tomorrow afternoon. There will be music and an exhibition of miniatures.

Some Warnings—The home nursing classes under the auspices of the Potence Nightingale Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, will open tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Victoria Women's Club, 657 Fort Street. Dr. Donald will address the class.

Social Service League—A miscellaneous programme is being arranged for the league meeting tomorrow to commence at 8 p. m. prompt, in the Unitarian hall, 1230 Government street. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend. Full particulars regarding this league may be obtained at the secret committee, 1044 the Victoria theatre at 8.15 tonight.

Real Estate Exchange—There will be a meeting of the luncheon committee at the Real Estate Exchange tomorrow morning at 9.30. Mr. Randolph Stuart is now secretary of the exchange. The executive of the exchange will hold its next meeting at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Sacred Concert—The following programme has been arranged for the concert in the Victoria theatre tonight at 8.15. The doors will be opened to the public at 7.30. Programmes will be distributed free: Selection, Popular Viennese Folk Songs (Konosko); hymn, "Yet Sometimes Glimpses" (Whittier); "Hail, Twilight" (Geo. Nevin); Mrs. D. B. McLaren; "The Passing of the Band" (Clarke); solo, "The Promise of Life" (Cowan); Mrs. D. B. McLaren; hymn, "Bring, O Morn, Thy Music" (Cannell); address, Rev. Sidney E. Lindridge, B. D.; solo, "O Divine Redeemer" (Gounod); Mrs. D. B. McLaren; selections from the popular works of George Rose; hymn, "Holy Father, in Thy Mercy"; selection, English Airs.

Opening Ball—Arrangements are now complete for the opening ball of the Capital Athletic Club, to be held in the Alexandra Club rooms tomorrow evening. No effort has been spared by the committee in charge to make the ball a notable success, and it is anticipated that their expectations will be fully realized. The orchestra of Mr. Wilho has been engaged for the occasion. The committee states that those who figured on last year's invitation lists, and whose names, by mischance, have been omitted from this year's lists, can receive cards of invitation on application to any member of the committee. The following are the club officers and committee: President, Mr. T. P. McConnell; vice-president, Mr. G. H. Bissell; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. H. Croghan; manager, Mr. J. Huxtable; floor committee, Messrs. R. Bray, J. Jones, R. Irving, N. Croghan, G. Brooks and G. Wille; refreshment committee, Messrs. E. Pullin, A. Pike, R. Milne and F. Brynjolfsson.

Order of Heavers—The local colony, Benevolent Protective Order of Heavers, held a general meeting on Monday at Eagles' hall, Government street, when important business is down for discussion. St. Mary's Guild Sale—The ladies of St. Mary's Guild will hold a sale of their stock in Christ Church Cathedral Sunday school room on Tuesday afternoon, November 25, 1912.

St. Anne's Guild Sale—The St. Anne's Guild of St. James church are busy preparing for their annual sale, to be held about the middle of November. All the tables will display articles made for Christmas presents. One table will be all in white and the display light shades, while another will show bags of every description, from the smallest to the largest. There will be an opera bar. A third table will hold odds and ends of all sorts.

W. C. T. U. Mission Board—There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. Mission board at the ladies' room on Thursday afternoon at 2.30, to be followed at 4.30 by a special general meeting of the W. C. T. U., at which important business is to be conducted.

Theatrical Employees—The regular general meeting of Local Union, No. 188, Theatrical Stage Employees, will be held on Tuesday evening, November 5, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance is to come up for consideration.

Daughters of St. George—The Daughters of St. George will hold their regular meeting in the A. T. C. W. hall, corner evening.

St. John's Branch, W. A. St. John's branch of the Women's Auxiliary will hold a business meeting at the ladies' room on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p. m.

Imperial Veterans—No. 24 Company, Imperial Veterans, will hold a meeting in the city hall on Monday at 8 p. m.

Feeling Aid—The feeling aid association will hold their monthly meeting on Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock in the market building.

Native Sons Meet—The regular meeting of the Native Sons of the British Columbia will be held in the K. of P. hall on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock sharp. A large amount of business is to be transacted, including appointing a committee and making preliminary arrangements for the annual ball. Several candidates will be initiated, and at the conclusion of the business a stock of refreshments has been arranged for.

Daughters of City Annual Meeting—The annual meeting of the Daughters of City will be held at the Alexandra Club on Monday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. Donnell, committed to deliver an address. All members are requested to be present, and a special address is extended to old members as well as to new ones. Those interested in work for the children's ward.

Nurses' Club—A meeting of the Victoria Nurses' Club will be held on Monday afternoon at three o'clock at the Alexandra Club. After business is finished a lecture will be delivered. A full attendance is requested.

Social and Personal. Mrs. Walter Engelhardt, 12 Savoy Mansions, will be at home on Tuesday from 4 to 6.30, and at first Monday of each month thereafter.

Mrs. Albert Banister, 705 Cook street, will receive on the first Tuesday of every month.

Mrs. Anderson, Duchess Avenue, who underwent an operation recently in the Jubilee Hospital, is progressing favorably.

Mrs. F. M. Reade has returned to Mount Edwards after several months spent in an interesting tour round the world.

The marriage took place at St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, on October 16, of Mr. Arthur Stokes, son of Mr. Edward Stokes, of the Victoria Hotel, and Miss Gertrude Hull, daughter of Mr. Hugh Hull, North Road, Wolverhampton.

Mrs. W. S. Nelson, Bon Air apartments, 2407 Grand street, will receive on Wednesday, November 7, from 2 to 6, and on the first Wednesday of each month thereafter.

The engagement is announced of Ruby Florence, daughter of Mr. Thornton Pell, of Victoria, B. C. to Fred Paymaster, R. A. Jinks, R.N., of H.M.C.S. Rainbow, and of Plymouth, Eng.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hanington and family have removed from Fernwood road to 1436 Stanley avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith, of Tacoma, and Captain Gordon, from Cork, are registered at the Oak Bay hotel.

Mr. R. F. Green, M.P., left yesterday afternoon for a weekend visit to Butchart Bay, but will be back in the city tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Blake and their little daughter, of Shawnigan Lake, have left on a visit to England but will return in the spring.

Mr. Melville, of Somenos, is leaving for England next week.

Mrs. Harry Wille is ill at the Jubilee hospital.

Mrs. A. C. Arnold, Monterey avenue, has returned from the east, having spent the past five months visiting relatives and friends in Toronto, Midland and other places. She will be absent for a period of eighteen years.

A quiet noon wedding took place on Monday last, at the Emmanuel Baptist Manse, the contracting parties being Edna May, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Higgins, Vancouver, and Mr. Gordon Hunter was in town yesterday from Shawnigan Lake.

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LANG STREET, 1 1-2 mile circle—Five lots, 50x110. One-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18, at 7 per cent. Each, en bloc, \$500

YATES STREET—60 x 120, between Quadra and Vancouver. Cash \$12,500, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Price \$43,500

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Considering the Victrola can be obtained on most liberal terms if desired, there is no reason why your home should be without a Victor Victrola.

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All cultivated. Paid 12 per cent on investment this year, with splendid buildings. This is best buy in the district if you act quickly.

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SIR GEORGE REID

High Commissioner for Australia on Return to London Gives Impressions of Dominion

Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia, has just returned to England from a two-months' visit to Canada and the United States, in the course of which he delivered addresses in most of the big cities of Eastern Canada and the United States. In reply to questions by a Reuter's representative, the high commissioner said: "I think it is quite possible that the Commonwealth government will soon consider the question of direct representation in Canada and the United States in more places than one. I found in the countries visited a very good opinion of Australia as a continent with an immense future, but little practical knowledge about it. The Panama canal will, I hope, be opened under auspices pointing to much closer relations between the United States and the British Dominions, especially Canada and Australia. The primary products of Australia are bound to be needed more and more in the United States as time goes on."

Referring to American policy in regard to the Panama canal, in discriminating in favor of coastwise shipping, Sir George proceeded: "If one could forget for a moment the higher grounds involved, a simple provision that coastwise vessels should carry nothing intended for destinations beyond the United States would cut down the trading issues very much. But I think the questions that have arisen cannot be solved in that way, or in any way other than by arbitration. If the great republic is nervous as to the tribunal—and no other method of allaying its doubts can be hit upon—is it likely that we would be afraid to trust the supreme court of the United States? When addressing the Pilgrims of the United States in New York a few days ago, I ventured to say, to illustrate when you feel like winning, and to refuse to arbitrate when you feel like losing, would be a sham lead for the world's peace movement."

Asked about his visit to Canada and the question of Dominion naval policy, the high commissioner said:

"The Canadians were very pleased with the reception their ministers got in London, and seem bent on redeeming the neglect of the past so far as naval developments are concerned. A strong movement is on foot for a non-party basis of procedure. I have no sort of knowledge of the intention of ministers, but if they wish to give a national start to their policy the shortest cut might be to propose an immediate order for Dreadnoughts, on the ground of urgency, leaving the question of the North Atlantic, North Pacific, or North Sea—the question of a Canadian navy, or more ships for the British navy—for settlement during the two years the vessels are being advanced to completion. Such a course seems to me, would put the imperial issue in a form not to be denied, and would postpone for a later stage all divisions of party or opinion."

A BUSY DIPLOMAT

How Mr. Sazanoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia, Tried to Stop the War

A special correspondent, writing from Paris under date of October 25, said: "Out of this Balkan mess rises the figure of a worried little man, with pointed whiskers, and small, fishy eyes. He is Mr. Sazanoff, the minister of foreign affairs of Russia. For weeks he has been running about Europe, from one capital to another, to arrange for Balkan peace, pleading in one place, promising in another, arguing in Paris, planning in Balmoral castle with the king of England, scheming with the emperor in Berlin. It was at the very beginning of his peacemaking that I pushed by his guards, at Calais, France, while he was rushing to Paris, and asked him to tell a reporter from across the Atlantic what the Balkan future looked like. "You do not worry about the Balkans, huh?"

"We want all the news." "Well, the situation is very grave." "Can you stop the war?" "We are trying to do so. Now is a time for much work." "But can you stop it?" "I must not talk about what can be done. The thing to do is to do our best. Now is no time for speech." Whereupon he took off his hat, in a polite bow, and the interview was ended.

That night he arrived in Paris. In Sophia, 600 miles away, the crowds were marching in the streets, crying for a chance to fight Turkey. In Belgrade the scenes were similar. Four battleships were leaving Greece to go to Philadelphia for ammunition. Balkan soldiers were marching toward Turkey from the north. Greek soldiers were advancing on Turkey from the south. There is only water on the east and west of Turkey, and soldiers would have been pressing her from those directions. Turkey was sandwiched with a vengeance.

But that night Sazanoff was the most hopeful man in Europe. He met M. Poincaré, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. They called the Bulgarian, the Serbian, the Montenegrin and the Greek ambassadors to France into their meeting. Says Sazanoff had brought about an agreement between the leading nations of Europe, that they would request Turkey to permit the Balkan Christians in Macedonia to govern themselves. This was all the Balkan governments were demanding.

Then Sazanoff dashed off to Berlin to talk to Emperor William. He did not ride in private cars or on private boats, in his European sojourn, regular trains, ordinary state rooms and taxicabs served his purpose as well. Sazanoff was unsuccessul—but if it had not been for him the war would have started weeks before. And why was Sazanoff so interested in Balkan peace? That's easy. A Balkan victory may throw Russia

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This Pattern Hat, \$10



Coat, as above, \$25

COMMENCING Monday morning, every department will be replete with money-saving opportunities, among which will be found bargains heretofore unequalled in this city. The articles offered are the best efforts of the world's leading designers, and will be found to be the latest creations in Women's Ready-to-Wear Attire.

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In the Millinery section we have a very large showing of special design and pattern hats which must be disposed of at once, and the following price reduction will surely accomplish that end:

50 Smartly Trimmed Hats, by our own designers, regularly sold at \$7.50 to \$12.50. In order to clear, they have been grouped into one lot, and you can take your choice **\$5**

Another lot is a large assortment of pattern hats—just arrived—which will be sold **\$10**

Coats and Suits

A very large shipment of beautiful Winter Coats represents what we have to offer in this line, the styles and materials of which leave nothing to be desired—every coat being exclusive in design—all the latest fabrics and designs are represented, and they must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The prices range from **\$17.50 to \$50**

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Suit, as above \$27.50; Hat, \$15

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WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR STOCK NOW

Large Dresser

Imperial Surfaced Oak Dresser, quarter-cut grain, 2 large and 2 small drawers, large British plate bevelled mirror.

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CASH PRICE **\$16.20**

Many other Dressers in stock up to **\$40.00**



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into war with Austria. And Russia is not ready to fight. Her army is soaked in Socialism. Her battleship crews have mutinied one after the other. There is not a Russian captain who, when he says "Fire" in war times, can be sure that his men won't fire at him instead of at the enemy.

So Sazanoff fights Russia's wars on the field of diplomacy.

TRAMWAY TRAFFIC

October Shows Falling Off, But Ten Months' Period Is Largely in Excess of Year Ago

Despite the falling off in the passenger traffic, on the local lines of the B. C. Electric Company during October, the total of the number of passengers carried by the company for the first ten months of the year shows a large increase over the corresponding period of last year.

For October a total of 887,729 passengers were carried, compared with 755,634 in October a year ago, but as compared with the month of September the returns show a falling off. The increase for the ten months' period, however, over that of the same time last year was 2,195,281 or thirty per cent, the total being 8,881,145 compared with 6,685,864 last year.

The monthly returns for the year to date compared with the corresponding months last year, are given below:

1912	1913
January	549,012 516,020
February	757,510 522,950
March	823,887 584,350
April	818,323 576,742
May	946,937 701,465
June	879,524 689,180
July	876,598 755,684
August	975,249 721,955
September	977,184 726,442
October	887,729 754,664
Total	8,881,145 6,685,864

NOTICE

No More West Bay Lots for Sale

We hereby notify the public that we will not sell any more lots in West Bay for the present.

You have had your opportunity.

Real estate agents will please cancel all lists of our holdings in this vicinity.

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A ROCKBOTTOM SNAP
Lot 1, Block 63, Michigan Street, just back of Schroder's grocery store, size 37x122. Price, for 30 days only, as second payment is now due

\$5000.00
Easy Terms
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CLAY'S CANDY DEPARTMENT

New Jordan Almonds, in Barley Sugar—wholesome and very good
CAKE DEPT.—Crumpets, Buns, German Tea Bread and Tea Table Dainties of the best quality
Try Them in Our Tea Rooms
Delivery Tel. 101 - Fort Street Only

This Is a Snap

5-roomed modern House and Lot 50x120 to a lane, on Graham Street, one minute from Hillside Avenue. Cash payment \$1800. Price **\$5800**

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NEWS OF THE CITY

Remanded for Sentence.—Fred W. Mills, charged with unlawfully retaining in his possession a surveyor's instrument valued at \$18, the property of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railroad, pleaded guilty to the charge in the city police court yesterday morning and was remanded until Tuesday for sentence.

Charged with Vagrancy.—Bertha Taylor, who appeared before the police magistrate in October on the same charge and was then dismissed, was charged with vagrancy before Magistrate Jay in the city police court yesterday morning. She asked for a remand to have time to consult counsel and was remanded until Monday, bail being fixed at \$50.

Week of Prayer.—The coming week is to be observed as a week of prayer by the Young Women's Christian Association, and a short service will be held every evening at 8 o'clock in the city hall. The first service will be held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday. The committee asks that the clergy of the city shall today make the success of the coming campaign for funds for a new building a matter of supplication and the subject of remarks.

Prizes for Cadets.—At a recent meeting of the Canadian Legion, Daughters of the Empire, it was decided to offer two prizes to the High school cadets. The first is a rifle to be awarded for the best shot, and the second a medal for general efficiency in life cadet corps. Cadet Chapter is the senior chapter of the order in the province and its members have received encouragement to the utmost of their ability the cadet movement and patriotism among the children.

Aggravated Assault Charged.—Charles Graham, who was arrested by the city police when about to leave the city in a motor launch bound for Port Angeles, after a squabble in the Prince George saloon where Joe Goldstein was left unconscious as a result, was charged yesterday in the city police court. The case was remanded until Tuesday for sentence. Graham was charged with the assault on Goldstein as a result of the injuries sustained and is not expected to be able to appear for a week.

Thirteen Club.—The members of the Thirteen Club held the record dance of the season in the A. O. F. hall on Wednesday. One hundred guests being present. Mrs. R. J. Rogers, in attendance and presided over the affair. The latest music. Supper was served at 10.30 after which dancing continued till 1.30 a.m. The committee in charge were: Messrs. Pilmer, W. H. Harbison, E. Bowman, C. Wood, A. McFay, J. Macfadyen, J. Rogers, R. Cook and Ross.

Got Benefit of Doubt.—Frank Ross and Charles Howard, who were passengers on the steamer Princess Royal yesterday morning from Vancouver, were charged in the city police court with theft from Joe Porcin, an Italian, who was a passenger on the same steamer. The couple were arrested by Constable G. P. R. special constable on the steamer, who testified that he had seen them under suspicious circumstances, one of them having placed his hand in Porcin's pocket. The Italian claimed he had lost \$50 and a pair of cuff links. The links were found on the floor where the constable said the two men had thrown them. Magistrate Jay said there was an element of doubt, and the accused were given advantage of this.

Gymnasium Classes of Y. W. C. A.—Much encouragement has been received by the management of the Young Women's Christian Association in the plan of opening classes for physical exercise in the Pemberton Gymnasium under the instruction of Miss Jarvis, whose work among the younger girls was so much appreciated during the summer. A number of girls have been in their names, and the first lesson will be given in the Pemberton Gymnasium at the Central school on Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Girls who have not already procured gymnasium suits are asked to get a gymnasium uniform of blue with white middie blouse. Any further information will be gained by application to the general secretary, Miss Bradshaw, at the home on Courtney street.

Development League Always Busy.—The secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League is preparing, at the request of The Bowditch Leader, a special article on Victoria for the Christmas number of that paper. An experienced dairyman from the prairies who has looked over much of the mainland of the province, says that he has seen nothing that has taken his fancy as much as this island and has decided to settle in the Comox district. A rancher at Royal Oak has left for England to close out his holdings there and to return. He asks for literature in quantity that he may be in a position to advise more of his friends to come out here. Other letters yesterday were received from Trail and Regina, both from men who intend coming here shortly.

Guy Fawkes' Banquet.—A banquet commemorative of Guy Fawkes' Day will be held on Tuesday, at the Prince George Grill, under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 1248. The committee in charge have completed preparations and look forward to a successful function. Mr. S. C. Court will act as chairman, and the following toast list has been prepared: "Canada," proposed by Rev. Mr. Scott and responded to by Rev. J. Robinson; "The Empire," proposed by Mr. J. Braden and replied to by Dr. Tomlin; "Friendly Societies," proposed by Mr. J. C. Scott and responded to by Messrs. G. H. King and F. West; "The Loyal Orange Association," proposed by Ald. G. O'Neil and responded to by Rev. A. J. Stanley and Mrs. R. Henderson; "The Black Preceptory," proposed by Mr. G. A. Grimason and responded to by Mr. Trowdale, and "City of Victoria," proposed by Ald. Dilworth and responded to by Mayor Beckwith.

Motor Car Owners

Guarantee their cars against loss through fire by carrying a tube of Pyrene. Highest endorsements as to efficiency of Pyrene. Address, Pyrene, 1509 Douglas street or phone 2405 for Pyrene particulars.

Strawberries Sold in November.—Strawberries have actually been sold since the beginning of the month in the shops of Victoria. Naturally, the supply cannot be depended on, but it would be rash to say when they will finally cease.

Wharf in Ferry Bay.—The wharf built by the government at the end of Taylor's Beach road, Ferry Bay, is now practically completed. It has ample berthing for craft, being some 400 feet long, and the inhabitants of the surrounding district hope that next year it may be made a regular calling place for tugs and other vessels plying along the southern shore of the island.

Poultry in Comox.—Mr. H. Upton, of the poultry branch of the department of agriculture, left yesterday for a visit to the Comox district. There is talk of the formation of a poultry association in that neighborhood, as with the rapidly increasing number of settlers going in there, the time is thought ripe for the co-operation of the ranchers in the egg and poultry industry.

Inquest Tomorrow Morning.—Though at first Dr. Hart, coroner, decided that an inquest into the cause of the death of Mr. J. C. Wheeler, who suddenly expired at St. Joseph's hospital on Friday morning, would not be necessary, he has since determined to hold an inquest and has fixed the inquest for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. While it is not thought the late Mr. Wheeler's death was due in any way to injuries received by him when the taxicab, in which he was driving at an early hour last Monday morning, was run into by a motor car at the corner of Yates and Vancouver streets, it was deemed better to hold an inquest.

The Heineke Lands.—Another step towards the transfer of the portion of the Columbia and Western railway lands held by Mr. F. A. Heineke has been taken by the dispatch, by Hon. W. R. Ross, of Mr. H. K. Robinson, of the forestry branch, to make a tour of the lands and report upon their value as well as upon their minerals and water powers. Upon receipt of that report, the government will be in a position to make an offer for the lands. Meanwhile Mr. Heineke, although willing to sell, is faced with the possibility of having to pay some \$50,000 in back taxes.

Good Templars.—On Thursday evening Nulli Secundus Lodge, No. 33, held its weekly session in the hall, 721 Caladonia avenue. The business for the evening was election and installation of officers for the next quarter. The new officers were: duly installed by the lodge deputy, Bro. P. Mathison, as follows: Chief Templar, R. Anderson; vice-templar, Sister Jones; recording secretary, I. S. Soutar; assistant secretary, Mrs. MacNichol; financial secretary, R. MacNichol; treasurer, I. Anderson; marshal, I. Bryson; deputy marshal, Mrs. I. Anderson; chaplain, R. Patrick; organist, Sister Wooding; guard, R. Coleman; sentinel, D. Russell.

Celestial Batters Hindu.—In a fight between a Chinaman and a Hindu on Constance street, yesterday afternoon, the former did great execution with a two-by-four piece of wood, with which he battered in the nose of the Sikh. Both were employees of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company. The real cause of the trouble is a mystery. The Hindu was attended to at the police station by Dr. Watson. The Chinaman was arrested and charged with aggravated assault.

Brigade Called Out.—Burning rubbish in an ash pit at the rear of the McGregor block called out the department yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. No damage was done.

Motor Apparatus.—Within the next two weeks the Victoria fire department will be given an opportunity of witnessing a full dress parade of the entire fire department, with the full equipment of motor and horse-drawn apparatus. Yesterday the latest additions to the motor apparatus were unloaded from the E. and N. cars and as soon as they can be attached to the headquarters fire engine and city service truck they will be placed in service. These new pieces, the two chassis, secured from the Seagrave Company, of Walkerville, Ont., are among the finest specimens of motor-propelled apparatus yet secured by the department. Of eighty-horse-power and built for the heavy work they will be called upon to do, the machines will haul the heavy engine or truck at a specified speed of thirty-five miles an hour on the level or at five car cent grade at from fifteen to twenty miles. The motor apparatus previously installed has in each case exceeded the specified requirements, and it is believed the two new pieces also will do so. To make the installation complete the rear wheels of the engine and truck must be reduced in size and fitted with heavy, solid rubber tires. Improvements are continually being made by the manufacturers of fire fighting apparatus and the two machines just arrived are about the latest word in machines of their kind. Chief Davis has decided upon a general parade in order that the ratepayers of the city may see just what they have been paying for.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 5 p.m., November 2nd, 1912.

SYNOPSIS.
The barometer has fallen considerably off Vancouver Island and showers have been general, with high southerly winds on the coast. The weather is fair and mild in Alberta and Saskatchewan and below freezing in Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	51
Vancouver	44	46
Kamloops	38	40
Blackburn	30	36
Prince Rupert	42	42
Calgary, Alta.	30	46
Winnipeg, Man.	14	20
Portland, Ore.	44	50
San Francisco, Cal.	54	59

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2
Highest temperature 51
Lowest " 45
Average " 48
Bright sunshine 1 hour and 36 minutes; rain .49 inch.

Velveteen

We have just received a late shipment of Corded and Plain Velveteen, in black and colors, with silk finish.

Special value at, per yard
.....60¢

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Victoria House, 636 Yates St.
Agents for Butterick Patterns

English Leather Novelties

That are serviceable, artistically designed and low-priced, met our eyes when we took the cover off a case of goods we received yesterday. The wise ones, who have already begun their Christmas shopping, will find many worthy suggestions in this consignment, such as Jewel Boxes of every size, Traveling Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Card Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Men's Wallets, Letter Books, Traveling Jewel Cases, Ladies' Writing Cases and Writing Pads.

See our window today. You'll then be interested enough to come in and ask our clerk to show you a further display.

W. H. Wilkerson

THE JEWELLER
615 GOVERNMENT ST.

Before "Fixing Up" For Electric Fixtures

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR LARGE NEW STOCK
The selection will SATISFY
The designs will PLEASE
The prices will ASTONISH you
Enquire about the NEW STYLE VACUUM-CLEANER
Price \$10
(Its efficiency is marvelous)

T. L. Boyden

612 Cormorant St., Next Fire Hall
PHONE 916

STRONG TEA OR WEAK TEA

You Get What You Ask For Here

The Tea Kettle

Miss Woodbridge
1119 Douglas St., Opp. Victoria Theatre

BUNGALOW AT FOUL BAY

IT'S REALLY EXQUISITE AND REMARKABLY LOW PRICED

Six rooms, hardwood floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, china cabinets, kitchen and bath finished in white enamel.
Price **\$5,500**

Terms \$1000 Cash

Balance very easy. You'll surely like this bungalow if you see it. Make arrangements with us Monday to inspect it.

Bungalow Construction Co., Ltd.

738 Fort Street, Opposite Kirkham's Phone 5137

The Alvensleben Daily Gazette

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1912

Stock Ranch

320 Acres
\$4000 Cash

About 40 acres cleared, mostly alderbottom land. Running water and good well. Good 6-roomed house, stables, chicken houses, etc. This property is splendidly situated, and is a

Special Bargain

We can deliver this for the next few days for \$7,000—\$4,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Snap

\$1350 Each

7 Lots on Musgrave, close to Uplands. Terms, 1/4 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. (B-5-6)

Fairfield Home

New, Strictly Modern 7-Roomed House with all conveniences, fine location. A snap at \$7000—1/4 cash, balance easy terms. (E-2-2)

Foul Bay Road

Lot 50 x 120, Only **\$1160**

This is a splendid buy, close to Willows car line. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. (C-4-1)

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We carry a very large and complete stock of these

Magnificent Watches

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The Diamond Merchants
1211-13 Douglas Street
Victoria, B.C.
Established 1862

Near Saanichton

30 acres, all good land, nearly all cleared, part in clover. Spring on property.
PRICE **\$15,750**

1-3 Cash, Balance Arranged

A. S. Barton

Member of Victoria Real Estate Exchange.
Phone 2901
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Before ordering material for Interior Finishing, examine

Am-I-Wud Panelling

In Plain and Hardwood Finish
Samples and Prices on Application

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Good Tailoring Is Not Enough

If a lady can't get her suit when she wants it—what's the good of the tailoring?

Promptness requires system. We've got that system.

AH WING

1439 Government St.

Three Big Specials for Monday

English Saxony Flannelette, in white only. A nice, soft make, suitable for children's wear. Our regular price is 12½¢.

MONDAY SPECIAL, 10 YARDS FOR \$1.00

Ladies' Knitted Silk Ties

A real classy Tie in all the latest shades.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE, EACH, 50¢

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose

Here is something in Hose which we can't sell every day at the price. What you pay 35¢ for all the time. Sizes 8½ to 10.

MONDAY'S SPECIAL PRICE, 25¢ PAIR

E. E. WESCOTT

McCall's Patterns.

649 Yates Street.

Dependable Grass Linens

Owing to the increased demand for our Grass Linens, we carry in stock a much larger assortment than heretofore.

Table Covers,
Doyles,
Serviettes,

Bed Spreads,
Tray Cloths,
Centre Pieces.

That we sell cheaper than anybody else can be verified at any time by calling upon us.

Fringes, of every description, from, per yard.....15¢

For a Government Cor. of Cormorant *Original Importing Co.* Phone 2852. P. O. Box 201

A CHRISTIE SHOE—HONEST RIGHT THROUGH

"Lightning Hitch" Hockey Boots

For men and women, are the acme of comfort and serviceability. Made to protect and made to wear, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Other Hockey Boots at \$3.50 a pair.

PHONE
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Christies

Cor. Government
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Bellevue

SUNDAY DINNER

Will be a more than usually enjoyable meal if partaken of at the delightful "Bellevue." You'll be surprised at the ideal service and appointments. Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner at moderate rates.

DOWNTOWN AT 724 YATES STREET.
JUST ABOVE DOUGLAS.

Café & Grill

Owner's Sacrifice

FOUL RAY HOME

An absolutely modern six-roomed home, beautifully laid out and finished, on large lot 56x120, concrete fenced with railing, etc. We strongly advise you to see this home before deciding.

PRICE \$5,500. CASH \$1,300

Balance can be arranged.

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Do you care where you buy your groceries? Do you care about the quality and value you get in return for your hard-earned cash? A few trial orders convince most folks that here, at Jones' Grocery, value is given for every cent expended, and that much of service and courtesy is given which costs them nothing. Try Jones.

E.B. Jones
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Let Your Light Shine

Through a Ham Lantern

It won't blow out. It holds lots of oil, is easy to fill. It gives a big light, it is well made, is nicely enamelled—nickel-plated.

\$1.60

Other lanterns without reflectors, 90¢ and \$1.00.
With reflectors, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Buy one Monday and you will see things in their proper light.

R. A. Brown & Co.
1392 Douglas St. Phone 3711.
A dozen steps from Yates Street.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Oak Bay Council.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the municipal council of Oak Bay will be held tomorrow at 8 p.m. in the municipal hall.

Explosion Starts Blaze.—An explosion of a lamp in the residence occupied by Mr. Frederick Paine, at 39 Ontario street, caused damage to the amount of about \$15 last night at 9 o'clock. The flames set the curtains on the window ablaze, and were spreading when the fire department arrived, and soon put the fire out.

Saturday Evening Concert.—The First Presbyterian church choir gave the programme at the Saturday evening concert last evening in the W. C. T. U. Mission, Store street, giving the part of the programme usually given at their Hallowe'en concert, which was so much enjoyed. ex-Mayor Hall occupied the chair.

Hallowe'en Social.—A delightful hallowe'en social was held at Belmont Avenue Methodist Church, on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Young People's League. About eighty young people were present. The rooms were suitably lighted and prettily decorated for the occasion and a unique programme was provided.

Sells Residence.—Mr. P. H. Brown has disposed of his fine residence and grounds at Victoria West. The property, which is two acres in extent, fronts on the waters of the Arm and is most picturesque situated. The purchase price was \$25,000. The house itself has ten rooms and is in excellent condition. The name of the purchaser is not disclosed.

South Vancouver Deputation.—Hon. T. W. Taylor was waited upon yesterday by a deputation composed of Councillor Elliott, the acting mayor of South Vancouver, Councillor Campbell, and municipal engineer W. A. Clement. In regard to the long-standing dispute as to the apportionment of the cost of paving Westminster road, the minister listened to the representations made, took a note of them and promised consideration. It is probable that a further conference will be necessary before a final settlement is reached.

October Fire Loss.—The October fire loss in the city totalled \$5,532, according to the monthly report of Fire Chief Davis. Loss on buildings totalled \$2,820, and on contents, \$2,712. The total insurance on the premises in which the fires occurred, was \$12,000. Alarms numbered nineteen, sixteen telephones and three box alarms. The buildings inspected totalled 133. The department travelled sixty-one miles, 539 yards. The chief reports full satisfaction from the two new pieces of motor apparatus, and suggests a review of the entire department for the benefit of the members of the city council and public. The new fire station in the Oak Bay district is nearing completion and will be ready for occupation about December 1.

"Leasowes" Sold.—A sale of property has just transpired, involving one of the oldest and most beautiful residences in the city. "Leasowes," the old home of the Todd family, situate on St. Charles street. The purchaser is Mrs. James Dunsmuir, and the price is given at \$60,000. In addition to the house, which is an old family dwelling, in excellent condition, and yet capable of greater things under the hand of the decorative artist, there is at least two and a half acres of land. The property possesses what is, perhaps, one of the finest town houses in the district, and it is with a view to utilizing it in that capacity that the purchaser has secured it. The vendor of the property was Mr. L. J. Quaglin. The house, situated on a small bright, and is reached by a driveway on both sides, shrubbery and garden patches intervening. Some distance from the street on which it fronts, the house is afforded the unimpeded blessing of quietude, and with its wealth of trees and bush encircling, more than a tincture of the country atmosphere.

Lecture on the War.—Major G. B. Simmons delivered a lecture on Mohammedanism and the Balkan War to an audience of some forty people at the Y.M.C.A. last night. He was introduced in a short speech by the Dean of Columbia, who said that everyone with the interests of the peace of the world at heart must be watching with the keenest attention the progress of events in the southwest of Europe. Major Simmons outlined the rise of the Mohammedan religion, and the spread of it along both northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean. He reminded his audience that in India the British nation was ruling over considerably over sixty million men of his religion, besides another forty million in central Africa, and that unless its prestige was upheld in Europe unrest and disaffection might be looked for in the East. He ended with an appeal to Canadians to come to the aid of Great Britain by joining some organization which could be utilized for some purpose or another in time of war.

Nurses' Club.—The members of the Victoria Nurses' Club held an enjoyable reception at the Alexandra Club last evening in honor of the members of the Graduate Nurses' Association of British Columbia who had come over from the mainland in order that an executive meeting might be held in Victoria. The gathering was presided over by Miss Jones, president of the Victoria Club, and the visiting nurses were Miss Wright, of New Westminster, public school nurse of the Royal City, and president of the Graduate Nurses' Association; Miss Scott and Miss Gray, New Westminster; Miss Breeze, school nurse, Vancouver; and Miss Judge, Vancouver. The first part of the evening was devoted to a social intercourse, and the members listened to an interesting little address from Miss Wright, who outlined the objects and aim of the association. Refreshments were afterwards served, and at 10 o'clock an executive meeting was held, at which the most important subject discussed was the bill for the registration of nurses to be presented to the legislature during the coming session. This bill will prohibit any unqualified nurse or private individual from nursing, but it will prevent such persons from claiming to be registered.

Invited to Pasadena.—The Victoria Citizens' Committee has received an invitation to attend the annual rose tournament at Pasadena, California, on January 1. This event has been held for twenty-seven years.

Former Victorian.—Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, who has been appointed general manager of the Bank of British North America, was manager of the Victoria branch from 1905 to 1907 and has many friends here.

Caledonia Club Dinner.—Arrangements have been completed for the holding of the annual dinner of the Caledonia Club, and the announcement is made that it will take place in the Empress hotel, on Friday, November 29.

Esquimalt.—The municipal council of Esquimalt will meet tomorrow evening in the Launceston street public hall. In all probability the bids on the lighting scheme will be submitted for the council's consideration, as they have to be in the hands of the clerk at noon tomorrow. The question of assessment will also be discussed. Now that certain by-laws have been adopted by the council it will be possible to conduct matters affected by them in a more definite manner than has hitherto been the case. Other by-laws will probably be submitted for approval.

Daughter Evades Mother's Search.—Huffing to the Vancouver post last night in response to a telephone message from her daughter that she was about to leave for the Terminal City to be married, Mrs. Downey had no more time to prevent the unexpected departure of her youngest child than to rush to the wharf, about the boat through the cabin, leave just as the gang plank was being pulled in. In her desperation the mother appealed to the police but the boat had pulled out before the complaint was made. Vancouver police were notified by telephone, an accurate description of the girl being given. The eloping girl is, the mother claims, barely sixteen years of age.

Templars Elect Officers.—Victoria Lodge No. 84, held its first meeting of the new quarter in St. Barnabas schoolroom on Friday evening, and after the various reports for the last quarter were read and adopted, the following officers were elected for the current quarter: Chief templar, A. Wilkie; vice-templar, Slater; Neale Dick; recording secretary, W. Sorey (re-elected); treasurer, Slater; Mrs. Bailey (re-elected); chaplain, W. Ralston; financial secretary, H. Bailey (re-elected); marshal, J. Combs; deputy marshal, Slater; J. Bailey; ward, C. Hardy; sentinel, G. E. Thomas; grand steward, George Allan, W. R. Foster was nominated for electoral superintendent; the appointment of a juvenile superintendent being laid over. Lodge Deputy D. L. Allan, was installing officer, and Brother and Slater Dewar were the installing marshals.

Ward Two Smoker.—The autumn smoking concert of the Ward Two Conservative Association will take place in the Conservative committee rooms, Government street, on Friday next. The programme arranged for, includes speeches from those who attended the provincial convention held recently at Revelstoke, together with other addresses from the city members of the provincial house, Messrs. F. Davey, H. B. Thomson, and F. H. W. Behnson; Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. P. Leeson; and in present of the local association, and Mr. W. H. Price, secretary. Mr. Guy Walker, chairman of the ward association, will preside over the concert, and he wishes it to be clearly understood that anyone who cares and requests it will be heartily welcomed.

First Troop, Boy Scouts.—Boy Scout orders issued by the commissioner announce that there will be a meeting of the first troop under Capt. H. H. Woolson, scout master, at Bishopsclose, Burdette avenue, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock to organize this troop, form patrols, and arrange a programme for the winter season. Any boy wishing to join this troop is invited to be present at this rally, and members of the old organization are asked to bring along recruits for enrollment. No time will be lost in getting to work, forming patrols for the different grades after the election of leaders and seconds, and it is hoped soon to have the troop back to its old premier position in numbers and efficiency. An interesting schedule of practices is planned by the scoutmaster, which will be commenced on Monday and a hearty response is expected at this reunion. The dress tomorrow evening will be uniform, with staves.

Patriotic But Abusive.—When Emerson Ham, six feet, two inches in height and built in proportion, made a vicious attack upon Mr. G. E. Wheeler, accusing him of being a German spy, he started a miniature riot on Johnson street last night at midnight which furnished a varied entertainment for nearly two hundred passers-by and gave Sergeant Harper one of the hardest fustles of his police experience before he landed the pugnacious patriot in the patrol wagon. Ham was much the worse of his potations, and, fired with an intense desire to save the Empire, saw red when he espied Mr. Wheeler going along the street homeward bound. The object of attack was so surprised that at first he had difficulty in realizing just what happened but the assaults upon his person as well as upon his patriotism aroused his ire and a free-for-all fight commenced and was waged through Oriental Alley from Johnson street to Yates street before a police officer could subdue the burly Ham. In addition to a charge of being drunk, Ham will also face a charge of assault to be preferred by Mr. Wheeler.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Mr. Dundasman Praises System of Rural Elementary Schools

WYE, Kent, Nov. 2.—The distribution of the prizes and diplomas and the opening of some new college buildings was the occasion of the visit of Mr. Dundasman, president of the British College of Trade, to the agricultural college of

Wye. The principal of the college, Mr. Dunstan, in introducing the president of the Board of Trade, gave figures in proof of the large increase in the number of the students in training and stated that Wye men were in demand everywhere, so much so that they had difficulty in maintaining their staff and even their students were offered positions before they had finished their course.

Mr. Dundasman's speech was in a great part devoted to the question of agricultural education. He was, however, he said, of the opinion of Lord Reay's committee, who held that agricultural education should not be hedged in and considered without relation to any other educational work. He had great praise to bestow on those rural elementary schools who gave their pupils an interest in the pursuits in which their lives were likely to be spent.

He wished to see the activities of his department developed in the direction of the smaller farming classes. The sum of \$152,000 had been handed over to his department by the development commissioners and some of this money would be well spent in taking instructions to those who could not leave their villages at all and in providing short courses of instruction for those who could only afford to stay for brief periods of the year.

Women's Canadian Club Gathering.—The Women's Canadian Club will entertain at a social gathering on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in honor of Miss S. McNaughton, the well known authoress, who will arrive in Victoria this morning.

OBITUARY NOTICES

McDonald.—The funeral of the late Mr. Patrick McDonald took place yesterday morning at 9.45 from the family residence, 1117 Quadra street, to St. Andrew's cathedral, where Rev. Father Leternne conducted requiem mass at 10 o'clock. The pallbearers were Messrs. Carroll, Alfred Ecker, Frank Sweeney, Lewis McDonald, Thomas O'Rourke and Fred Brown.

Regent.—The funeral of the late Mr. George Barnett took place yesterday afternoon from the B. C. Funeral parlors, Rev. Dr. Scott officiating. There was a large attendance of friends of the deceased and many beautiful floral tributes were sent. The pallbearers were Messrs. H. H. Cotton, H. D. Cotton, Wm. Noble, H. W. Boulton, A. McKeown and E. Nicholas.

Carlow.—The funeral of the late Mr. Robert Nelson Carlow will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the family residence, 132 Wildwood avenue, Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiating.

Kok Wing.—The death occurred in the city on Friday night of Kok Wing, of 1726 Government street. The deceased was 42 years of age, married, and was by occupation. He was a native of Canton and had lived here for 25 years. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2 p.m. from the B. C. Funeral parlors.

Quon Quock Hoy.—The funeral of the late Quon Quock Hoy took place yesterday morning from the B. C. Funeral parlors to the Chinese cemetery.

George.—The death occurred on Friday night, at 2311 Belmont avenue, of Mrs. Jane George, widow of the late Mr. Richard George, aged 72 years. The deceased was born in Manchester and came out to this country in 1862, traveling round the Horn. She spent two years here and in 1864 went to Nanaimo, where she made her home until about three months ago, when she accompanied two of her daughters, Mrs. George Williams and Miss George, to this city. The latter is a member of the teaching staff of Sir James Douglas school. Three other daughters are left, Mrs. E. Wenden, Custer, Idaho; Mrs. A. Pease, Portland, Ore.; and Mrs. J. Hensell, Tacoma. The remains will be taken to Nanaimo for interment on Monday afternoon, where the funeral will take place the following morning.

Dawson.—The funeral of the late Mr. David W. Dawson took place yesterday afternoon from Sands and Fulton's parlors, Rev. H. A. Macconnell officiating. The pallbearers were Messrs. A. J. Cheary, J. Davy, J. Milligan, M. J. Penman, W. Graham, and E. Gregory.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

MUTTER.—On Sunday, October 20, the wife of G. W. Mutter of "Bishops Oak," near Dun, gave birth to a son, named Duan.

COMBE.—Born, to the wife of Captain Basil Combe, a daughter, on November 2nd, 1912.

DIED.

JORDISON.—At St. Joseph's hospital, Oct. 31, Josephine Jordison, John Jordison, of 155 Victoria street, died at 10.30 a.m. in Yorkville, England.

The remains are resting at the chapel of the B. C. Funeral Co., 24 Broughton street. Due notice of funeral will be given.

GEORGE.—The 1st inst. at the residence, 2311 Belmont avenue, Victoria, Jane George, widow of the late Richard George, aged 72 years. Born in Manchester, England.

The remains will be shipped by the B. C. Funeral Co. to Nanaimo on Monday afternoon, interment taking place on Tuesday morning. No flowers, by request. Nanaimo papers please copy.

FINLAYSON.—At the Jubilee hospital, Nov. 2, 1912, John Finlayson, aged 53 years. The remains are resting at the Hanna & Thomson funeral parlors pending funeral arrangements, which will be announced later.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. P. McDonald and family desire to thank their many friends for kind sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement; also for the beautiful floral tributes.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends for their kindness to our dear mother during her recent illness, and for their kindness and sympathy to us during our sad bereavement. Mrs. Scott, Vancouver; Mrs. McCole, Maumee, Ohio; W. M. Freese, Alice Freese, Victoria, B.C.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Elton Little and family wish to thank their many friends and relatives for their kindness during their recent and bereavement. No flowers, by request.

CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO

Gerhard Heintzman

IN ABSOLUTELY NEW STYLES

The famous GERHARD HEINTZMAN, Canada's admittedly premier instrument, in new styles—that is interesting news for the musical public.

Beginning tomorrow, we shall show several of the new styles decided upon after long deliberation. They are magnificent cases, worthy the great instrument. The first shipment shown in the West has just arrived and is now on display in our showrooms.

Cases in various woods, mahogany, figured walnut, fumed oak and mission oak and others. Superb designs and all entirely new.

Same Old Quality --The Best Same Easy Price and Easy Terms

Make a point of calling tomorrow, whether you are buying or not. You'll be interested in these new styles, and we will gladly show them to you.

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1231 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

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CLIMAX.—A good, low-priced hockey skate.....\$1.50
ALUMINUM.—Cheap grade, rocker bottom, nickel plated.....\$2.25
ALUMINUM.—Good, low-priced hockey skate.....\$4.00
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LAMES AND GENTS' BEAVER.—To be used for fancy skating, curved bottom, flanged or plain.....\$2.25 and \$3.00
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TUBE HOCKEY.—The premier hockey player. Fully equipped.....\$8.50
Antiseptic.....\$8.50

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This supplies pure blood—by aiding digestion, increasing assimilation and imparting tone to the whole circulatory system. Its heart tonic and a great deal more, having an alternative action on the liver and kidneys, it helps to eliminate the poisons from the blood.

To enrich the blood and increase the red blood corpuscles, thereby feeding the nerves on rich red blood and doing away with nervous irritability, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and do not permit a dishonest dealer to supply you with a cheap imitation. The "Discovery" has 40 years of record behind it and contains no alcohol or narcotics. Ingredients plainly printed on wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay expense of wrapping and mailing only. Send 10 cent stamp for the French cloth-bound book. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A Week**

This Offer Includes

The Hard Girl's Dream
(Violin, Flute and Harp)
Happy Days
(Violin, Flute and Harp)
The Day of Biscuits
(Harold Jarvis)
When You and I Were Young
Maggie
(Will Oakland)
Koly City
(Harry Macdonough)
Silver Bells
(That Girl Quartette)
Bombasto March
(Pryor's Band)
Under the Double Eagle
March
(Souza's Band)
Waiting for the Robert B. Lee
(Heldberg Quintette)
When I Was Twenty-one and
You Were Sweet Sixteen
(Macdonough & Quartette)



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This Offer Includes

Where the River Shannon Flows
(Harry Macdonough)
Sweet Genevieve
(John Wells & Hayden Quartette)
Mary of Argyle
(Harold Jarvis)
Belle Branson
(Richard Jones)
The Palms
(Harry Macdonough)
Money Love Me All the Time
(Lola Fox)
Guard Mount
(Pryor's Band)
Lights Out
(Pryor's Band)
Take Me to the Cobaret
(Billy Murray)
If All My Dreams Were Made of Gold I'd Buy the World for You
(Orpheus Quartette)

MATTERS OF MOMENT IN WOMEN'S REALM

The Water's Duty

We all know that the population of Victoria is increasing at a rapid rate, although few of us realize how great a change has come over its population. Those who have lived in the city for many years have their own circle of acquaintances, and the old friendships and intimacies continue more or less unbroken. From time to time the circle is enlarged, and new friends take the place of the old, but this has been done gradually. Those who come to Victoria from the prairies or from the old land usually have their own connections. Letters of introduction bring those who have no close friends or near relations here into touch with older residents, and, in one way or other, fresh circles are made, not as quickly as might be wished, perhaps, but still without very long delay. Change of scene and the business of settling in a new community occupy the time of mistresses of homes, and their husbands are engaged in forming new business connections, or, if they be, in place of their former ones. Frequent letters keep them in touch with the life they have left behind. Even with all this, there is loneliness and heartache sometimes. But it is not the families of newcomers who need to be thought of, but most by the citizens of Victoria who have time and leisure to spare.

There are, in Victoria, a very large proportion of men and a considerable number of women who have no near relatives. It would be wrong to speak of them as homes, perhaps, for they have means to rent rooms, more or less comfortable, or to live in boarding houses or hotels. But many such people have no social life. There are sober, industrious young men who spend months and even years in Victoria without sitting at a family table or spending an evening with young people of their own age in the intimacy of the family circle. Sometimes the public dance or the entertainments of fraternal societies provide substitutes for the family life from which young people of good families have separated themselves.

The Young Men's Christian Association and its sister organization provide to some extent social opportunities for young men and women. Then there are the patriotic societies which, while keeping alive the old traditions and associations, provide an opportunity for the making of new friends. The churches, through their guilds, their leagues and young people's associations, work in the same direction. The public library reading rooms are a great boon to young men of studious habits. It is these lonely men who fill the galleries of the theatre and form the majority of the audiences at the picture shows or the variety theatres. There are none of these agencies but, in a useful place in city life. But no wife or mother need think that there is no room for her kind offices. Her daughter's companion in store or office, if she has not a home in Victoria, would be glad of an invitation on a holiday or quiet evening. The lad who plays on her son's team, or who works with him during the week, might appreciate an invitation to dinner on Sunday. The business man who has left his family at home, would find his heart warm if he had the opportunity to have a frolic with his partner's or his associate's little folks. All this may seem self-evident, but there are many opportunities of doing little kindnesses which we all let slip out from selfishness or pride, but from simple thoughtlessness. Hospitality costs time and trouble and some money, but it brings an ample recompense to the woman who makes her home a place to be remembered for its atmosphere of simple kindness and hearty goodwill.

Beautiful Work

The decorations of the theatre on the night of the navy league meeting were very beautiful and suitable. The credit for them is due Mrs. S. G. Mesher, who designed, and at the head of the Victoria chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, carried out the scheme. The ladies had the assistance of the blue-jackets in their patriotic work. The large attendance of ladies both in the audience and in the boxes reserved for the patriotic societies and the hospital auxiliaries shows that the women of Victoria are taking a keen interest in Imperial subjects. Their presence and work contributed not a little to the success of the meeting.

Social Centres

There are people in all communities, who, with the best will in the world, cannot entertain their friends in their own homes. There are others who will not accept hospitality they cannot return. There are community needs which only the community can supply. Older and larger cities have successfully tried the experiment of establishing social centres. These are very like the clubs which have done great good in some of the cities and villages of England when established by clergymen or other philanthropic people. Concerts, lectures or carefully supervised dances are given in the assembly halls of schools, or in other rooms centrally situated. In various ways these evening meetings tend to draw the people of a community together and to afford an opportunity for the meeting of young people with the approval and the companionship of their elders. We hear much in these days of the temptations of city life and of the tendency of the young to break away from the influence and restraints of home. In these social centres, innocent diversion and that widening of experience which young people crave, might be supplied without the temptations which some of them are too weak to withstand. Such work could not be begun and carried on without careful thought, hard work and some self-denial on the part of those who take upon themselves the duties of leadership. In a city like Victoria, much good work in cementing the various elements of the community and in helping the young people might be done by a small committee working

through a social centre. In the summer, Nature provides ample pleasure for all who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity for sport and healthful exercise. This is not the case in the long, dark evenings of winter. Would any of the chapters of the Daughters of the Empire consider that in this way they could contribute to the making of good citizens?

The Best Immigrants

A great deal is said about the desirability of attracting to this province people with capital. No one will deny this. This country needs money for its development. But do we not in these days undertake the capital of the young man and woman who come to this country with little money, but with strong arms and brave hearts, with skill and perseverance? Do not the young people who struggle to bring up a family and who, in the meantime, do their share of the work of the community serve the province well? It is very evident that there are many such people coming to Vancouver Island. We should welcome them warmly. The mechanic, the farmer or the laborer who with his wife and babies has come to help build our land, will enrich the country and add to its population strong and virtuous sons and daughters. It was such people who have made Canada what it is today, and it will be by the same sturdy, hardy, thrifty and energetic that the difficulties of settlement in this vast new province will be overcome. This is a kind of capital that cannot be squandered.

The Deadly Motor-Bus

A London cable says: The home secretary made an important statement in the house of commons recently in reference to the motor-bus traffic in London. Replying to Mr. Kellaway, Mr. McKenna stated that 108 persons had been killed by motor-omnibuses, and 21 by electric trams in the Metropolitan area in nine months. The number of licences issued for motor-omnibuses in London during the nine months ended September 30 last was 1,946. He was informed, however, that many of the licences issued during the end of last year and the early part of 1912 were in respect of vehicles of an old type, since permanently withdrawn. He had seen the resolutions passed by borough councils and other public bodies in London calling attention to the increase in the number of persons killed by motor-omnibuses, the damage which they caused to property, the unsuitability of many of the routes through which they ran, the excessive speed at which they were driven, and the failure of the present system of traffic control by the house of commons to remedy any of these evils. The whole matter, so far as it concerned the public safety, was outside his attention, and he would confer with the commissioner or police as to whether any further action by the police was possible. But it was not his business, as the commissioner for the home office had any power to control the omnibus routes or to deal with questions of damages.

Value of Walking

Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, and Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, are both pretty busy men. Each is well on in middle life and each has a thousand and one claims on his time. Yet these active men find opportunity for strolls that take them completely around Manhattan island and are now planning a walk to Chicago. They get their fresh air and their exercise as the Creator intended they should do—walking on their feet and breathing in the good fresh air. There is always some way for a man to get exercise, if he really wants it. San Francisco Examiner.

Child Born to Death

EUREKA, Calif., Nov. 2.—Irene Sweet, five years old, died tonight from burns when her clothing caught fire.

ELKS' ORDER GROWING RAPIDLY

More than One Hundred Leading Business and Professional Men Have Applied for Membership

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the Dominion of Canada have now over one hundred members enrolled, which is the result of untiring efforts on the part of Mr. J. S. Wood (Jake) and his staff of assistants. The date for installing the Victoria Lodge will be announced later to take place some time during this month. The Grand Lodge will be present in a body accompanied by a large number of members of the Vancouver Lodge, who are anxious to be present at the initiation of their Victoria Brothers.



JACOB S. WOOD (Jake)

The local headquarters are in the 107 West Broadway Street. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Phone 2117. (See Ad.)

Overcoat Week

At the
"Red Arrow Stores"



We want every man and young man in Victoria to visit the "Red Arrow Stores" this week and see for themselves just what is new in the Overcoat line.

That you are not ready to buy now does not matter. We want to show you, so that you will know where to buy when you are ready.

Competent and obliging salesmen will gladly show you through, explain the new style features and the new materials.

Ask to see our new chemically treated Overcoats that will shed the rain.

Men's Overcoats, Prices \$10 to **\$35.00**
Weatherproof Overcoats, \$15 to **\$30.00**
Celebrated "Toga" Shower Coats, \$25.00 to **\$30.00**
English Waterproof Coats, \$8.50 to **\$22.50**

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Another Tea Talk

Each week-end, we feel in duty bound to talk of "West-End" Tea.

The important part played by "the cheering cup" during the week-end is, perhaps, not fully recognized; in the crisp, early morning, or the drowsy afternoon the thoughts inevitably turn to a cup of tea.

We realize this, and have spared no effort to provide you with a healthful, enjoyable indulgence.

As the fragrant liquid is poured out for you, you will notice its pleasant, distinctive aroma, and the smooth, delicate, stimulating way in which it affects you when you drink, there is every excuse for that second cup—that is—if the wife shops at the "West-End." There is really nothing in town to compare with our Teas.

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Corner Government and Broughton

Before Buying

See our Ladies' Tailored Tweed Hats from **\$1.25**
See our Ladies' Untrimmed Beaver Hats from **\$4.75**
See our Ladies' Long Winter Coats from **\$7.95**

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WESTS MAINTAIN HEADLONG RUSH

Looks Very Much Like Green Shirts for Soccer Championships—Both James Bay Teams Drop

Yesterday's Results

Victoria Wests, 3; Sons of England, 2.	
Thistles, 1; Navy-Exequiuit, 0.	
League Standing	
W. L. D. Pts.	
Wests	5 0 0 10
Wards	4 1 0 8
James Bay	3 2 0 6
Corona	3 2 0 6
Navy-Exequiuit	3 2 0 6
Sons of England	1 2 1 3
Fifth Regiment	1 2 1 3

Second Division	
Victoria Wests, 3; James Bay, 1.	
Navy-Exequiuit, 7; Corona, 1.	
North Wards, 1; T. M. C. A., 0.	
Fifth Regiment, 1; A. O. F., 2.	
League Standing	
W. L. D. Pts.	
Wests	5 0 0 10
Wards	4 1 0 8
James Bay	3 2 0 6
Corona	3 2 0 6
Navy-Exequiuit	3 2 0 6
Sons of England	1 2 1 3
Fifth Regiment	1 2 1 3

Wests vs. Sons	
Wests	5 0 0 10
Wards	4 1 0 8
James Bay	3 2 0 6
Corona	3 2 0 6
Navy-Exequiuit	3 2 0 6
Sons of England	1 2 1 3
Fifth Regiment	1 2 1 3

Both Victoria West teams yesterday, the senior by team, and the intermediates gained an easy victory over the James Bay, 3 to 1. The Thistles came to one place in the senior league, and the Wards duplicated the feat in the second division, each replacing a James Bay team.

By superior combination and greater stamina, Victoria West handed a lacing to the Sons of England yesterday afternoon in their league game at the Royal Athletic park. The game, 3 to 1, in favor of the Wests, merely represents the margin of scoring ability between the teams, but the actual difference in play was considerably more marked.

Both teams earned a point via the penalty route; neither of the offences were particularly glaring, but referee Allan insisted upon the imposition, and as they both transpired in the first period of play they helped him in keeping the exuberant spirits of the players within reasonable bounds.

All the scoring was recorded in the first half, the Wests leading off through Youson from a pretty rally round the Sons' chancel, the ball finding the net through a maze of players. After this reverse, which took place within fifteen minutes from the start, the Sons broke off in a disorganized run and were equalized from a penalty, granted during the foul play of the Wests. The blue of defence, Hymmer kicked the goal faultlessly. In a moment the attack was switched to the other end, where, in an effort to deflect the ball past the post, Blackwell handled. The inevitable penalty, awarded in a score at the second attempt, the first being nullified through foul play, the players getting in front of the ball. Thackeray was responsible for this placing his side again in the lead.

For a spell thereafter the Wests continued to threaten, their combination being much more effective than the spasmodic rushes of their opponents' front line. From a dainty piece of passing play the Wests won still further ahead, the whole team participating in the score, the final honor of which was accorded to Youson. With this comfortable lead the Wests commenced "rattling" a bit and suffered consequence a few minutes before the interval was called, the Sons notching their second from Kerley and Greenhalgh.

The second period proved fruitless on both sides, although on occasion a goal either way would not have come amiss. The Wests owed their win to superior forward play. The fact that the Sons opened up ten men may be counted in extension of the Sons' defeat, S. Greenhalgh taking his place at centre after the game was fifteen minutes old. It might also be conceded that the centre suffered from lameness and was, in consequence, not as effective as he might have been in organizing the attack of his wings. The team:

Victoria West—Robertson; White and Prosser; McDonald, Pettigrew, and A. Thackeray; Baker, Wright, S. Thackeray, Poulsen and Sherill.

Sons of England—Kerley; Hymmer and Brown; Maxwell, Wylie, and Vincent; Douglas, Greenhalgh, S. Greenhalgh, Coles and F. Kerley. Referee, W. Allan.

Thistles vs. Navy-Exequiuit

At Beacon Hill, yesterday the Thistles came back after their crushing defeat at the hands of the Wests two weeks ago and registered a 1-0 victory over Navy-Exequiuit. The game was very evenly contested and but for the brilliant work by the Thistles' defence the score in all probability would have been different.

Gillespie, in goal, played one of the best games seen this season. He is improving with every match.

The first half found the players somewhat untidy, which condition was aided by a bad cross-wind and a ball which looked as if it had been through the mill. The forwards on both sides were lacking in combination, and the attacks generally ended in the ball being shot wildly outside. Sinclair shot one in with the professional touch that shivered the crossbar and bounced outside. Except on that occasion neither goal was in any real danger. Half-time came without any score.

In the second half Equiuit switched their players a bit and started off on the offensive, but were unable to score.

The Thistles soon settled down, and Sinclair scored from a shot due to the left corner. Equiuit came right back, but the Thistles backed played sterling football and held them goalless.

Most of the best scoring attack was directed from the left wing, Sinclair putting across some pretty centres.

The final whistle blew with Equiuit trying hard to equalize.

David Dougan refereed in a satisfactory manner. Gillespie, McDonald, Sherill and Sinclair were the stars for the Thistles, while Brynjolfsson, Brown and Shaw did good work for Equiuit.

The teams: Thistles—Gillespie, Sherill, McKwan, Patterson, Connor and Smith; McKwan, Patterson, Connor and Smith; McKwan, Patterson, Connor and Smith; McKwan, Patterson, Connor and Smith.

Second Division

The best game in the second division by a long way was that between the Wests and James Bay. The score is by no means an indication of the closeness of the play.

At half time the Wests were but one to the good, the score being 1-0. Referee Locke pronounced the game one of the best at which he had ever officiated. Sedger,



THE AUSTRALIAN WARATAH RUGBY TEAM

Which will play in Victoria some time in December. The Waratahs defeated the University of California, yesterday. Reading from left to right: Back row—W. Tasker, A. Walker, W. Watson, I. Mieschen, I. Dwyer. Third row—W. Murphy, E. Fahy, J. Wylie, A. R. Dunbar, P. Adamson, P. Cunningham. Second row—J. Clark, M. Fraser, J. Wogan, R. Hill, G. Pugh, A. Kent, H. Jones, Seid—J. Flynn, T. Griffin, W. Prentice (capt.), Dr. O. Borchmann (manager), T. Richards (vice-capt.), D. Carroll, H. George.

Youson, Brown, Ferris, Speak (Wests), and Totty (Bays) were the scorers. The Navy-Exequiuiters furnished a surprise in the easy manner in which they handled the Corona, and Y. M. C. A. gave the Wards a hard tussle. Fifth Regiment and the Forsters played to a draw in a sod game at Beacon Hill.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 2.—The results of the league football games played this afternoon are as follows:

First Division

Aston Villa 5; Middlesbrough 1; Bolton Wanderers 1; Derby County 1; Bradford City 1; Sunderland 5; Chelsea 0; West Bromwich Albion 3; Liverpool 4; Tottenham Hotspur 1; Manchester United 2; Notts County 1; Newcastle United 1; Sheffield Wednesday 0; Oldham Athletic 2; Everton 0; Sheffield United 0; Blackburn Rovers 0; Woolwich Arsenal 0; Manchester City 4.

Second Division

Burnley 2; Grimsby Town 2; Clapton Orient 0; Birmingham 2; Glossop 4; Huddersfield Town 0; Hull City 5; Leeds City 2; Leicester Fosse 1; Barnsley 0; Notts Forest 1; Blackpool 1; Preston North End 2; Bury 0; Stockport County 1; Fulham 0; Warrington Wanderers 0; Bradford 0; Lincoln City 3; Bristol City 0.

Southern League

Portsmouth 1; Queen's Park Rangers 1; Swindon Town 2; Brentford 0; West Ham United 4; Gillingham 0; Exeter City 1; Northampton 1; Watford 2; Southampton 0; Crystal Palace 1; Stoke 0; Coventry City 3; Reading 1; Merthyr Town 1; Plymouth Argyle 1; Brighton and Hove Albion 2; Norwich City 2; Bristol Rovers 2; Millwall Athletic 1.

Scottish League

Clyde 0; Aberdeen 1; Airdrieonians 1; Dundee 1; Third Lanark 0; Celtic 1; Falkirk 2; St. Mirren 0; Raith Rovers 0; Hamilton Academicals 5; Hearts 4; Partick Thistle 0; Motherwell 5; Hibernians 1; Kilmarnock 2; Queen's Park 1; Rangers 1; Morton 1.

Rugby

South Africans 14; East Midlands 5; Cheshire 28; Lancashire 3; Cambridge 28; Richmond 3; Cardiff 15; Blackheath 8; Oxford 3; United Hospital 1; Cambridge 1; Casuals 0; London Welsh 22; London Irish 3.

MALAHAT QUINTETTE WINS IN BASKETBALL

The first basketball match of the season was played in the S. L. A. A. hall last evening between the Shalima Lake and Malahat, and was won by the latter by 23 points to 20 in overtime. At the end of time the score was 20 all.

The teams were: Shalima Lake—Forwards, W. Blake and C. Stevens; centre, Koenig; guards, J. Stone and A. Hunkin. Malahat—Forwards, C. Laughlin and R. Alfred; centre, C. Smith; guards, M. Allan and J. Peterson.

Basketball is reported to be booming in the up-land districts and some good games are looked for this season.

OAKLAND CHAMPIONS TRIM ALL-STAR TEAM

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 2.—The Oakland team defeated an all star team composed of big league and coast league players, 41 to 1, here today. The game was fast with Oakland landing five hits and the all-stars four. Moskman, for the all-stars struck out six men and Olmstead four. The scorers:

R. H. E.	
Oakland	4 1 1
All-stars	3 5 1

Batteries—Moskman and Burns; Olmstead and Roken.

Kramer Wins Title

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—Frank L. Kramer, American champion, won the international indoor one mile bicycle championship here tonight in two consecutive heats by defeating Jack Clark, of Australia. The time of the first heat was 2 minutes 2 1/2 seconds, and the second heat 2 minutes 3 1/2 seconds.



KEN McDONALD

One of the most promising of Victoria's Rugby fullbacks. McDonald broke his nose in a recent game and won't be able to play for a week or so.

LIGHTWEIGHTS HAVE LAST WORK-OUT

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—Wolgaist and Mandot had their last work-out today for their tenor bout Monday night. Both of the lightweights appear in good condition. Bets are being made at even money. So far the betting has been light. There will be no referee's decision, but merely that of the newspaper men.

BOY SCOUT FOOTBALL

The third and fourth troop of the Victoria Boy Scouts played a match at the Dallas road grounds yesterday, which resulted in a well deserved victory for the third troop by the score of 4 to 3. The two teams were very evenly matched, but the third slightly excelled in shooting.

Special mention should be made of W. Musiron, W. H. Brown and R. Nash, of the third, and T. Heyland, of the fourth. Both teams used one substitute, each of whom played well.

The thanks of both teams are due to Mr. A. O. Hughes, scoutmaster of the fourth troop, who refereed the game to the satisfaction of all.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

At Harvard—Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6. At Palo Alto—Stanford University, 10; Olympic, 6.

At Ann Arbor, Mich.—University of Michigan, 7; University of South Dakota, 5. At Berkeley—Australia, 25; University of California, 3.

At Lawrence, Kas.—University of Oklahoma, 6; University of Kansas, 5. At Salt Lake—University of Utah, 10; University of Montana, 2.

At Birmingham, Ind.—Indiana, 35; Earlham, 7. At South Bethlehem, Pa.—Carlisle, 34; Lehigh, 14.

At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 0; Pennsylvania State College, 14. At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 40; Amherst, 6.

At Providence—Brown University, 12; University of Vermont, 7. At Ithaca—Cornell, 10; Williams, 34.

At Moscow, Idaho—University of Oregon, 1; University of Idaho, 0.

Brownham Gets Offers

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—Roger Brownham, recently released as manager of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, departed tonight for his home in Toledo. At leaving Brownham said he received offers from two National clubs and one American team for his services as catcher. Brownham said that he would not consider an offer at present, as he intends to fight for his contract with the St. Louis club.

AUSTRALIANS TURN TABLES

Waratahs Beat Weakened California Team—Stanford University Come Back to Form and Defeat Olympic Club

COOPER-KEITH CUP

The following letter from the secretary of the Victoria Rugby Football Union explains itself:

The Sporting Editor, Nov. 2, 1913. Victoria Colonist.

SIR,—As there seems to be some doubt (from the remarks you made in today's Colonist) as to which team is entitled to represent British Columbia in the Cooper-Keith cup games against the Californians, I should be obliged if you could find space on your sporting page for these facts.

The team which the McKeech cup at the end of each season is entitled to challenge or be challenged for the Cooper-Keith cup, whether held in California or British Columbia.

Last season Vancouver won the British Columbia championship, therefore they defend the Cooper-Keith cup this year, provided the Californians come north. Therefore it does not matter whether Victoria or Vancouver win the games before Christmas, the result of the games at the end of the season alone counts. A. D. B. SCOTT, Hon. Sec. Victoria R. F. U.

MANAGERIAL STANDING IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Roger Bresnahan died by St. Louis—No successor has been named as yet. Frank Chance dethroned by Chicago Cubs—Johnny Evers appointed in his place.

Johnny Kling dropped by Boston, George Stallings replacing him. Hank O'Day to be chased by Cincinnati Joe Tinker played for the job.

Bill Dahlen booked to have a successor at Brooklyn. Charley Dolin is in danger of losing out at Philadelphia.

McGraw with New York and Clarke with Pittsburgh secure in their positions.

Casseaux Loses Again

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—Raymond Casseaux again met defeat at the local arena tonight, Constant Le Marin winning from him after a sensational wrestling match. Le Marin was awarded the first fall on a foul in twenty-five minutes, the big Frenchman hitting his head and kicking Le Marin in the chest. Casseaux went wild when Referee Davy gave the fall to the Belgian and grabbing the official's microphone, tore it into pieces and hurled the remnants into the crowd. In the second bout Casseaux had Le Marin on the mat with a full Nelson, but the Belgian buried his opponent high into the air and placed him down with a head and leg hold.

Wrestlemen Win

The Victoria Welsh club defeated the sailors of the H. M. S. Alcester, 25 to 0, in a Rugby match at the Algerine grounds yesterday afternoon. The Welshmen tried out two or three new forwards with good results.

Oak Bay Practice

The Oak Bay Rugby club will hold a practice at the Oak Bay grounds this morning and all players are requested to be on hand.

Toronto Wins

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 2.—Toronto University won the annual intercollegiate harrier meet here today.

Yorkshire Society—A general meeting will be held at the office of the undersigned on Tuesday, 6th, at 8 p.m. All Yorkshire folk invited. W. G. Winter, Burn, Hon. Sec.

For lunch try the Balmoral Cafe, opposite Victoria Theatre. Excellent cuisine; best service; moderate prices.

EDWARDS JOINS LOCAL FORCES

Former Newport Rugby Player Gets Employment in Victoria—Watkins May Also Be Available

Local Rugby men are elated over the addition of Edwards and possibly of Watkins, both formerly with the Calgary Rugby team, to the forces from which the representative team to combat for the McKeech and Cooper-Keith trophies will be chosen. Both are forwards and their coming is especially welcome in view of the fact that the Rugby Union is having some trouble in rounding up a strong pack this season.

Edwards has already secured employment in Victoria and it is assumed that he will remain. Previous to coming to Calgary about a year ago he was a member of the Newport fifteen, one of the two best Welsh teams.

Watkins was the captain of the Calgary team and, although now a little past his prime as a Rugby player, is of greater fame than Edwards. He is also from Wales.

Both newcomers were out at the practice game yesterday afternoon. Edwards played on one of the teams while Watkins watched the game from the sidelines. The latter will not be able to don a uniform for some time owing to an injury received in one of his practices in Calgary held in Victoria.

Yesterday's Practice

Although unfortunately some of the men who represented Victoria in the game against Calgary last Thursday were unable to get out, D. M. Grant, Carew Martin and Dal Thomas being among the number, a fairly good practice was held at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The work of both packs was watched closely and, although they would divulge nothing, no doubt the selection committee formed a pretty good idea as to some of the changes at least that will be made in Victoria's forward line for next Saturday's game against Vancouver. Daniels was tried out at fullback but didn't come up to expectations. Ed Steele showed more promising form as fullback on the picked team.



"CHAMPION" FORGES

We have just received a full line of the above. See us regarding prices, etc.

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SKATES

LADIES' GENTS' AND BOYS' SKATES

Boys' Hockey Skates, pair \$1.25	Regal Hockey Skates, pair \$4.50
Ladies' and Gents' Beaver Skates, pair \$2.25	Regal Featherweight Skates, pair \$5.00
Ladies' and Gents' Beaver Skates, flanged runners, pair \$2.75	Mc-Mac Skates, gents, pr. \$4.00
Acacia Skates, for ladies, \$1.50	Velox Skates, gents, pair \$6.00
Climax Skates, for gents, \$2.75	Star Figure Skates, pair \$5.25
Glacier Skates, for ladies, per pair \$3.25	Star Tube Skates, pair \$6.00
Scoti Skates, gents, pair \$2.75	Dunn's Tube Skates, per pair \$5.50 and \$5.00

Skates Sharpened 35c Pair

Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Skating and Hockey Boots

McPherson's, Leckie's and Ryan's

PRICES \$4.00, \$3.75, \$3.50 AND \$3.00 PAIR

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Have Your Skates Fitted and Ground Properly

We have the right kind of sharpener, also the right kind of skates and boots.

Auto Skates ranging from \$6.00 to 75c

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ARENA SKATING!

3—Daily Sessions—3

10 to 12 3 to 5 8.15 to 10.30

ADMISSION

Morning—Children 15c Adults 35c

Afternoon—Children 25c Adults 35c

Evening—General Admission 50c

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Made from water from which all germs have been removed.

I have now installed in my Garage at 931 View Street, a

Complete and Modern Automobile Repair Plant

And have secured the services of an expert automobile machinist. All repairs promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

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What You Need These Cold Nights

MAKE your rest comfortable with a pair of Gordons Blankets. They are just the things for these cold November nights. They are all guaranteed to be made of pure Scotch wool and are almost as warm and soft as eiderdown.

Telephone our Staples Department and have us send you just what you want.

A Fine Range of Crib Blankets. These are especially pretty, and are quite an addition to the appearance of the nursery. With blue or pink borders.

25 x 36, plain whipped. Per pair	\$1.75
25 x 36, satin bound. Per pair	\$2.50
36 x 54, plain whipped. Per pair	\$3.25
36 x 54, satin bound. Per pair	\$4.25

Extensive Range of Scotch-Wool Blankets, pink or blue borders, whipped or satin bound. Serviceable, long-wearing and well-appearing. Price, per pair, **\$11.50** to \$4.50 to

Canadian Wool Blankets, pink or blue borders. Very good values—
56 x 76, per pair.....\$2.25
60 x 80, per pair.....\$2.75
64 x 84, per pair.....\$3.25

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MUCH BUILDING IS GOING ON IN CANADA

Increase Shown by the Figures for Month of September Bear Testimony to Wonderful Advance of Country

The good record made during previous months of this year as regards the estimated expenditure on buildings in Canada has been maintained in September, and according to the following compilation by The Financial Post, the total for forty-nine cities and most important towns is over twenty-one million. This is a considerable increase over the same month last year. For twenty-one cities east of the Great Lakes the actual increase is \$2,341,017, or 45 per cent; and for twenty-two in the West, \$5,220,336, or practically 85 per cent, making on the total an increase of almost seven and a half million dollars or 57 per cent.

Over the nine-month period the showing is also exceptionally good. The total of the following list of fifty cities is \$117,270,000. This list, of course, does not include a number of our cities and towns where no record of building permits is kept. It also must be remembered that the estimated expenditure as a rule runs from five to twenty per cent below the actual cost of the buildings erected. Taking this into consideration, a very conservative estimate of the amount of building planned in Canadian cities and towns, not to speak of the building being done in the smaller municipalities, is two hundred million dollars for the nine months.

The increase over last year's figures for the corresponding period is forty-one and a half million dollars, or which thirty and one-half are made by cities in the western, and eleven in the eastern division. The percentage in the East is 26 per cent and in the West 48 per cent.

For the month of September, the approximate value of buildings for which permits were issued was larger in Calgary than in any other city. Over four

million dollars was the total there. This is a gain of three and a quarter million dollars or 361 per cent. Toronto stands second for the month, with permits reaching almost three million dollars, an increase of 53 per cent.

Notable Decreases in September

Although there are eleven cities that in September did not come up to the record of the same month last year, five are east of the Great Lakes, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Peterborough and Welland; and six in the west, Nanaimo, Nelson, Port Arthur, St. Boniface, Vancouver and Winnipeg. The majority of these decreases are not large, with the exception of Winnipeg, which has fallen to approximately last year's record by \$600,000.

There are a number of large percentage increases, and without considering several small places, where the permits last year were extremely small, the largest increase—281 per cent—is made by Edmonton, which during September added \$1,611,000 to its already large increase over 1911.

For the first nine months, Toronto holds first place in total, with permits of \$11,720,000. Second place is held by Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Victoria, Regina, Hamilton and Moose Jaw, all with permits over four million dollars.

There are twelve increases over one million dollars; the largest being made by Edmonton, with a gain of \$3,735,000. Calgary stands in second place with regard to increase, with an advance of \$3,000,000. Toronto has increased \$2,341,017, or 45 per cent, and Saskatoon, \$2,000,000, while Hamilton, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, and Winnipeg have gains ranging from one to two million dollars.

A notable fact is that every city in the East shows an increase. They range from 230 per cent to 6 per cent. In the West there are two decreases, one by Brandon of \$178,000, and one by Vancouver of \$1,000,000. The largest percentage increase is made by Medicine Hat, with an advance of 340 per cent.

Nineteen of the cities whose figures have been given above have already surpassed the total permits of 1911. This fact, coupled with the substantial increases made in almost every other city, denotes that the increased real estate activity that has been prevalent in Canadian cities during the year is to a very considerable extent caused and warranted by the rapid and permanent growth that these figures indicate. The tables are:

City	1912	1911	Inc.	Per cent.
Berlin	27,150	18,400	8,750	47.5
Brandon	22,450	61,000	38,550	63.2
Chapman	22,450	12,775	9,675	75.8
Edmonton	1,611,000	20,400	1,590,600	77.9
Hamilton	610,200	771,200	161,000	25.9
Kingson	14,000	14,412	412	2.9
London	78,100	114,742	36,642	46.9
Moose Jaw	2,440,000	1,107,576	1,332,424	120.2
Montreal	219,825	277,272	57,447	26.1
Ottawa	219,825	277,272	57,447	26.1
Peterborough	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Port Arthur	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
St. Catharines	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
St. John	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Stratford	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Sydney	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Toronto	2,341,017	1,000,000	1,341,017	134.1
Westmount	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Windsor	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Welland	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Brandon	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Calgary	3,735,000	20,400	3,714,600	181.9
Dauphin	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Edmonton	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Fort William	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Leithbridge	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Medicine Hat	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Moose Jaw	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Nanaimo	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Nelson	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
New Westminster	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
North Battleford	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Oak Bay	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Port Arthur	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Prince Albert	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Red Deer	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Regina	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
St. Boniface	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Saskatoon	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Vancouver	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Victoria	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Winnipeg	1,712,000	62,200	1,649,800	2652.9
Total 21 Eastern cities	\$ 7,774,000	\$ 4,388,700	\$ 3,385,300	77.2
Total 21 Western cities	\$ 10,446,000	\$ 1,014,500	\$ 9,431,500	929.3
Total East and West	\$20,220,000	\$5,403,200	\$14,816,800	274.2
Kamloops	80,000	100,000	20,000	25.0
Point Grey	174,000	174,000	0	0.0
South Vancouver	1,625,000	1,625,000	0	0.0
Swift Current	82,450	82,450	0	0.0
Weyburn	1,400,000	1,400,000	0	0.0
Yorkton	81,000	81,000	0	0.0
Grand total	\$21,087,644	\$10,817,700	\$10,270,000	94.9

City	1912	1911	Inc.	Per cent.
Berlin	307,918	232,318	75,600	32.5
Brandon	916,020	498,805	417,215	83.6
Chapman	916,020	31,332	884,688	2824.8
Galt	308,707	341,500	32,793	10.5
Halifax	4,629,000	2,142,400	2,486,600	116.1
Hamilton	4,629,000	2,142,400	2,486,600	116.1
Kingson	4,629,000	2,142,400	2,486,600	116.1
London	4,629,000	2,142,400	2,486,600	116.1
Moose Jaw	4,629,000	2,142,400	2,486,600	116.1
Montreal	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Ottawa	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Peterborough	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Port Arthur	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
St. Catharines	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
St. John	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Stratford	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Sydney	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Toronto	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Westmount	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Windsor	13,227,184	11,112,110	2,115,074	19.0
Brandon	1,000,000	980,129	19,871	2.0
Calgary	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Dauphin	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Edmonton	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Fort William	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Leithbridge	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Medicine Hat	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Moose Jaw	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Nanaimo	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Nelson	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
New Westminster	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
North Battleford	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Oak Bay	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Port Arthur	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Prince Albert	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Red Deer	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Regina	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
St. Boniface	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Saskatoon	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Vancouver	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Victoria	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Winnipeg	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.0
Total 20 Eastern cities	\$53,704,032	\$42,849,780	\$10,854,252	25.3
Total 20 Western cities	\$6,165,286	\$6,056,577	\$108,709	1.8
Total East and West	\$60,869,318	\$48,906,357	\$11,962,961	24.5
Kamloops	41,243	41,243	0	0.0
Welland	21,321	21,321	0	0.0
Point Grey	2,846,848	2,846,848	0	0.0
South Vancouver	2,846,848	2,846,848	0	0.0
Swift Current	679,989	679,989	0	0.0
Weyburn	831,650	831,650	0	0.0
Yorkton	663,108	663,108	0	0.0
Grand total	\$117,270,000	\$108,862,657	\$8,407,343	7.7

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BERLIN SEASON

German Capital Advances to Follow Example of London

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Berlin has long cast covetous eyes on the London Season, and has now taken steps to organize one of its own. "Organize" is just the word, for, as there are neither traditions nor precedents, a Berlin Season must be created, in the German way, systematically and by committee. The project was formally launched at a meeting this week, and a tentative programme drawn up for June, 1913.

Next summer, it is thought, would be an ideal time to launch a Berlin Season, as the silver jubilee of the Kaiser's reign is to be commemorated on June 15. Brilliant festivities and ceremonies will centre round that event, and would inaugurate the Season idea with eclat.

Professor Reinhardt and other prominent personalities of the theatrical, operatic and artistic worlds, have lent their names to the enterprise, and the provisional menu of entertainment includes Shakespearean Cycle, a forty-night of Ibsen, Hauptmann and Sudermann drama, a week or ten days of Greek tragedies, a cycle of "monumental German musical works," race meetings at the Grunewald and Rubleben courses, a flying week at Johannisthal, and a dedication of the Stadium which is to be the scene of the 1916 Olympiad. Plus the attractions of Berlin "night-life," the committee believe their programme variegated enough to attract the most fastidious of globe-trotters.

Only a heartless writer in the "Tag" poured cold water on the scheme, declaring that a capital so devoid of genuine society as Berlin can never possess a Season worthy of the name.

Yorkshire Society.—A general meeting will be held at the office of the undersigned on Tuesday 5th, at 8 p.m. All Yorkshire folk invited. W. G. Winterburn, Hon. Secretary.

LIQUID SULPHUR

The World's Best Remedy

Rheumatism, Gout, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and All Skin Diseases.

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AN ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS PROPERTY IN NANAIMO, B. C. OFFERED FOR SALE

In order to close an Estate the Trustees thereof ask for Tenders for the purchase of first class property in the centre of the business section of Nanaimo, now rapidly increasing in value and offering a good return to investors.

The property has 62½ feet on Commercial street, on which there is erected a two-story brick building with basement, being 32½ in width by 70 feet in depth, now occupied as a Drug and Stationery Store, and also two-story brick building having a frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 80 feet, and occupied by a Tailoring Establishment. The property is desirable in every way, and will repay investigation, and is offered subject to existing leases.

The highest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to
Dominion Trust Company, Ltd.
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Too Late to Classify

4½ acres on Victoria and Sidney highways, 5 miles from Victoria. Price \$125 per acre on easy terms. British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, room 315 Sayward Building. Phone 1020.

Fielded Bargain.—New 4-roomed bungalow, hardwood floors, beamed ceilings, furnace, full cement basement, cement walks, trees planted in boulevard, paved street, and two blocks from car line. \$1,000 cash will handle. British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, 314 Sayward Building. Phone 1020.

Yates Street, improved business property, renting for \$150 per month. Property is close in and can be bought at a price that is right. Terms, \$100 cash. British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, 314 Sayward Building. Phone 1020.

Douglas St., near Yates; improved property, renting for \$100 per month. Price is very attractive. British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, 314 Sayward Building. Phone 1020.

Government St., 3 large business lots, close in, improved, renting for \$100 per month. This property can be bought at a price that is right. Terms, \$100 cash. British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, 314 Sayward Building. Phone 1020.

Chapman St., 4 lots on Chapman St., near Government, partially improved, an ideal building proposition. Price \$100 per share. British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, 314 Sayward Building. Phone 1020.

Improved Farm, Metcalf District, 250-acre—improved—stock—of all kinds, farming implements, new 10-roomed house, stables, out-buildings, etc., everything that goes to make an ideal farming proposition. Price \$100 per acre, \$1 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, 314 Sayward Building. Phone 1020.

Three acres of nice, rich bottom land, close in, improved, under a high state of cultivation—deep loam, an ideal vegetable garden. \$750 per acre. Terms \$1 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, 314 Sayward Building. Phone 1020.

Sound Investment—Purchase shares in British Canadian Home Builders while you can at \$2.50 per share. In addition to profits from our building department, the Real Estate and Insurance Department contribute to the dividends on home builders' shares. Send for prospectus; it will interest you.

BRITISH CANADIAN HOME BUILDERS LIMITED

Real Estate Department
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Third Floor, Sayward Bldg.
Ernest Kennedy, Managing Director

James Bay Corner Bargain

The southwest corner of Superior and Menzies St., opposite Parliament Square. This property is 90x55, and is specially well situated for business and apartment purposes. It is also the only corner at the junction of these streets on the market. It can be purchased at a very reasonable price and on very easy terms.

I have also a list of choice James Bay properties, including a number of residences, and at absolutely the lowest prices quoted.

Have also an acreage within the 3¼ mile circle that can be subdivided and over double the price obtained. The terms are very easy.

L. H. Ellis
Phone 940. Room 6, Moody Block
Corner Yates and Broad

FOR SALE

If You Don't Come Monday You Will Be Too Late

For Trent Street and Foul Bay Road Snaps You Must Hurry. We still have a number of the block of lots we placed on the market two days ago. They are large and level, are backed by a lane, have all modern conveniences, and are but a hop-step-and-jump from the street car. Prices are from

\$1,100 to \$1,500

Terms, one-fourth cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months.

This Is Below Current Values

Island Investment Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.
Sayward Block Phone 1494
Branches: 29-30 Charing Cross Road, London, Eng.:
431 Homer Street, Vancouver.

FOUR PROFITS

Acreage, Lots Building Insurance

British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd. purchased a tract of land on the Wilkinson road, three and a half miles from Victoria, with a station of the B. C. Electric joining the property, some time ago at one-half the price the same land could be purchased for today. This tract is known as Altadena, and is the most attractive in the district, in addition to having unexcelled transportation facilities. We purpose building bungalows on this tract and selling them on easy terms. Everyone knows the profits to be derived from purchasing desirable acreage close in, subdividing same and building homes for cash, and selling on easy terms. 50,000 shares are now offered for the purpose of building these houses, and may be purchased at \$1.25 each, one-third cash, balance six and twelve months.

This company is at present paying dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. Buy now and participate in the large profits which are assured.

Send for Prospectus, and Free Map

BUILDERS' PROFITS

BRITISH CANADIAN HOME BUILDERS LIMITED

Phone 1050 and 2221

BANKERS' SECURITY

Phone 1050 and 2221

Authorized Capital, \$500,000

312-315 Sayward Building, and Trounce Avenue

ERNEST KENNEDY, Managing Director

Agents Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, England

Y. M. C. A. Night School

SPECIAL COURSES—Advertising, salesmanship, shorthand, typewriting, English for foreigners, mechanical drawing, advanced mathematics. Also elementary, commercial and boys' classes.

See Educational Secretary,

Phone 2980 Blanchard and View

REGISTER BEFORE NOV. 1, 1912.

ADVICE TO SPEAKERS

Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P. Delivers an Address Before the McGill Literary Society

"Public Speaking" was the subject of some very practical advice which Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P. for St. Antoine, gave to the Literary Society of McGill University at the McGill Union, says The Montreal Gazette. The public speaker, he said, would do well to bear in mind that public speaking was not an enlargement of private conversation, a man who could convince a friend in any private argument should be able to carry an audience with him, provided he remembered two things, to keep the subject of his speech plainly before him in all he said, and to express himself lucidly. Before dealing with any topic in public it was always well, especially for young speakers, to go over the ground before hand, and in this preparation, the speaker should first gain all the information he could dealing with his subject, he should then select the particular points he wished to make, choosing out the facts that were likely to help him in making them, and finally he should arrange them in logical sequence and as tellingly as possible. Speakers should beware of making unnatural gestures, or of modelling themselves too closely on some one else they had heard speak. It should always be the speaker's aim to put his case in such a way that the audience would forget his personality, but be carried away by his words. For this reason it was fatal for the speaker to attempt to memorise his speech, for this would effectively prevent his words from coming naturally.

An informal debate was afterwards held on the subject of the Panama Canal Treaty. Mr. Ames made a few remarks on the subject, without committing himself to the expression of an opinion. It was important, he said, to consider what was the spirit of the parties who signed the treaty. It was a debated point whether the shipping of the United States would get no particular benefit from the canal, compared to that of other nations, if their shipping had not the advantage in the payment of dues, and the point must be considered whether or not the signers of the treaty really believed that the United States would gain an advantage from the use of the canal, in any case. He hoped the matter would be referred to The Hague Convention. In the event of the United States refusing this arbitration, when it came to the signing of other treaties, other nations would take extra precautions in framing their demands. Treaties would become a matter of even greater difficulty than they are now in international politics, if it were possible for one nation to gain an advantage by sharp practice.

ROYAL MINT

One Hundred and Twenty Million Coins Turned Out in a Year

LONDON, Nov. 2.—People who at times find themselves short of money will be reassured to hear that the royal mint last year made nearly 120,000,000 coins. This comforting fact appears in the annual report of the deputy master of the mint, issued this week.

In 1911 there were "struck" at the dingy looking treasure cavern on Tower Hill the following coins for Great Britain:

	Number of coins.	Face value of coins.
Gold	35,145,211	\$165,864,140
Silver	43,935,469	11,906,220
Brass	40,846,848	701,625

Total... 120,927,528 \$178,471,985

In addition, 25,161,851 coins were struck for the colonies. A year's crop of "coppers" is a heavy lump in the nation's pocket, for the \$101,525 worth coined in 1911 was made up of 240½ tons of pennies, 71½ tons of half-pennies, and 15½ tons of farthings. Scarcely the farthing appears, over 3½ millions were struck.

The royal mint brooks no rivals, and one almost hears a chuckle of satisfaction as the report mentions that in 1911 some 1,710 counterfeit coins were taken possession of by the police, twenty-seven persons were convicted of making counterfeit coins, fifteen possessing moulds, etc., and twenty-four for "uttering" or possessing counterfeit coins after previous convictions.

A Thief's Mistake

PARIS, Nov. 2.—A remarkable theft took place here when important documents connected with the recent failure of the Bank of Egypt at Alexandria were stolen. The thief seems to have been, however, of the ordinary class of luggage lifters, and the documents have happily been recovered. When the Bank of Egypt failed in September last year, Messrs. Russell, Harris and Company, of London, were appointed by the British government to examine the books of the bank, and sent out an agent to Alexandria to bring back the necessary documents. The agent arrived in Paris on Friday morning, and on his way out his last cab he disappeared with his luggage and papers. The driver, who was subsequently found and interrogated, stated that while waiting outside the shop a man whom he took to be his original customer entered the cab and ordered him to drive to the Gare du Nord. On Saturday a large packet containing the missing papers was found behind the street door of a house in the Rue Lafayette with a note attached to the effect that the thief had made a mistake. The agent's private baggage, however, is still missing.

Don't make an engagement for Monday, November 4, 8 p. m.: the Rev. G. B. Berry, of Plymouth, England, lecturer for the Imperial British Israel Association, will submit ample evidence in proof of "our identity with God's ancient people, Israel," which will throw much light from the pro-European and the near east. Meeting in St. John's schoolroom, off Douglas street. Welcome to all. Collection for expenses.

THIS IS MOST LIKELY JUST THE PROPERTY YOU WANT

CEDARVALE

The prettiest part of the Mt. Tolmie Park Estate and adjoining the Hudson's Bay reserve. Handy to carline, magnificent view, excellent soil, cheap and easy terms

Only 33 Lots, So Hurry!

"Cedarvale" goes before the public tomorrow, and as there are just 33 lots in the property, practically all of them excellent building sites, right in the district that is demanding attention at present, it is very probable that there will not be many of them left a week hence.

"Cedarvale" offers you an excellent opportunity to make a first-class investment in property that is rapidly enhancing in value. You can do it with a small outlay and on exceptionally easy payments. You will own a residential lot of the finest type, fit for almost any home, and affording unusually good soil for garden or lawn.

"Cedarvale" is on the 3-mile circle—comparatively close to the city centre as distances go now—it is only six minutes' walk from the end of the Mt. Tolmie car line and only three minutes from church and school.

"Cedarvale" lots measure 50 x 125 feet; they are invariably level, with deep, rich soil and very little brush. There are several groves of fine oak shade trees on the property, and a part of the subdivision is planted in healthy and valuable fruit trees.

"Cedarvale" commands a nice view of Mt. Douglas and Mt. Tolmie and the lovely valley. It is in a very desirable residential section.

Starting Prices, Only \$400 a Lot

\$50 DOWN—\$15 A MONTH—OR ARRANGE YOUR OWN TERMS

MOTORS AVAILABLE AT ANY TIME OF THE DAY—BE ON HAND EARLY AND PICK THE LOT YOU WANT

THE
Home Builders Investment Co., Ltd.
Phone 1769 734 Fort Street

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENG.

Burdette Avenue

Just off Douglas street, 50x120. Quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 7 per cent. Price per front foot.....\$500

Fairfield—Best Part

Chester Avenue, large modern dwelling and lot 78x130. One-third cash, balance at 7 per cent. Price.....\$14,500

Oak BayVictoria Ave., 53.7x120, together with 8 room new and modern dwelling. Price\$6300
Third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.**Fairfield Estate**Moss St., 90x120, close to Richardson. Price\$4200
Third cash.**Splendid Home**McClure Street, west of Vancouver, 75x130, with modern 5-room cottage; well rented. Price\$12,000
Quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.**B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited**
922 GOVERNMENT STREET - - - - - PHONE 125**A Linden Avenue Home**

Situating close to the sea and only one block from the car line; exceptionally well built 1½-storey bungalow, containing drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, hall, pantry, glass porch, three bedrooms, toilet, bath, full basement, furnace, two open fireplaces. Grounds are fenced and have splendid flower beds, shrubs, etc.

Price \$7,500 on Favorable Terms**P. R. BROWN**

Phone 1076

Fire Insurance Written

Money to Loan

P. O. Box 428

1112 Broad Street

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

VICTORIA HARBOR**670 Feet Waterfrontage**

Backing on to Kingston Street

Property offered for immediate sale at a price considerably below what adjacent land has already been sold for.

Price and particulars on application.

PEMBERTON & SON**Have You Seen "HIGHLANDS?"**

The loveliest of Cadboro Bay residential property, divided into quarter-acre lots, without rock, well-cleared of all except large shade trees, on first class roads, and commanding marvellous views of the Bay, Straits and distant Mountains.

Now assured of adequate street car transportation by extension of "Uplands" line. In a few weeks cars will be running and "Highlands" prices will be certain to advance. The time to "get in" is now.

MAGNIFICENT VIEW LOTSselling at from
\$850.00

each and up

You Have Your Choice of Terms. One-tenth cash and one-tenth quarterly. One-fifth cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

Motors Ready Whenever You Are

B'NSON & WINSLOW
Phone 2154 1202 Douglas Street**George M. Watt**

Room 8, Promis Bldg., 1006 Govt. St. P. O. Box 219. Phone 2310.

TODAY'S SNAPS—OAK BAY
Oliver, 50x120, fine lot, 1-2 cash; balance 6, 12 and 18. Price.....\$1600
Transit, 60x120, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$1800**FOUL BAY**
Hobbs, 50x120, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$1600
Hos, 50x120, two lots, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$3200**NORTH END CITY**
Quadra near Tolmie, 50x120, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$1000**PARKDALE**
Scotton and Cross, corner, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$750
Scotton and Sims, corner, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$750Regina, fine lot, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$700
Cadillac, 50x120, 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$650**BEAUTIFUL HOMESITE**

Over one acre, nicely treed with oak and evergreen, good view of mountains and water. One and three-quarter mile circle.

A genuine bargain at \$3,000

Ella & Stewart
102-103 Hamley Bldg.**Down's Realty Co.**

Phone 3033 122 Pemberton Bldg.

For Quick Sale, Close to Beacon Hill Park—3-room house, all modern with garage. A beautiful home: \$9500. Terms arranged.

Victor St.—Fine grassy lot, 50x120; 1-3 cash, 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$1100

Burnside Road—2 lots, 50x120; 1-3 or 4 cash, 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$1000

Emma St.—Fine lot, 50x120; 1-3, 6, 12, 18. Price.....\$1200

Obed Ave.—Lot 50x120; 1-3, 6, 12, 18. A good buy.....\$750

South Saanich—22 acres excellent soil; large sea front. See us for terms.

Double Corner, St. Louis and Cranmore streets, Oak Bay district, 10x115; this is cheap at \$3250

Irma street, one lot on easy terms \$1075
We have the most beautiful homesite in Burleigh, 120 feet waterfront by 240 feet deep. Price.....\$15,000**Leeming Bros. Ltd.**
554 Fort Street. Phone 748.**Have You Ever Heard of A "Dunford" Bungalow**

You, no doubt, have, for they are widely recognized as the best built and most comfortable homes of their size. We have

ONLY ONE LEFT

And it is a magnificent little place. Stands on a lot 50x120, Forbes street. Has five rooms and is strictly modern. It is the last of a batch of houses we have recently finished and can be had on very easy terms. Price is only \$4,000 net. Why not have us show it to you?

Wm. Dunford & Son, Ltd.INVESTMENT SPECIALISTS
Phone 2315. 231, 232, 233 Pemberton Block.**Cheap Lots**Charlton Road, near Richmond, 50x120\$1,500
Foul Bay Road, near Fort St., 50x140. A snap\$1,450
Laurel St., near Central, 50x120\$1,350
Burton St., near Hillside Ave., 40x120\$850
Edgeware Road, near Hillside, 50x220\$1,400
McNeill Ave., opposite Monterey, 50x125\$1,500
All good buys.**Grubb & Letts**

Central Building.

GorgeAustin Ave.—45x225. Price.....\$1,250
Parkdale—High and dry lot. Price.....\$525
Hillside Ave.—House and lot. Cash \$400, bal. rent. Price.....\$3,000
Pembroke St.—Two high and dry lots, 50x120. Price.....\$2,500
ACREAGE SUITABLE FOR SUBDIVISION**W. Crow & Co.**Real Estate Brokers, Financial Agents Insurance and Loans
Gresham Block, 725 Yates Street**9½ Acres**OVERLOOKING "ELK LAKE"
And well protected from cold wind by Spanish Little Mountain. There is a house and a number of out-buildings; chickens, ducks, an incubator and house; 800 apple, pear and plum trees; on main road, ...\$5,000**A. Toller & Co.**

604 YATES STREET.

Don't Delay, Buy

10 ACRES AT COWICHAN, ONE MILE ONLY FROM STATION

One acre in clover, all practically cleared. All good land.

\$2,000, ON EASY TERMS

For sale by

A. von Girsewald

REAL ESTATE

Corner Fort and Quadra Streets

P. O. Box 900 Phone 2926

Building Lots, Oak BayPleasant Ave., near Brighton.....\$1750
Saratoga, corner St. David.....\$3000
St. Patrick St., 2 lots. Each.....\$1575**LOTT, MALIN & CO.,**

118-119 Pemberton Block

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

The Building of the BreakwaterWill enhance values of all adjacent property. Buy before this advance. We have a real bargain on Rt. Lawrence street, 100 yards only from waterfront, right in the centre of developments, 50x120, with cottage rented at \$15.
Price \$7,000. Easy terms.**C. F. de Salis, Roberts & Co., Ltd.**

Haynes Block, Fort Street

Phone 536

A Beautiful Home at Foul Bay

This delightful six-roomed house is situated close to the car and beach. A full size cement basement, stationary washbasin, piped for furnace, walls all tinted, Electric Light fixtures, dining room paneled, built-in buffet, large reception hall, paneled, splendid bathroom, cement sidewalk, beautiful lawn, expensively fenced. Lot 50x120. Price, on excellent terms.....\$5500

R. H. DUCE
Phone 304 2123 Douglas St.**Very Cosy Linden Avenue Home**

This house is situated a block and a half from the sea and half a block from the car. Street paved and boulevard. Has seven spacious rooms, finished with the best of material. Built-in buffet, bookcase and several fireplaces. Full-sized basement, cemented, with furnace installed.

PRICE \$7,500
On Terms**BRUBAKER & MEHAREY**

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Phone 3308

Merchants' Bank Building

LINDEN AVENUE

CLOSE TO THE PARK AND CAR

A new and commodious residence, containing dining room, with built-in buffet, chiffronier, etc., drawing room, cosy den with cupboards, fireplace, etc., kitchen, pass pantry, scullery, lofty basement with furnace, stationary tubs. Upstairs, four bed and two dressing rooms, bath room. Lot 50x120.

PRICE \$8000. TERMS**STEWART LAND CO., Ltd.**

101-102 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B.C.

P.O. Box 575

Phone 1381

The Daily Colonist

British Columbia's Leading Newspaper

The Best Advertising Medium**Victoria West**

ANNOUNCEMENT—LATER!

Half a block from Russel Station, in the centre of progressive activity, 110x112 ft., with a good 6-room house.

Only \$10,500

\$2,500 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

Grubb & Letts

306-6 Central Building.

JAMES BAY

This district has many large improvements in view, and I can offer some exceptionally fine buys in it at the present time.

A Double Corner on Faxed Streets, near Dallas Road for.....\$7500

A Full Sized Lot on Kingston Street near Government Buildings and proposed new C. P. R. block.....\$7000

A Home and Lot on Michikan between Montreal and Rt. Lawrence.....\$7500

A.W. Bridgman

Bridgman Building 1007 Government St.

Real Estate Loans Insurance

To Real Estate Agents
For Best Results Advertise in
The Colonist**Salt Spring Island**

50 acres, 20 acres cleared, fenced, good barn, never failing stream of pure water runs through full length of property. This property has over one-quarter of a mile frontage on Heaths Canal, and is only 1½ miles from Ganges. Price \$5,000; terms \$2,000 cash, balance arranged.

Gavin C. Mouat

Ganges

ALVENSLEBEN'S FARM LANDS

These 20-acre tracts are a sure, safe investment, as adjoining acreage is being held at double the price we are asking. First-class agricultural land. No rock.

Only \$30.00 per acre Any Reasonable Terms
Have you read Alvensleben's Daily Gazette on Page Six?

Phone 2445 Call or Phone 639 Fort Street.

SHAWNIGAN FARM

Seventeen and one-half acres of first-class land, about ten acres under cultivation as vegetable garden, also several fruit trees in good condition. The balance of the land is good and has some second growth fir and hemlock on it.

A good two-storey, eleven-roomed house, also large barn, new chicken house and Chinaman's house. Good water supply from a well.

This farm has frontage on the E. & N. Railway and the main trunk road.

—Price \$6,500.00—

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Phone 30

620 Fort St.

Est. 1890

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange



YOU
OWN A LOT

WE PLAN TO SUIT
Build to Please
Furnish the Cash for **YOU**

Morris & Edwards, Building & Investment Co.

Phone 3074

213 Sayward Block

City Agents for Los Angeles Fire Insurance.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stuart & Reeves has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Fred W. Reeves, who has assumed all liabilities, and to whom all debts owing are to be paid.

FRED. W. REEVES

Absolutely the Cheapest Double Corner in Oak Bay

Corner of Burdick and Musgrave Streets, Cadboro Heights. Close to "Uplands" and the new car line. Easy terms. Price \$3000

Get particulars from us today.

SHAW REAL ESTATE CO.

Phone 1094

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
302 Pemberton Building

Business Corner

Corner of Cormorant and Quadra—With dwelling house, one block from railway station, revenue producing. Price, on terms to suit \$21,000

BALLANTINE, JENKINSON & CO.

1219 Langley Street

Phone 3415

Within ½ Mile Circle

A nice modern bungalow, 5 rooms, with one extra room upstairs. Entrance hall has fine cobbled open fireplace, living-room and dining-room carpeted and paneled, with plate rail; full sized basement; new linoleum and blinds included; gas range already installed, can be bought. Price \$5,100; cash \$1,000, balance arrange. Owner moving to larger home, reason for selling.

WESTERN LANDS, LIMITED

1201 Broad Street, Corner of View

Get in Now

George St., looking down Olive St., 4x130. Excellent value at \$1,800
Oxford St., 50x120 to 15 ft. inn.
Fine home site for \$2,000
Inlet Ave., near Gorge Road, two quarter acre lots. Good investment \$2,000
North Quadra St., near Hillside, 5x180, below market value and for a few days at \$2,700
Graham St., 5x135. Just right for a home \$1,250
Unit and Shelbourne Sts., good corner, 15x120 for \$2,300
Finewood Ave., 50x120, with southern front, level and an excellent site for a home \$1,700

Cameron Investment & Securities Co., Ltd.
Phone 5700, 618 Trenchard Ave.

Newman & Sweeney
Corner Pandora and Broad Streets.
Tel. 5741.

SNAP

FOUR LARGE LOTS ON
HERON STREET

With good substantial house. Grounds lie very high, with splendid view of sea and mountains. All laid out in good fruit trees. Near the Uplands. Car on next street

\$6800

See us about this at once

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

Money to Loan

1212 Broad Street

Another

Prior St., close to Hillside, 4 lots. Each \$2,000
Durban St., 1 lot, 50x150 \$2,000
Wellington Ave., 1 lot \$2,000
Olive St., between Saratoga and McNichol, 2 lots. Each \$1,700

P. R. FLEMING

643 View Street

Phone 2307

Fairfield Estate

Woodland Avenue, good building lot, cheap. Cash \$555, balance 6, 12, 18 months. Price \$1,500

NORTH WARD

Prior street between Bay and King's road

PRICE \$1,800

Abbott & Sutherland

William Locke, Mgr.

5 and 6 Green Block, 1216 Broad.

Phone 3213. Opp. Colonist Office

Cadboro Bay

Well-built house on corner lot, 142x182; beautiful garden and bearing fruit trees; near hotel and sea; chicken houses, etc. Only \$5,000; easy terms.

C. M. Blandy

Phone 2555, 523 Sayward Block

Godwin & McKay

New six-roomed house, Beachwood Ave., hardwood floors, cement walks, all complete.

Cosy New Five Roomed Bungalow on Hollywood Crescent, only \$4,500

\$1000 cash, balance easy.

The House Men

620 Yates St., Phone 3713.

SIDNEY

A fine Subdivision, containing six and one-half acres, on Beacon Avenue, five minutes from wharf.

Price \$1500 Per Acre

One-Third Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18 Months

HALL & FLOYER

Members Victoria Stock Exchange
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Douglas and View Streets. Phone 766

BROUGHTON STREET

Between Douglas and Blanchard, \$625 per front foot. Cottage close in, to let.

ARTHUR COLES

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent
Manager Branch Office Great West Life

Mortgages and
Loans Arranged
Phone 65

VIEW STREET

Lot 418, opposite Spencer's, on View Street. This property is exceptionally well situated and admirably adapted for a large up-to-date business-block, or theatre site.

Apply to:

A. W. JONES, LTD.

Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange
1009 Broad Street. Victoria, B. C.

Ernie Road, Toul Bay—Beautiful, new modern residence with three large bedrooms, each with large closet, with window, on a high level. Lot 280 feet from the street car. Terms can be arranged. Price \$5,500
Two and One-Half Acres—Waterfrontage, close to city. Price \$7,500
Ideal Waterfrontage, Toul Bay—Three large lots, good beach. Price \$9,500
Rosebery Street—Rockland Park, nice level lot 50x130 \$1,400
Rosebery Street—Rockland Park, good lot \$1,200
Toul Bay Road—Two lots at, each \$1,500
Building Lots "Quadra Heights," price, each \$1,500
David Street—Near Jubilee hospital, good house \$5,000
One-Quarter Acre Lots—Close to car line. Term, \$50 cash, balance \$15 per month. Price \$500
New Three-Room Bungalow, together with half acre, on Burnside road. Price \$2,750

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

516 View Street

Victoria, B. C.

Ogden Point

½ Block from Breakwater
50x135, with 5-roomed modern bungalow, piped for furnace.
Price for 3 days only \$5000
This will prove a money-maker at this price.

Gordon E. Burdick

620 Broughton St.

Phone 2508, Pemberton Block

For Sale

MUSKRAT

The well known hunter and jumper, gentle and broken to harness, can be seen at the Exhibition buildings. Particulars ask—
ED. HEARD

Oak Bay

Avenue Corner

\$100 Per Front Foot

Paul Edmonds

318 Pemberton Block

Douglas St.

Corner Douglas and Herald, with small cottage. \$1,500 per front foot on long and easy terms.

R. B. PUNNETT

Room 10, Mahon Block

P. O. Box 785, Phone 1119.

Cowichan Street

OAK BAY
Lot 517x124 ft.
Price \$1600
Terms, 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months, 1%.

Herman Erb

418 Central Bldg. Phone 2092

Bungalow

VICTORIA WEST

Property 50x140

Price \$2900 on terms.

Dalby & Lawson

618 FORT STREET

\$1,250.00

Cash purchases a six-room house in the Fairfield Estate, close to Fairfield road. House has full size basement and all modern conveniences. Lot is 57x110. This is a good buy at

\$5,250.00

For further particulars, see

Grant & Lineham

Money to Loan.

633 Yates Street.

Fire Insurance Written

514—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF COURTNEY AND GORDON STREETS

Lot 227, 60x98 feet, 70 feet from Government Street. Terms, \$5,000 cash, \$25,000 in five years, \$25,000 in seven years. Price \$75,000

Note the easy terms.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Real Estate and Investments—Insurance

Rooms 5-7-9-11 Mahon Building, Victoria, B.C. Phone 1462

Burnside Bargains

Burnside Road—Two lots near new Car Barn. Price each, on good terms. \$1500

City Land Co., Ltd.

120 Pemberton Building

Phone 1675

W. T. Williams

S. C. Thomson

Albion Johns

Business Buys

Douglas St., double corner, 120x120. Quarter cash \$18,000
Douglas and Kings Road, 110 feet on Kings Road, next to corner of Douglas St. Easy terms. Per foot \$500
Oak Bay Ave., near Junction, large corner lot. Good store or apartment site. Good terms. Price \$10,000

C. S. WHITING

Phone 1400.

603 Broughton St.

FORT GEORGE

Two Acre Lots, close in. \$60 cash, balance \$10 per month, no interest or taxes. Each \$300

SPECIAL

52 Acres, 9 miles from city, fronting on two main roads, 10 minutes' walk from Keatings Station, all first class land, 12 acres in fruit, balance slashed and easily cleared, good well, house and outbuildings. Price for quick sale, on easy terms, per acre \$400

The Nechaco Valley Land Co., Ltd.

620 Broughton Street,

Victoria, B. C.

TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS. FOR
THE BEST RESULTS

Advertise in The Colonist

FULL OF QUALITY
NOBLEMEN
CIGARS

THE NOBLEMEN'S CHARM

"He enchants Societies—Half all men's hearts are his."
—CYMBELINE, ACT. I, Sc. VI.
Every grade of society admits the charm of the

DAVIS

"Noblemen" Cigars

2 FOR 25¢

The millionaire buys "NOBLEMEN" not because it is half the price of imported brands, but because "NOBLEMEN" is exactly what he wants. The wage-earner buys it for the same reason.

DAVIS have bought and blended Havana Leaf, and employed Cuban Cigar Makers for over 50 years. They know the business as specialists, and that is why the "NOBLEMEN" Cigar has attained a greater popularity than any other 2-for-a-quarter cigar on the American continent.

"NOBLEMEN" size 2-for-a-quarter
"CONCHA FINA" size 3 for 25¢

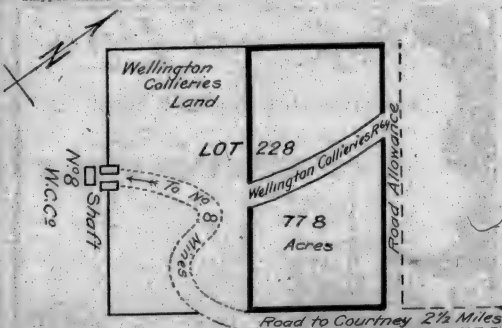
S. DAVIS & SONS, LIMITED
Montreal

Makers of the famous "Perfection" 3-for-a-quarter Cigar

COMOX

We are offering for 10 days only, 77.8 acres, or half of 1/4 Section 228, Township 10, Colliery right-of-way deducted. Close to the new No. 8 mine, and town in the making.

The Wellington Collieries are spending something like \$2,000,000 on this new mine and electric power plant to work it, which will be the largest mine operated in the Comox district, employing 1600 to 2000 men, who will want homes near their work—it is expected that coal will be shipped inside of 9 months.



It will be seen from this plan that the Colliery Co. own the other half of this quarter section on which the mine, also saw mills, are situated, the latter now working, so that it is absolutely

INSIDE PROPERTY

And a ready sale to the miners alone for every acre when subdivided.

Price \$275 Per Acre

Quarter cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent.

British Columbia Investments, Limited

Vancouver Island Farms and Acreage Specialists.
COURTENAY, B. C. PHONE 36

\$10,500

Will Purchase Property With 184.5 Feet
Frontage on

Foul Bay Road

This property contains approximately one acre, and is situated in one of Victoria's finest residential districts.

Satisfactory terms can be arranged.

Benson & Winslow

Telephone 2151

1202 Douglas Street

Esquimalt District

In the line of railway improvements, corner lot with two houses; will rent for \$45 per month. This will net the purchaser 15 per cent on his investment. Price \$1250 on terms.

TO LET—4-room house, fully modern at \$95 per month with option of year's lease.

James Bay—1-room house, furnished, lease for one year; rent \$65 per month.

The Capital City Realty
E. J. BRIGHT
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents
Phone 5193 618 Yates Street

JUDGMENT HAS BEEN RESERVED

Mr. Justice Martin to Consider
Decision in Suit Brought
Against Iroquois for Loss of
Tug Noname

Judgment has been reserved by Mr. Justice Martin in the Admiralty court in the action brought against the Inland Navigation Company of Seattle by the owners of the Tug Noname for \$27,000 damages on account of the sinking of the tug in collision with the steamer Iroquois off the Fraser River in October last year. In cross examination, Mr. Russell Thornton, chief engineer of the Iroquois admitted that the steamer was travelling full speed in fog. The blast by the Noname and that vessel's appearance out of the fog were practically simultaneous. The moment he heard the blast he rang for half speed and immediately afterwards, for full speed astern. "I knew at once that, if the other boat did not back its engines, there would surely be a collision," witness observed.

Captain Carter, the skipper of the Iroquois at the time of the collision, who was helping to pilot the vessel, when the accident, stated, among other things, that there was no time to shift the helm or manoeuvre. Upon hearing this answer Mr. Russell observed, "And yet you ask his lordship to believe that the other boat swung first to starboard and to starboard." Witness: "She seemed to." The Iroquois was making 12 revolutions—fog speed—and that meant 14 knots. In clear weather she made 148 revolutions, or 15.2 to 16 knots. Between Seattle and the point of collision she was making about 15 knots.

In reply to further cross-examination, Captain Carter said it would take 425 feet to bring the Iroquois to a stop. She could not be stopped in less than two lengths. The witness would not admit that it would be safer in a fog to travel at seven knots an hour than at 14 knots. "If, as testified," he observed, "that at the time of the collision she was not doing 14 knots, or we should have gone right through her."

No Report From Quartermaster
The quartermaster of the Iroquois, August Anderson, who was at the wheel at the time of the collision, stated that he only heard one blast, and that came from right ahead. At that moment he saw a boat on the starboard side about 200 feet away. Half speed and then full speed astern were the orders. He thought the Noname swung to port and then starboard. He received no information from the look-out man that a vessel was near. The first information was the blast. He admitted that the Iroquois always answered her helm very quickly and that there was time to change her course. No signal was given by the Iroquois as to the way she was swinging. He could not swear that any signal was given when she reversed.

Violated Rule 16
Mr. A. D. Taylor, in summing up for the defendants, the owners of the Iroquois, claimed that the Noname had violated rule 16, which says that "every vessel shall in a fog, mist, falling snow or heavy atmosphere, go at a moderate rate of speed, having regard to the existing conditions." A steam vessel, hearing apparently forward of her beam the fog signal of a vessel, the position of which is not ascertained, shall, as far as the circumstances of the case admit, stop her engines and then navigate with caution until danger of a collision is over. Mr. Taylor also claimed violation of rule 23, which says that "every steam vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, on approaching her, if necessary, slacken her speed, or stop, or reverse." In closing his address Mr. Taylor produced a diagram of the position of the vessels at the time of the collision, from which he endeavored to prove that the Noname turned first one way and then another, and went straight across the bows of the Iroquois.

A Moderate Rate
Mr. J. A. Russell, for the plaintiffs, Captain Barberie and Messrs. J. S. Pallen and Charles Johnson, claimed that the Noname was proceeding at a moderate rate of speed, inasmuch as she was only capable of going five and a half knots an hour against the tide with a scow in tow. The Noname, he claimed, did not swing twice, but answered her helm to the starboard as the rules of navigation call for when two vessels are approaching each other head on, or nearly so. Mr. Russell further argued that any vessel was going at an excessive rate of speed when a vessel could not be avoided after having been seen. The fog, he claimed, was so thick that the Noname could only be seen at from 150 to 200 feet while the Iroquois could not be stopped under twice her length, or over four hundred feet. This, he argued, showed that the Iroquois was going at an excessive rate, and he asked that judgment be awarded, not only for the loss of the vessel, but also for the loss of profits through the loss of the tug.

Crystal Theatre—Opening Monday in vaudeville, Miss Marjorie Borchers is the comedienne on the bill and The Hunters, a man and woman, in a comedy singing, dancing and talking act. The pictures are as follows: "A Quaker Mother," by the Vitaphone Company; "A Golden Curl," a drama by the Eclipse Company; "Making Briar Pipes," an educational; "The Gypsy," a Lubin drama; "Ocean Valley," a scenic; "The Persistent Fly Swatter," the comedy. Here are six subjects that will prove interesting, as well as two good acts.

That fiery, biting, smoky
taste of whisky in general
is entirely absent from the

Special Selected Whisky

of the Corby Distillery.

The sweet, mild
flavor of this
whisky is the
natural quality of
old, ripe grain; the
color is the golden
glow from years
of mellowing in
charred oak
barrels at a warm,
even temperature.
It is straight, pure
whisky with no
artificial flavor or
color. That is why
it mixes best and
goes furthest.

At all leading hotels and liquor
stores. Bottled in Bond.

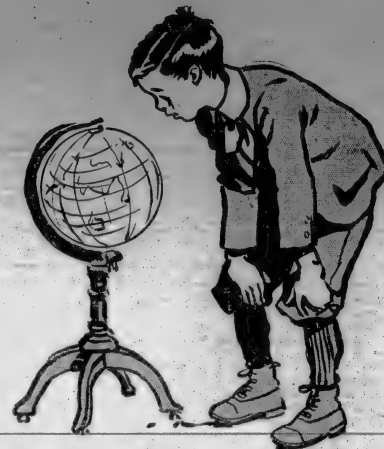
"Corby's of Corbyville
for Over Half a Century."

A Stylish and Serviceable Suit For Boys of 12 to 15 Years of Age For \$10.00

Double breasted and Norfolk Suits with knickerbocker trousers (patent buckle at knee) in tweeds, worsteds and serges. Brown checks, brown with fine white stripes, grey, green and blue mixtures. These suits are nicely finished; buttonholes are finished with silk thread; coat cuffs have two or three fancy buttons; and pockets are strongly sewed so as not to tear away from body of coat.

\$10.00

—A price everybody can afford to pay for such an exceptional value. Bring the boy in and see them tomorrow.



FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

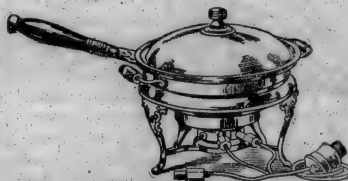
"YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES"—Rgd.

1017-1019 Government Street, Just South of Fort Street.

"THE MODERN ELECTRIC SHOP"

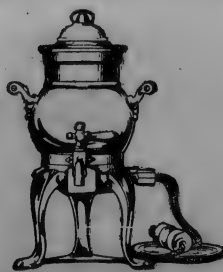
Sensible Suggestions for Xmas Gifts

In all the realm of Xmas gifts, we doubt if anything would be more appreciable than any one, or more, of the articles illustrated below. They are useful, beautiful and ornamental, and guaranteed by us to be of the very highest quality.



The Electric Chafing Dish

For an impromptu lunch, an after-theatre supper, here is the very thing. Always ready for immediate use. It heats up quickly and does the work in a cleanly manner.
Price **\$18.50**

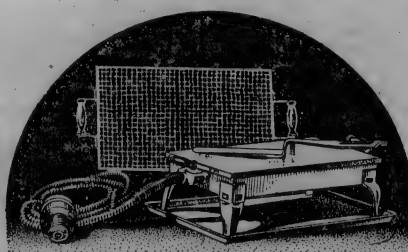


The Electric Coffee Percolator

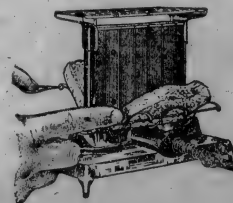
Furnished complete with cord, ready for immediate use by attachment to an ordinary electric lamp socket. With this you are sure of making the finest coffee possible—clear as wine. Prices, **\$21, \$18 and \$11.00**

The Electric Toaster Stove

Can be used on the table in
any room in the house



Chops, steaks, bacon, etc., can be cooked to a nicety. Coffee and toast can be made at the same time. In short, the Electric Toaster Stove is a revelation in domestic science. Price **\$10.00**



The Electric Upright Toaster

Two slices of bread can be converted into crisp, fresh, delicious toast, right on the table. Equally as convenient and economical when used in the kitchen. Makes a slice a minute **\$5.00**



The "Beauty" Electric Iron

There are numerous Electric Irons made, some good, some no good. In the "Beauty" is represented the very latest achievement in Electric Irons. That it is the best made is a fact beyond dispute. Price **\$6.00**

**Creech-Hughes
Electric Co.**

1103 Douglas Street

Next to Corner of Fort

PHONE 466

N. Y. K. LINER IS REPORTED

Awa Maru Spoken by Wireless
En Route Here From Hong-
kong and Way Ports of the
Far East

EIGHT STEAMERS COMING THIS WEEK

Keemun Comes on Tuesday to
Discharge—Monteagle Will
Take Full Cargo for Ports of
Orient

The steamer Awa Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, reported by wireless from sea yesterday en route to this port from Hongkong and way ports. The Japanese steamer was expected to reach the Outer wharf on Thursday. She has 800 tons of general merchandise for discharge here. There is a full complement of saloon passengers and 71 steerage passengers, including 49 Chinese to debark here.

Seven ocean steamers than usual are expected to dock during the coming week. Eight in all are anticipated. The steamer Keemun, of the Blue Funnel line, will come on Tuesday to discharge 1700 tons of general cargo from the United Kingdom, including everything from cases of whiskey to machinery for the new cement plant at Seach. She also has for the steamer Princess Maquina. The same day the steamer Tamba Maru, Capt. Wada, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is to leave the Outer wharf out-bound to Hongkong via the usual ports of call, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Shanghai.

Taking Big Cargo.

The Monteagle, Capt. Davidson, of the C. P. R., is to leave on Wednesday for Hongkong and way ports carrying a full cargo and many passengers. Included in the freight of the Monteagle will be a shipment of wood pulp from the mills of the B. C. Sulphite Company at Howe Sound. Four thousand tons will be carried, of which 2,000 tons will be discharged at Kobe and the balance at Shanghai. The flour shipment will be very heavy, about 2,500 tons, some of which will be carried from Sound ports by small freighters. There will be also sufficient cigarettes to afford smokers for many thousands, space having been reserved by the British-American Tobacco Company for 350 tons. There will be shipments of condensed milk, oats, and other freight—the offerings being much in excess of the space available.

New Master in Charge.

The C. P. R. steamer will be in command of a new master. Capt. F. L. Davidson is going out in charge, relieving his namesake, who is bound to the United Kingdom on a holiday and will return as a passenger on the R. M. S. Empress of Russia next July to take command of one of the smaller Empresses. Mr. S. C. Blinn will relieve Mr. Syder as purser while the latter goes to England on a holiday and will join the Empress of Russia when that vessel is completed.

Coming for Fish.

The steamer Futzclarence, which is loading on the Columbia river, will come to load 1,200 tons of salt salmon and herring which have been awaiting shipment on the Outer wharf for the past two weeks. The Futzclarence was expected here last week, but was delayed on the Columbia river.

Magician En Route.

The steamer Magician, of the Harrison-Donner line, which left San Francisco today en route from Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp, via Santos and Calicut, is expected at the Outer wharf about the end of the week. The Magician, Capt. Harris, left Liverpool on September 3rd, and sailed at Santos, Brazil, where she loaded a shipment of coffee and proceeded on September 26. She passed Punta Arenas on October 5, and after discharging at San Pedro proceeded to San Francisco, where she will arrive today. The Crown of Cordova, which is following in this line, left Glasgow on October 3, and passed St. Vincent on October 14.

Karrion Line Schedule.

The steamer Craftsman, of the Harrison-Donner line, left the United Kingdom yesterday en route here. The schedule of the line provides for the sailing of the Centurion, which inaugurated this service last July, on November 23 and the new Crown of Toledo on December 21. The steamer made a voyage to Chilian ports from Liverpool, and thence proceeded to Delaware, from where she is on the way to the Baltic. The Centurion is due at Liverpool from Puerto Mexico, and Galveston.

To Command Niagara.

The R. M. S. Makara, Capt. U. S. Gibb, of the Canadian-Australian line, is expected to reach Honolulu tomorrow en route here from Sydney and way ports, and is due here at the beginning of next week. On arrival, Capt. Gibb will leave the steamer to proceed to the Clyde to take charge of the new Canadian-Australian liner Niagara. Capt. Storrer, of the Makara, is awaiting at Vancouver to take over the Makara.

FISHING VESSELS ORDERED FROM HARBOR

Newington Returns From Stormy Cruise
—Washington Found in Distress
at Bull Harbor

The fishery protection cruiser New-

ington, Capt. Barnes, is back from another cruise around Vancouver Island. Heavy weather prevailed most of the time, and the steamer was driven to shelter frequently. At Bull Harbor three United States fishing vessels were found, and two were ordered to sea, the third, the Washington, being permitted to remain to make repairs to her engine. This was on October 23. All the fishing vessels reported having encountered hazardous weather and the Washington had been out from Seattle three weeks and was "clean," the weather being too rough to lower her dories.

The Washington had lost both her anchors, the chain breaking as she dragged when an effort was made to bring her up to an anchorage in the storm, and the engine had been disabled, the vessel making the harbor under sail. News was brought that the wireless operators at Triangle stated that the roof of the enginehouse had been blown off and some damage had been done to the dwelling house. The wind at times reached such a velocity that the operators were scarcely able to stand on their feet when passing from their dwelling to the station.

At Plummer Bay a logger's boat was found containing a rifle, clothing and some provisions. No trace was found of the owner. The boat had evidently been there for some time, the provisions being mouldy and the boat almost full of rain. It was taken on board and delivered to the customs officer at Nanaimo.

POINT GREY BEACON DAMAGED BY STEAMER

Quadra Brings News That Aid Was
Damaged and Light Is Not
Showing

The Government steamer Quadra, Capt. McPherson, reached port yesterday from Vancouver after replacing the beacon placed on a raft at Burnaby shoal which had been carried away by an unknown tugboat.

Capt. McPherson reported that the acetylene gas beacon of Point Grey is

not lighted, having been damaged in collision, evidently by a tugboat which struck the beacon and forced it out of position.

The Quadra will proceed to the scene of the accident and will remove and replace the beacon. The steamer will then load supplies for the west coast and northern waters.

A YEAR AT LLOYD'S

Great Increase of Oil Engines in Mer-
cantile Marine—Of Statistical
Interest

Apart from its great statistical interest, the annual report of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, just issued, contains much that is significant about the latest developments of shipbuilding. It is stated that the success of the first vessels fitted with the Diesel engine has led to a large increase in their construction, more especially in Holland and Germany. There are at the present time being built under the supervision of Lloyd's Register, Diesel engines for 34 vessels, 23 of which range in tonnage from 2,000 to 10,000. Two vessels of higher power than the Selandia, which excited so much public interest, are now being built in London some months ago, are under construction. The demand for new steamers for carrying oil in bulk, which was unusually brisk last year, has enormously increased. There are now preparing no fewer than 87 of these vessels at home and abroad, registering 475,000 tons. Ten of them are 525 feet in length. A great development is taking place in the use of oil fuel instead of coal. In the United Kingdom from January 1, 1910, to the present time, there have been completed, under the survey of Lloyd's, 15 oil-carrying vessels, and 10 other vessels constructed with oil fuel bunkers. At the present date oil fuel bunkers are being constructed in 46 oil-carrying vessels and in 10 other vessels.

The increasing extent to which wireless telegraphy and submarine signaling are being used in passenger steamers is shown by the fact that there are now recorded at Lloyd's Register, 1322 vessels fitted with wireless telegraphic installations, as compared with 56 last year.

On June 30, classes assigned by Lloyd's were held by 10,445 merchant vessels, registering about 21 1/2 million tons gross. Of this total, over 13 1/2 million tons are British and nearly 8 1/2 millions foreign. The new gross tonnage registered last year was 1,468,166, of which about 68 1/2 per cent were for the United Kingdom. This total marks a large increase in recent years, but was about 20,000 tons less than in 1906-7. On September 30, the tonnage in course of construction under Lloyd's survey was 1,820,392 tons, a record in the history of the society. The year ended June 30 last witnessed a notable extension of the society's operations in the United States of America. There are 40 vessels of 175,000 tons now in course of construction in that country for classification in Lloyd's Register.

IMPROVEMENTS ATTRACT NOTICE

London Newspaper Says It Is
Gratifying to Know That Vic-
toria Is Making Ready for the
Panama Trade

The improvements to be made to equip the port of Victoria to handle the prospective steamship development that will follow the opening of the Panama canal are attracting attention in the shipping centres of the world. The London Standard, in a recent issue, says:

"One result of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal is that representatives of British shipping interests are reported to be investigating Pacific ports with a view to ascertaining the most suitable terminals for steamship lines between Great Britain and the Pacific coast. San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and other great western ports of the United States are stated to have already formulated plans for the improvement and extension of their harbor facilities. In order that they may capture a portion of the increased tonnage. Canadian ports will have to bestir themselves if they do not wish to see all the new trade go to the United States. Sir William Howell Davies, M.P., who is connected with the Bristol Dock, is reported to have stated that during his visit to British Columbia he had seen no harbor where there were quay facilities such as would be required by vessels using the new canal route."

"It is, however, gratifying to learn that an expenditure of no less than \$500,000 is contemplated for the improvement of Victoria harbor. It must

be remembered with regard to the dock facilities required that only vessels of a certain size, from 8000 to 15,000 tons, and some 500 ft. long, will be able to pick up sufficient cargo to render the trip through the canal profitable. On the Suez Canal the dues are between \$1,000 and \$1,500 on a vessel of this size, and it is not likely that they will be less on the Panama Canal."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless

S. E. M.

Point Grey—Raining; calm; 29.95; 42.

Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 29.81; 47.

Tatooch—Cloudy; S.E. 12 miles; 28.90;

48; sea moderate. Out. S. S. Princess

6.15 p. m.; S. S. Riverdale 6.20 a. m.;

schoner Camano 7.30 a. m. towing.

Pachena—Raining; light; S. E. 29.68;

61; light swell.

Estevan—Raining; S. E. calm; 29.33;

48; spoke S. S. Awa Maru midnight,

position 1,300 miles from Estevan.

Prince Rupert—Foggy; raining; S. E.;

29.52; 43; dense. Spoke S. S. Spokane

4 a. m., left Prince Rupert 8.40 a. m.,

southbound.

Triangle—Foggy; raining; S. E. 29.10;

48; dense. Spoke 9 p. m. S. S. Princess

Ena off Pine Island, northbound; S. S.

Marama 10.30 p. m. 873 miles from

Victoria. Arm yachtsport. Dix 11 p. m.,

position 41.57 N. 136.34 W.

Ikeeda—Overcast; S.W. 29.30; 40; light

swell.

Dead Tree Point—Cloudy; S. E.; sea

moderate.

Point Grey—Overcast; calm; 29.68;

49.

Cape Lazo—Cloudy; S. E. 29.70; 50;

light swell. Spoke 3.30 a. m. S. S. Mari-

pos, passing Nanaimo, northbound;

11.10 a. m. S. S. Prince George, Sey-

mour Narrows.

Tatooch—Cloudy; S. E. 12 miles;

29.75; 52; no shipping.

Pachena—Overcast; S. E. 29.05; 48;

light swell.

Estevan—Cloudy; S. E. 29.22; 50; sea

moderate.

Triangle—Cloudy; calm; fresh; 29.06;

47; sea smooth. Spoke Princess Ena

8.25 a. m. off Milbank Sound north-

bound; 3-masted fishing steamer off

Triangle; 3-masted steamer ahead 10.30

a. m., southbound, probably the Gray.

Keedee—Overcast; S. E. strong; 29.20;

46; sea rough.

Prince Rupert—Cloudy; N. E. light;

29.50; 49; sea smooth. In Prince John

9.10 a. m., due Prince Rupert 1 p. m.,

southbound.

Dead Tree Point—Cloudy; S. E. strong;

sea moderate.

Tatooch—Cloudy; east 10 miles; bar.

29.63; temp. 48. In. str. Nomes City at

6 p. m.

Point Grey—Overcast; calm; bar.

29.67; temp. 47; thick, seaward.

Cape Lazo—Raining; S. E. bar. 29.62;

temp. 45; light swell. Maripos in Sey-

mour narrows northbound 1.45 p. m.

Dolphin off Cape Mudge northbound at

5 p. m.

Pachena—Squally; S. E. bar. 29.53;

temp. 48; light swell.

Triangle—Cloudy; S. E. light; bar. 29.93; temp. 44. Sea moderate.
Prince Rupert—Overcast; calm; bar. 29.46; temp. 46; sea smooth. Str. La-touche off Lawrence Island northbound; Princess Sophia out 3.30, southbound.
Ikeeda—Cloudy; S. E. strong; bar. 29.20 (temp. 48); hazy seaward.
Dead Tree Point—Raining; S. E. strong; sea moderate.
Estevan—Cloudy; calm; bar. 29.14; temp. 52; sea moderate.

Steamship Movements

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 2.—Arrived: Steamers Jeanie, Alaska; Holyoke, Alaska; German steamer Alexandria, Bellingham; sailed: Steamer Charlotte, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 2.—Arrived: A. M. Stinson, Coos Bay; sailed: Chualar, Grays Harbor; St. Helena, Portland; Gray-

wood, Carmel, Grays Harbor.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Arrived: Anti-

ochus, Tacoma, via Yokohama.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 2.—Arrived: Steamers Charles Nelson, Tacoma; Colum-

bian, San Francisco; sailed: Steamers

Blackman, Charles Nelson, San Francisco;

Selara, Port Blakey; Santa Ana, South-

eastern Alaska; Oakley, Hongkong; Captain

A. F. Lucas, Tacoma; bark J. D. Peters,

Port Blakey.

Majestic Theatre—"The Charge of the

Light Brigade," a stirring picture of

one of the most thrilling incidents of

modern war. This great production will

be shown Monday and Tuesday.

"Ancient Bow," a young tourist travel-

ling the west marries an Indian maiden.

He is killed by a villainous ranger. She

takes the ancient bow of her fore-

father, dresses herself in the feathers

of war and goes in search of her hus-

band's slayers. With unerring aim she

avenges her husband's death with an

arrow swift and sure from the bow. This

is a western story incidental to

truths the natural consequence of In-

dian love and the spirit of the race.

Inspiring in all its scenery and beau-

tiful in all its scenic splendor. "The

Love of a Girl," a romantic picture

in which the unlikely one of a girl's

two suitors, though rejected, still

keeps honorable love in his heart and

shows himself willing to sacrifice him-

self to help the girl and her husband.

"The Joker's Mistake" and "A Quiet

Boarding House" are two fast and

furious comedies.

Are you amongst those who are enjoy-

ing splendid meals being served at the

Hotel Strathcona, Douglas and Court-

ney streets? Have you considered the

advantage of taking advantage of our

special winter rates? American or

European plan.

F. WEST

ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP

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To Newly Married Folks

It is to those who have shuffled off their mortal coil of single blessedness that we address ourselves today. It is to their sense of the economical, to their appreciation of the elegant and good things in the house furnishings that we wish to appeal. We know that we are in a position to help you materially on the economical side, and a casual glimpse into our great store, filled to its capacity with good equipment for your new home, will convince you that we possess the elegant and substantial things. Young man, if you've just been married or are just about to be, come in and look around a bit. Bring the girl with you, for it's a ten to one shot that she's got a better idea of what's wanted in the newly-made nest than you have—and, anyway, what's to be bought. Bring her in, we say, and let some of our salespeople go through the building and show you how cheaply a home can be furnished throughout from this store.

A Large Shipment of New Table Linen Just Arrived



Is Your Table Linen "Rich," "Smooth" and "Heavy"

The best dining table, the daintiest meal, may be quite ruined by an unsightly table cloth. Why shouldn't every family use only nice linen—they can afford it. Never think good, pure linen is beyond your means. Hear this: Weiler Bros., Ltd., has been within your means many years.

Our word is yours that we can keep your table covered with the snowiest, neatest linen for less money than you pay chasing butterfly bargains. Weiler Bros., Ltd., Linen never costs more, compare the quality, it usually costs less.

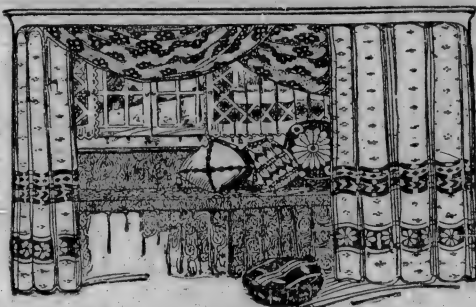
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, size 54 x 54, at each.	\$1.25
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, size 63 x 63, at each.	\$1.60
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, size 68 x 68, at each.	\$1.75
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, size 72 x 72, from each.	\$2.00
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, size 72 x 90, from each.	\$3.25
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, size 72 x 108, from each.	\$4.00
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, size 90 x 108, from each.	\$9.00
Napkins to match, from, per dozen	\$1.50

Pure Grass Bleached Art Table Linen

MADE BY THE FAMOUS OLD BLEACH LINEN COMPANY, LTD., IRELAND

Extra fine quality. The design is of a daisy chain, and is sold only in sets of one Table Cloth and one dozen Napkins in a box, in the following sizes:

Table Cloths, size 72x72, at each	\$8.00
Table Napkins, size 22x22, at, per dozen	\$10.50
	\$18.50 per set.
Table Cloths, size 72x108, at each	\$11.50
Table Napkins, size 22x22, at, per dozen	\$10.50
	\$22.00 per set.
Table Cloths, size 72x126, at each	\$13.50
Table Napkins, size 24x24, at, per dozen	\$12.50
	\$26.00 per set.
Table Cloths, size 72x144, at each	\$15.50
Table Napkins, size 24x24, at, per dozen	\$12.50
	\$28.00 per set.
Table Cloths, 90x108, at each	\$15.50
Napkins, size 26x26, at, per dozen	\$14.50
	\$30.00 per set.
Table Cloths, size 90x144, at each	\$21.00
Table Napkins, size 26x26, at, per dozen	\$14.50
	\$35.50 per set.
Basket of fruit design. Special design for round table.	
Table Cloth, size 72x72, at each	\$10.50
Table Napkins, size 22x22, at, per dozen	\$12.50
	\$23.00 per set.



Many New Drapery Fabrics Arrived

Our Fall exhibit is now complete with the newest, the best and the latest productions. We are particularly fortunate in being able to show you a variety of the handsomest materials obtainable. You cannot fail to find something in our splendid line to please you. Your taste and color scheme can be fully satisfied. You can get the proper shades to harmonize with your interior decorations. We have our skilled draper to assist you. The new arrivals include:

Double and single-faced Velours in greens, grey, mauve, red, blue, gold and brown, and a large assortment of Chintz in a variety of beautiful designs. Also a splendid variety of Shadow Tissue in most exquisite patterns, suitable for loose coverings and casement curtains and upholstery purposes. Plain Casement Goods in all the desired colorings. Art Serges, Monk's Cloth, Reps, Denims, and a large variety of materials for curtains, etc.

Curtain Nets in creams, biege and ecru and ivory, prices ranging from, per yard, \$1.50 to 30¢

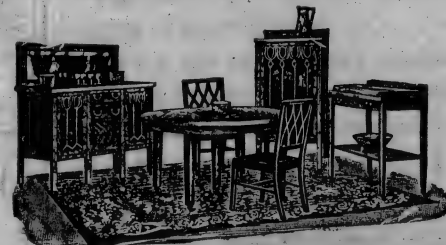
Madras, cream and ecru, large assortment, from, per yard, 75¢ to 25¢

"Sundour" Curtain Materials, cream and ecru, large variety to select from, in a splendid variety of colors, from, per yard, \$2.00 to 50¢

MAIL ORDERS

It does not matter what you want, we can get it for you. If you cannot come to the store, just write us a note and tell us what you want, and we will send it to you immediately and correctly. We have the finest Mail Order system in the West. No delay here.

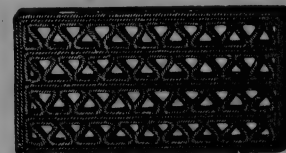
In Every Happy Home the Two Rooms Most Used and Most Appreciated Are the Dining Room and the Bedroom



The most of our time is spent in social comfort and rest. It is in the furnishing of these rooms that we make special inducements that cannot fail to meet with the utmost favor. In order to show our bedroom and dining-room furniture to advantage, and give you an idea how they will look in your own home, we have filled up certain parts of our store to represent a dining and bedroom. You will find this idea of ours a good one, as one glance will suffice to convince you of the beauty of these suites, the quality always being of the highest. We can supply furniture for these two rooms in any finish you may wish. We have an unequalled showing to select from.

Buffets from	\$20.00	Dressers from	\$12.00
Sideboards from	\$22.50	Wash Stands from	\$5.00
Extension Dining Tables from only	\$7.50	Iron Beds from	\$3.75
China Cabinets from	\$14.00	Springs from	\$3.25
Dinner Wagons from	\$9.00	Mattresses from	\$4.50
Dining Chairs from	\$1.00	Pillows from	\$1.50
Chiffoniers from	\$12.50	Brass Beds from	\$21.00
		Wooden Beds from	\$3.00

Get a Door Mat From Our Splendid Selection You'll Need One Today



Our Door Mats Are Made to Last

ALL OF HIGHEST QUALITY

Come to our second floor and select the door mat to save the dirt and mud entering your home. The cost is little and a door mat saves your pretty carpets, as well as saves you lots of unnecessary labor. Get a quality mat, a mat that will last, the only kind we sell. Now is the time to get yours.

HEAVY COCOA BRUSH MATS

Size 14 x 24	90¢	Size 19 x 32	\$1.75
Size 16 x 27	\$1.25	Size 29 x 34	\$2.00
Size 18 x 30	\$1.50	Size 23 x 37	\$2.50
Size 18 x 30, with scraper	\$1.75	Size 24 x 42	\$3.00
		Size 25 x 45	\$3.50

SKELETON, OR ROPE MATS

Are Nice and Open—Do Not Hold Dust

Size 14 x 27, at	\$1.00	Size 20 x 33, at	\$1.50
Size 18 x 30, at	\$1.25	RUBBER DOOR MATS	\$2.50

VICTORIA'S POPULAR HOME FURNISHERS

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
WEILER BROS., LIMITED

VICTORIA'S POPULAR HOME FURNISHERS

Victoria Theatre

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8th

**Madame
Johanna
Gadski**

Greatest Dramatic Soprano
in the World

Prices: \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.00.
Gallery, \$1.00.

Box Office opens Wed-
nesday morning, 10 a.m.

Curtain: 8:30 p.m.



DIRECTION

Victoria Ladies' Musical Club

Victoria Theatre

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 5th and 6th.

The most brilliant musical event of the season

**SHEEHAN ENGLISH OPERA
COMPANY**

Tuesday evening, Flotow's delightfully pretty
light opera,

"Martha"

Wednesday evening, Planquett's operatic gem,

"The Chimes of Normandy"

60—TRAINED CHORUS VOICES—60

20—Special Grand Opera Orchestra—20

Prices—\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75¢ and 50¢

Seats now on sale—Curtain, 8:30.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Proposal to Explore the Interior of
New Guinea

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 2.—The Norwegian explorer M. Carl Lumholtz has laid before the geographical society of Christiania his new scheme, which is to explore the interior of the world's second largest island, New Guinea. M. Lumholtz is a man well known to his countrymen, having three conducted expeditions to Mexico, where he has lived for a considerable time among Indian tribes. People who have had occasion to follow the work previously done by M. Lumholtz in Mexico, are sure that he is the fittest man for such a task. They know that he is in a position to prepare himself for all the difficulties and obstacles which an expedition to New Guinea will have to contend with, and that he will never hesitate to encounter difficulties when scientific troubles are to be obtained.

M. Lumholtz declared that his expedition would first start for Batavia, whence it will proceed to Borneo. At Borneo M. Lumholtz intends to stay for three to four months, to get acquainted with the country and choose sixty to seventy good and reliable carriers of the Dajak tribe. The country which M. Lumholtz desires to investigate is situated on the east side of the Wilhelmiana summit discovered by the Dutch explorer, M. Lorentz. He intends to look for a companion, who can draw maps, take photos and develop them; further he must be able to serve an apparatus for cinematography. Besides this man he wishes to have two Norwegian assistants to make biological and botanical studies. The expedition is expected to last for one and a half years; it will leave Europe the end of this year.

After the lecture the plan of M. Lumholtz was supported by the highest recommendations of four professors of the university. The geographical society in London is supporting the expedition with a gift of \$250 which will be added to the fund now being raised in this city.

Playing Upon Prejudice.

At the Laurier demonstration at Sorel on Tuesday complaint was made that a man named Jackson had been appointed head of the government works in the town. Mr. Jackson is, presumably of English descent and speaks the idea of the reference seemed to be that because of the fact some prejudice might be created among the French-speaking voters against the government which appointed him. The Laurier workers have gone out of their much advertised amity-making business and started grubbing for prejudiced votes, incidentally providing the prejudice.—Montreal Gazette.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent interest with the B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof, without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,000,000. Branch office 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

B. C. CAFES, LIMITED

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$25,000

DIVIDED INTO 25,000 SHARES OF PAR VALUE OF \$1.00 PER SHARE, OF WHICH \$20,000 WILL BE FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE COMPANY

It is the object of this advertisement to introduce to your notice the aims and policy of the B. C. Cafes, Limited; The stock of which company will be offered to the public for subscription at 9 a. m. tomorrow morning, Nov. 4, for the first time, and will be offered for three days in accordance to the Provincial Statutes, unless subscribed for in full before the above mentioned period of time.

1. The stock now offered is a commercial one, and in this respect differs from the usual stock proposition placed in the hands of the public, the majority of these offerings usually relating to Real Estate, Buildings, Mining or other such speculative undertakings.

2. It is seldom that the public is offered an opportunity of joining in a sound business enterprise, where the profits are large, yet where there is no element of speculation.

3. Negotiations are pending for the acquisition of a splendid and central situation for B. C. CAFES, LTD. The premises will be modelled on most up-to-date lines, embodying all the latest features of a high-class restaurant. It is intended to have a new and novel feature in the shape of a men's smoking lounge; also special attention will be devoted to the catering for afternoon and evening parties, receptions or dances. A business man's lunch will be given each day between 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and altogether it will be the strict endeavor of the management to meet with the requirements of the public taste and cater to the highest class of trade. A feature in itself will be the reasonable rates and the quick service. This will alone attract many patrons.

4. It is proposed having a retail baking section. Retail tea and coffee counter. Smoking lounge, etc., which will swell the general Cafe profits, and as preference will be given shareholders in the selection of the operating staff, the harmony and co-operation existing between management and staff fully guarantee large profits by attention to systematic detail.

5. These are facts. One Cafe in Victoria is earning a profit of over \$18,000 per annum, and another over \$15,000 during an existence of 10 months. Invest in B. C. Cafe's stock and watch your money grow. Books open all the time. Opportunity is knocking at your door. Success in life is the result of an opportunity taken advantage of. Will you make good your opportunity? Remember, they are going. You are getting in on the ground floor. The day the Cafe is open for business, the price of stock will go up as its earning power is demonstrated. We can make terms of payment easy if you buy now—but buy NOW.

Mercantile Underwriters

FISCAL AGENTS, SUITES 5 AND 6 GREEN BLOCK

In Co-operation with Abbott and Sutherland

Open Evenings

1216 Broad Street

Victoria Theatre

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH.

ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS
BULL'S EYE HIT

OFFICER 666
CHICAGO
& NEW YORK'S
SENSATIONAL
MELODRAMATIC
By
FARCE AUGUSTIN McHUGH

Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75¢, 50¢. Seats now
on sale. Curtain, 8:30.

DO YOUR DUTY—SEE IT NOW

Arthur Hartmann

The World's Greatest Violinist, assisted by Andre Dorival, the celebrated
French Pianist.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Monday, December 2, 1912.

Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Box Seats \$2.50. Mail orders will receive
prompt attention.

Mason & Risch piano used.

Westholme Grill

Special Attractions

With

MISS GRACE MUNROE,
Lyric Soloist, and
Prof. Turner's Unrivalled
Orchestra

Every Evening,
6:30-8:30 10:30-1

F. F. TROTTER,
Manager

Victoria Theatre

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4th

ON DUTY
A
FARCE
By
AUGUSTIN McHUGH
OFFICER 666
A Melodramatic
Farce
By
AUGUSTIN McHUGH
Successful
PARCE OF THE YEAR

Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75¢, 50¢. Seats on
sale November 1st.
Curtain 8:30.

Victoria Theatre

November 2th, 8:15 p.m.

Special Engagement

Mme. Harriet Labadie
Will interpret Jose Bohemay's Powerful
Play

"The Great Galeoto"

In aid of the Women's Auxiliary Provincial
Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Prices: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00. Reserved seat
plan opens October 4th. Cancellations 10:12
p.m.

Note: Patrons are requested to be in
their seats at the London advertised late-
arrivals will not be seated until after Act I.

Victoria Theatre

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 5th and 6th

**Sheehan English
Opera Company**
Tuesday—"MARTHA"

Wednesday—
"THE CHIMES OF
NORMANDY"
60—Chorus Voices—60
20—Special Orchestra—20
Seat sale, Saturday, Nov. 2nd.
Box office, 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. Curtain 8:30.

"Watch Our Smoke!"

It's the favorite tobacco, this B.D.V.—right from
the crack of the pistol—cool, delightful—a rich,
creamy pipeful.



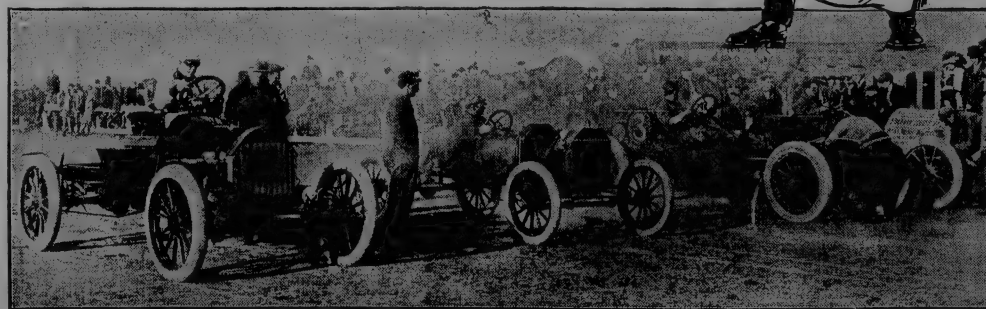
Mild in green label tin.
Medium in red label tin.
2 oz., 25c. 4 oz., 50c.
B.D.V. Cigarettes, 15c. the box.

B.D.V.

has won out in England and is a winner in Canada.
It's been a road burner on its rapid way into the
pipes of Canadians. Ask for B.D.V. at every good
tobacconist's. When you "get the taste," you'll wonder
how you ever did without it. The best of the
leaf ripened to its proper maturity and mellowness.

Godfrey Phillips, Limited
London, England

F. W. Dimock, Direct Rep., 101 Pembroke St., Toronto.



MAJESTIC THEATRE

Programme Monday and Tuesday
"The Charge of the Light Brigade" a
great military picture. "Ancient Law," a
good western story. "For Love of a Girl,"
a strong romantic drama. "The Joker's
Mistake," farce comedy. "Quiet Board-
ing House," a fast and furious comedy.

Victoria Theatre

Two nights and Saturday matinee, begin-
ning Friday, November 1st.
MESSRS. SMITH AND LEVIN WALKER
Present the Great London Success

BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

Produced under the personal
supervision of Mr. Levin Walker. The
dramatic sensation of the season's offerings.
Prices 50c to \$2.00.
Seat sale opens October 25th. Mail orders
now.
Curtain, night, 8:30; matinee, 2:30.

CRYSTAL THEATRE

Vaudeville and Picture Programme.
Monday and Tuesday.
Miss Marjorie Herschey, comedienne;
The Hunters, comedy singing, talking and
dancing. "A Quaker Mother," Vitaphone
drama; "Ocean Valley," scenic; "The Golden
Rule," religious; "The Gypsy," Lubin
drama; "The Perilous Fly Swatter,"
comedy.

PRINCESS THEATRE

Formerly A. O. U. W. Hall, corner blanch-
ard and Yates.

THE WILLIAMS STOCK CO.

SCOTTISH PLAY

"LITTLE MINISTER"

Prices: 10c, 20c and 30c. Matinee Wed-
nesday and Saturday, 10c and 20c.
Curtain, 8:15 evenings; matinee, 2:45.
Reserved seats on sale.
DEAN & HINCHCOCK,
Corner Broad and Yates.

Union Bank of Canada

Established 1868

Paid-up Capital.....\$4,762,000
Rent and Undivided Profits.....\$3,591,000
Total Assets (over).....\$87,000,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCHES

Victoria, Vancouver (five offices), Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Enderby,
Vernon and Nanaimo

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Interest Allowed on Deposits

A branch of the Bank has been established at 51 Threadneedle Street,
London, Eng., where Letters of Credit, and Drafts payable at all im-
portant points in Canada, and the United States, can be purchased, and
Money Transfers by cable or by letter may be arranged.

Clients of the Bank, when in London, are invited to visit the branch.
Information will be furnished on all Canadian business matters.

A. E. Christie Manager Victoria Branch

Impress

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

BEST VAUDEVILLE IN THE WORLD 15¢ & 25¢

The Initial Tour of
"THE (3) SPA BROTHERS"
In a Series of Athletic Accomplish-
ments

VAN & CARRIE AVERY
Introducing the Flawless Comedian
and "Original Taster" Jan Avery
In "The Night Porter"

COLLIER & DE' WALDE
World's Premier Roller Skaters
The Premier Xylophonist
GEORGE GARDEN
In Classic and Popular Selections
A Delightful Mixed Quartette
Dore Lyons
HARMONY BELLES AND BRAVE
In a Character Song Revue

TWILIGHT FIDELITY

National 40 World's Stock Champion

And Winner of the 500-Mile
International Sweepstakes
Race, Indianapolis Motor
Speedway, May 30, 1912

TO BE HANDLED BY LOCAL
AGENCY.

The casual reader, from the frequency of the National 40 victories, may be led to believe that this car is built solely for speed. This is not true. The National 40 is essentially a pleasure car for everyday service. It is made with this idea alone in view. Its unparalleled winnings are but demonstrations of the superior design, construction, material, perfect balance and tire economy, all of which are absolutely essential to the perfect car in your hands.

Its unequalled number of victories in stock car races, and the fact that every National 40 is so well made that any one selected at random is good enough to win, prove it stock champion.

The reason for the stock car event—the public asked, "How do we know that the car which won this race is the same in design, material and workmanship as the car we buy?"

To answer this question the manufacturers who were in the racing game, formed the Manufacturers' Contest Association and arranged to have the American Automobile Association protect them—as well as the people. This is how they did it, by introducing what has come to be known as the "stock race." Certain rigid rules were laid down defining "a stock car." In general the manufacturer is required to build a certain number of a specific kind of car for sale before he can race that car in a stock event. The number required to be built is determined by a sliding scale in proportion to his entire output. This makes it impossible for a builder to turn out a special racing car and enter it in "stock" events.

Of course there are "free-for-alls," etc., where special race cars can compete, but these events did not teach the public or buyer anything about the cars made for sale.

After these rigid rules were made and enforced as they have been, to the letter, the people knew that the car they saw in action before them in "stock car" events, was identical with the car they buy and not some extra special creation for grandstand display.

From a maker's standpoint the manufacturer of a racing car sees his product in the extreme test alongside the car of his competitor, and gives him the opportunity to compare the two under practically equal conditions; something he cannot do elsewhere.

There is always present a feeling that the car that stands up under the tremendous test of the race track must be better than an untried and un-raced car. The race track is the great refining furnace of the automobile—you will frequently hear people say that they see no value in racing; that it is a dangerous pastime; that they never want to drive a car at such speed, etc. They miss the point entirely. For if a car will stand a strain of 75 miles an hour for three hours at a stretch, is it not the best kind of proof that it will also be a reliable machine when driven at one-third of that speed? In the 500-mile International Sweepstakes the National defeated the world's best cars and traveled the fastest 500 miles ever traveled by man and machine, in 34 minutes 56 seconds; average 75.72 miles per hour. The fastest time of the National was during the last 20 miles. From the starting point of the National car shot the signal to Dawson to "Go! Go! Go!"

Dawson smashed his foot upon the floor of his Blue National, and under it was the accelerator. The Blue car answered the call for all the power and stamina it had in its makeup and the last 20 miles were made at an average of 82.31 miles per hour.

No water was added to the radiator of the National car that won the 500-mile race. No repairs were necessary, and no adjustments made.

Racing is but a part of the National's manufacturing process where they test and perfect their cars for your enjoyment, safety and indefatigable service.

The National make no false claims, no vain stories about the. They point to records and facts before which mere words are futile.

The agency for the National has been secured by

E. J. Cameron
201-203 Bayward Building, City.

SOLE SURVIVOR IN THE RIGGING

Continued from Page 1.

The two men in the rigging were apparently too numb to attach it to the rigging. Failure to get the line fastened, so that the treacherous buoy might be sent out, prevented a rescue in this way.

Word was sent to Norfolk, where the navy yard wireless flashed the news of the plight of the vessel. News came back here that one of the battleships would steam as near the shoals as possible and attempt to rescue the men from seaward. The coastwise telegraph also brought word that the revenue cutter service would send a vessel.

While the life savers watched the sea pounding the vessel to pieces, one of the two men was seen to disappear as a big wave swept over the rigging. He had been wrenched from the spar which he had clutched all day, dashed into the sea and was drowned.

It was not until after noon that the identity of the vessel became known. A piece of wreckage bearing the name was washed ashore. Under the name of the vessel the craft broke in two and is fast going to pieces. She will be a total wreck with her cargo of coal.

or satisfactorily, although the weather of late has been very unfavorable to surveying.

Game Is Profitful

Although only away for about a week, the party brought back a brace of stories that bear out the statements of others regarding the profusion of game in the northern regions. On their way home on Saturday night, just as they were making the outskirts of Nanaimo, the headlights of the motor car showed the occupants a great black bear not more than a hundred feet in front of them. He appeared to dread the strange glimmer in the wilderness of darkness, and scurried off as rapidly as possible, much to the comfort of the unarmed travellers.

The other episode concerned one of the survey parties of the company operating out of Port Alberni. None of the men had arms of any description, their axes being their only weapons. After getting out into the bush for a bit, one of the men espied a cougar. He at once called to his companions, and together they made for the crouching animal, when, to their intense astonishment, they found themselves faced by, not one, but four, cougars. Raising their axes, the men assumed a defensive attitude and waited for the attack, which came at last from the one of the island panther. Waiting until the animal was within a reasonable distance of him,

the motor car horns announce that the staff officers are leaving for the front, three or four hours' journey. Many officers go to the battlefield for the day, returning in the evening like businessmen who journey between their homes and town offices.

Armed Tradesmen

"We correspondents can envy them and chafe at our imprisonment while stirring scenes are being witnessed over the hills. From time to time strings of indifferent Turkish prisoners and scowling, cut-throat Albanians pass through the streets. Bands of Serbian volunteers frequently are seen marching to the front. Many of them are tradesmen, for whom there is no room in the regiments, but whose patriotism forbids them to remain inactive at home. They are armed with short carbines, and their belts, full of cartridges, hold also big revolvers and knives. Altogether, they are well equipped and clothed. There is no sign of poverty among the Vranja women, whose breadwinners are at the front. Old men are seen crowding every door at a certain hour outside the building where ample rations are distributed free.

"General Putnik, the commander-in-chief of the Serbian army, directs the military operations from a villa in the outskirts of Vranja. In the battle at Kumanova he went by motor car to observe the fighting from the hills. He has been paying special at-

THE DOMINION NAVIES

It has been suggested in the New Zealand parliament by Mr. Myers, the late minister of defence, that Mr. Churchill, if he visits Canada, should be invited to extend his voyage to Australasia in order to discuss with ministers the foreign situation and the naval provision required to meet it, says The London Times of October 19. The suggestion may or may not be practicable. New Zealand is unfortunately a long way off; voyages take time; and a strong measure of uncertainty attaches to the parliamentary prospects of the cabinet which Mr. Churchill adorns. But we are very glad, nevertheless, that the suggestion has been made. It shows that the position of Australia and New Zealand in matters of naval defence is exciting a good deal of reflection upon the spot, and, taken in conjunction with the recent pronouncement of Mr. Allen, the present minister of defence, it shows how keen an anxiety exists to keep both consultation and preparation abreast of the changing needs. On our side, little doubt, moreover, that, subject to the considerations mentioned above, the suggestion would be welcomed by Mr. Churchill himself. He has already shown a restless anxiety to study naval conditions at first hand and a sympathetic understanding of

READ

"The Tribune" Fort George

TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Inland Empire of British Columbia is on the verge of the greatest growth that has yet overtaken any part of Canada.

Possibilities Indicated by Alberta

The great prairie province of Alberta, for example, has shown an increase in population of 410 per cent in the last decade, and two towns, Calgary and Edmonton, have become metropolitan cities.

Not One But Many Resources

And this clearly indicates that the development of Central British Columbia and Peace River District will break all records, for this huge territory has the farming land, tens of millions of acres of it; it has the timber, it has the minerals—all the varied resources that insure the quickest and soundest development.

Attractive to the Wild-Catter

Everyone who keeps up-to-date knows this to be true. And those who think know also that this activity necessarily gives rise to the sheerest gambling ventures as well as to propositions that are absolutely sound; that it inspires the wild-catter to his best efforts to separate the unwary from their money, as well as to encourage legitimate enterprise.

Example of Fort George

Companies of various kinds are being and will be formed with stock to sell. Townsites will be offered. These investments may be good, bad or indifferent. But it will not be amiss here to observe the general principle that the steady increases of property values in Fort George will not profit the unwary person who puts money into lots in a so-called townsites that stands not even the chance of being a village site. Investors should know beyond any doubt what they are buying.

Tribune's Policy of Protection

It is the policy of The Tribune, whose future is bound up with the development of Central British Columbia and Peace River District to give the facts without fear or favor. The publishers propose, as far as they are able, to protect the investing public at large from wild-catters. We shall make mistakes. But in the best interest of Central British Columbia, we shall not knowingly permit the plausible vendor of worthless properties to take toll of our readers, nor of the general public, without turning the light on.

Keep in Touch

So again we say "Read The Tribune." Keep in constant touch with the development of the largest and richest undeveloped portion of the Dominion of Canada. The Tribune may directly save you hundreds and even thousands of dollars by keeping you from fake investments and by showing you the actual opportunities, it will likewise be of great positive value.

If you can't live here yet, do the next best thing—"Read The Tribune"—\$4.00 per year for all the news, the facts fresh from headquarters about Central British Columbia. Sample copy, roc.

Address

"The Tribune"

FORT GEORGE, B. C.

This Ad Will Not Appear Again

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ADDRESS

STORM HURLS VESSEL ON ROCKS

Continued from Page 1.

who heroically put out in a boat to the scene of the disaster. He found the four men saved climbing to the wreckage, these he took safely to shore, but though he searched all night he could recover no more.

A careful search for the bodies was carried on all through the morning, but up to noon only one body had been found, that of a man, it being picked up some miles from the scene of the wreck. It is expected that the other bodies will float down the St. Lawrence, some never to be found, which will make it impossible to find out just how many lost their lives.

DEPRECATES ANY TALK OF WAR

Continued from Page 1.

treaty in 1910, Germany and Canada have been joined by close ties of mutual benefit. The exports to Germany amounted to \$3,600,000 in 1911, as compared with \$2,000,000 in 1910, while the imports from Germany show an increase of over a million dollars in the same period. Canadian shares are regarded more and more as a lucrative investment and German business men are coming in larger numbers every year to see the Dominion.

"In this connection I may say that I have practically completed arrangements to bring out a party of seventy business and financial men from Germany to tour the Dominion next summer. That was part of the object of my present trip, my other reason for coming is in connection with a special Canadian number of The Illustrirte Zeitung, which will appear soon."

CONSTRUCTION IS PROCEEDING

Continued from Page 1.

tractors will be able to push things right along.

After leaving Port Alberni the party went off in the direction of Cowichan lake, and they were able to inspect two miles already constructed of the wagon road leading from the Alberni canal towards Nitinat. This road is to run from the canal district right through to Cowichan lake, a distance of about thirty miles, and, of course, means a tremendous undertaking. It has to be constructed, however, in order to get men and material into that part of the country. In fact, until this road is completed, or partially completed, the work in the interior cannot be proceeded with effectively.

At the present time there are no roads connecting these parts, and the necessity of having one is urgent. The work along the Shawnigan lake and Cowichan lake districts is proceeding rather slowly at present on account of the scarcity of men, but the location of the line in the extreme north-

one of the men swung his axe in the air, and, by great good fortune, hit the oncoming brute on the head with the heavy blade. The contact stunned the animal, and, before he could recover, the men rushed at him and finished him with their axes. They succeeded in killing a second, but the other two escaped into the woods.

The party reported that all the time they were out they saw hosts of grouse and pheasants, and, but for the fact that they did not even have a revolver among them, they would have brought home a considerable bag.

CALM SUCCEEDS FOUR-DAY BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

ring water. You can just make out a long line of the Turkish heads in the trenches. At this end of the bridge quite plainly you see the firing line strung out.

"On the shoulder of that slope of ploughed land lying nearest to us, there are dark horses with boxes of ammunition trailing in the sheltered valley on this side.

"The wreckage of an army is not a pleasant sight. There were handbags with blood staining through the lint in sickly shades of green and yellow. An old man as tired as the little barefooted donkey, was trailing one bare foot wrapped in a crimson rag. A young fellow on a horse was held up by two other cripples on either side, his head drooping on his right shoulder with an unnatural twist.

"It was the agreeable Bulgarian with whom I had been staying with six weeks ago, who in the end of the war, just as he had happened to fall, and the cause was the progressive decentralization in Macedonia."

Vranja, Serbian Army Headquarters, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—(Delayed by the censor).—"The passage of the Serbian army has changed but little the aspect of the frontier town of Vranja, which preserves an astonishingly clean and bright appearance. Those acquainted with the slovenly, dirty Turkish towns are amazed to find here well-paved and well-drained streets and a pretty white village. But the village, which Vranja might almost be a Swiss village, shut in as it is by lofty wooded mountain.

"Nevertheless the war has transformed life here considerably. Although the army is forty kilometers away the town is full of staff officers and others whose duties require them to visit the headquarters of the army. The chief inn is full of the war correspondents. All the waiters are fighting at the front. Amusing scenes are witnessed when the officers and journalists sit down to their meals in the big public room characteristic of all Serbian inns. "First come, first served" has a real meaning for those who wait to be served at the risk of having nothing to eat. Consequently there is a constant procession to and from the kitchen for platefuls of whatever happens to be cooked.

attention to the movements of the first army commander, the late, the great prince, which won the battle of Kumanova. The battle of Kumanova ended with the fall of the last ridges, south of the town, held by the Turks, thus making the Serbian victory complete. The first Serbian army had driven the enemy back from position to position; the Turks contesting the ground foot by foot.

Capture of Kumanova
"A turning movement executed by the Servians on Wednesday, however, made the Turkish position most precarious, besides placing the town of Kumanova in Serbian hands. Nevertheless, the Turks resumed the battle on Wednesday evening, opening with heavy artillery fire on the Serbian position.

"The Servians guns returned the fire, and the artillery duel lasted until morning. A bright moonlight, light enough to read a newspaper, was of advantage, as the range was found every time at least at the third shot. Then the shells burst over the Turkish entrenchments and batteries with deadly effect. The Turkish fire was much less accurate. Their losses in the night bombardment were very heavy. Dawn saw only a slight slackening in the cannonade, but the infantry and cavalry were now brought into the field.

"Long lines of Turkish infantry of the Drin division were thrown forward, and poured a murderous fire into Serbian ranks, on the opposite side of the crest. This did terrible execution until the Thirteenth Regiment of Serbian infantry dislodged the Turks after a brilliant bayonet charge. The fighting was continued all day; their retreat being so disorganized that, contrary to their custom, they left many dead on the field. King Peter went by motor car out from Vranja to watch the battle."

Donation to Harvard.
BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Russell Sage is to donate a new freshman dormitory for Harvard to be called Standish Hall. Announcement of the gift was made today by the committee, which is working to raise \$1,000,000 for freshman dormitories.

Ontario's W. O. T. U.
RENFREW, Ont., Nov. 2.—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union concluded this afternoon only routine business being transacted. While no definitely decided it is thought that Stratford will be the meeting place for the 1913 convention.

\$50,000 Damages.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 2.—Wren Craft, a carpenter's helper, who sued the United Railroads Company of this city for \$75,000 for the loss of both legs, was awarded \$50,000 damages by a jury today.

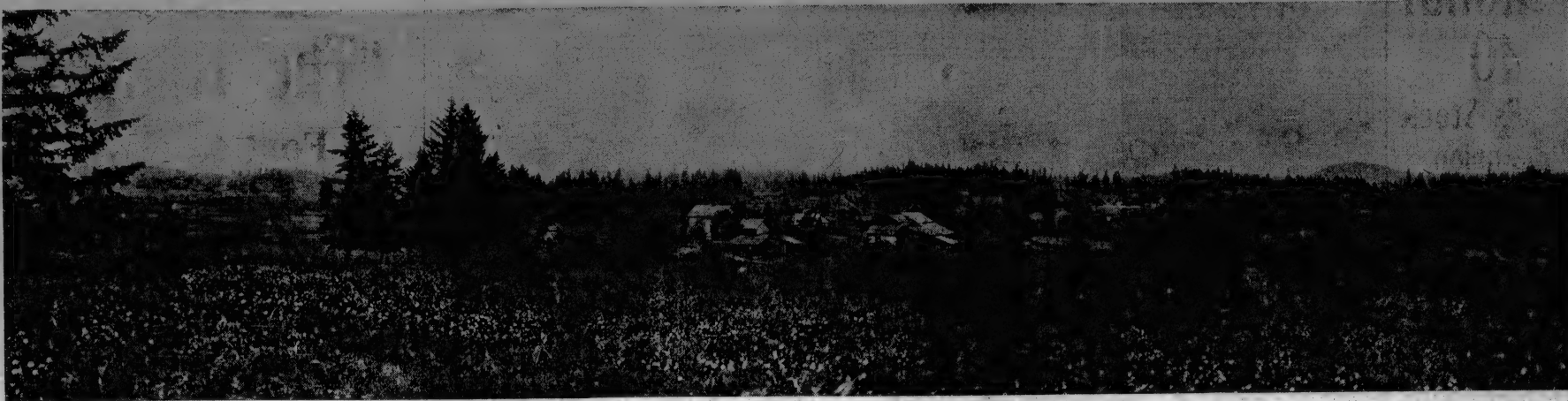
General Feely Dead
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 2.—General Robert W. Feely, one of the wealthiest business men of Chattanooga died of heart failure at 84 today. He served with distinction through the Civil War.

the problem of imperial defence. That problem is so complex, in the existing state of imperial relationships, that it is very difficult to deal with it continuously, consistently, and as a whole. The conditions of the problem are always liable to change, and so are the different imperial sections. On our side, we have recently had to revise our arrangements in consequence of another trying and extremely important German navy law. On the side of the Dominions, the victory of Mr. Borden in the Canadian elections last year has brought a new and momentous force to bear upon the whole process of imperial thought. In New Zealand, also, there has been a change, or rather two changes, of government since the imperial conference last year. Thus two of the Dominion prime ministers with whom our government exchanged views are now out of power, while the other two can no longer be fully in touch with a position which has almost been revolutionized since they were here. We do not wonder, therefore, that the desire for conferences, or something even better, is so much in the air.

There is, it seems to us, an absolutely urgent necessity for the establishment of some method of continuous personal consultation between responsible ministers. The readiest practical method needs very little change. It is, as we have often urged before, the delegation of a minister from each Dominion cabinet to the committee of defence. Let this step be taken, and then at least all sections of opinion in the self-governing empire will feel that the British cabinet's policy is watched, and its statements adequately checked, by a representative of their own. Both internal and external considerations dictate such a reform—internal, because the Dominion governments should have some safeguard against the intrusion of British party exigencies into questions of imperial concern; external, because Europe has just been plunged into the gravest crisis of modern years, and not statesman can tell what the future will be. The Dominion governments should be able to learn through their own delegates, how much or how little that issue may affect the common imperial interests which they share; and if any one of them decides that the emergency requires it to strengthen the empire's power, it should have the strongest possible guarantee that the purpose it has in view is faithfully carried out.

Death of Father Carson
ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 2.—Word was received here last night of the death of Father Carson of St. George in the de Carney hospital in Boston. He was born in St. John, 55 years ago.

Girls for Canadian
ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 1.—Thirty young women from Newfoundland passed through this city last night en route to St. Andrews to work in a packing factory of the Canadian Guneries Limited. One hundred girls from Newfoundland are to be sent from St. John's.



The Best Investment in Victoria Today Is Found in "COLLINGWOOD"

Thousands of Monied Home-Seekers Will Flock to Victoria BECAUSE

Victoria and its vicinity possesses the finest climate to be found in Canada. Read this item from The Colonist of October 30 last:

SNOWSTORM IN WINNIPEG

Street Car Service Is Demoralized for Several Hours

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 29.—This season's first snowstorm of fifteen hours' duration, is now a thing of the past, and is rapidly being forgotten, the wind having dropped and the street car service which in the early morning was demoralized, has nearly regained its normal condition. In all, five inches of snow fell last night and with a heavy northwest wind blowing, this morning Winnipeg's thousands of workers walked. Those from the outlying districts experienced great difficulty in reaching the city. By noon tomorrow if the present weather continues, little will be seen of the worst October storm Winnipeg ever experienced.

Nothing like that in Victoria in Mid-winter, let alone in October. The corresponding day in Victoria was a dull day for autumn in Victoria, and yet, while this terrific blizzard was raging on the prairie, the maximum temperature in Victoria was 46.3 and the minimum 32.2, as shown by the official records.

It is this splendid climate that will bring the prairie people in armies to Victoria—when they have made their "pile," small or large—during the next few years. These people will want desirable homesites. The demand will naturally cause values to increase, with the result that those who buy desirable, low-price, high-grade residential property now will be certain of good profits.

Buy a Lot in Collingwood Today
And take the profits later in the winter. No other residential property on the market compares with this at the price and terms. "COLLINGWOOD" offers you YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO OWN FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL LOTS AT A FRACTION OF WHAT THEY WILL BRING IN A SHORT TIME, AND ON TERMS THAT WILL LET YOUR POCKET-BOOK DOWN EASY.

DON'T WAIT—SEE ABOUT IT NOW!



Beautiful Lots With Rich Soil and Good View, Near Street Car Line, Selling Today for \$350 and Up; on Terms of \$50 Cash and \$50 Quarterly

READ THESE BRIEF FACTS ABOUT "COLLINGWOOD"—THEN MAKE UP YOUR MIND QUICKLY, BECAUSE THE BEST LOTS WILL GO AT A RECORD CLIP AT THESE LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.

Property faces new station of Saanich electric line, which is to be in operation December 20—next month. Fronts on Carey Road, with gentle slope, commanding fine view. Glanford Avenue, marking one of Victoria's finest suburban residential sections, long since subdivided, crosses rear of property. V. and S. railway line crosses Glanford Avenue near "COLLINGWOOD."

Adjoining subdivision, "Colquitz Heights," was sold out some time ago at similar prices. Many re-sales have been made to date at a marked advance.

Carey Road is an important main trunk artery. Lots are 50x135 and delightfully laid out. Nearly all of the land is under cultivation, and there is a fine orchard on the property. There are several charming groves of large shade trees. Soil is deep, rich and level, free from rock and naturally drained. Ideal for gardens and lawns. Fine house in centre of property.

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Please send me full details of your "Collingwood" property. This is not to obligate me in any way.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

YOU HAVEN'T ALL THE TIME IN THE WORLD TO "GET IN." GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES ARE SLIPPING THROUGH YOUR FINGERS EVERY DAY—PRICES ARE GOING UP ALL THE TIME—DON'T WAIT ANY LONGER; BUY A LOT IN "COLLINGWOOD" AT TODAY'S PRICES AND TERMS AND MAKE MONEY INSTEAD OF JUST SAVING.

Now that the taxes are paid for another year and you have a little cash to spare, think seriously of the investment opportunities you are passing by.

Read this from The Colonist of November 1:

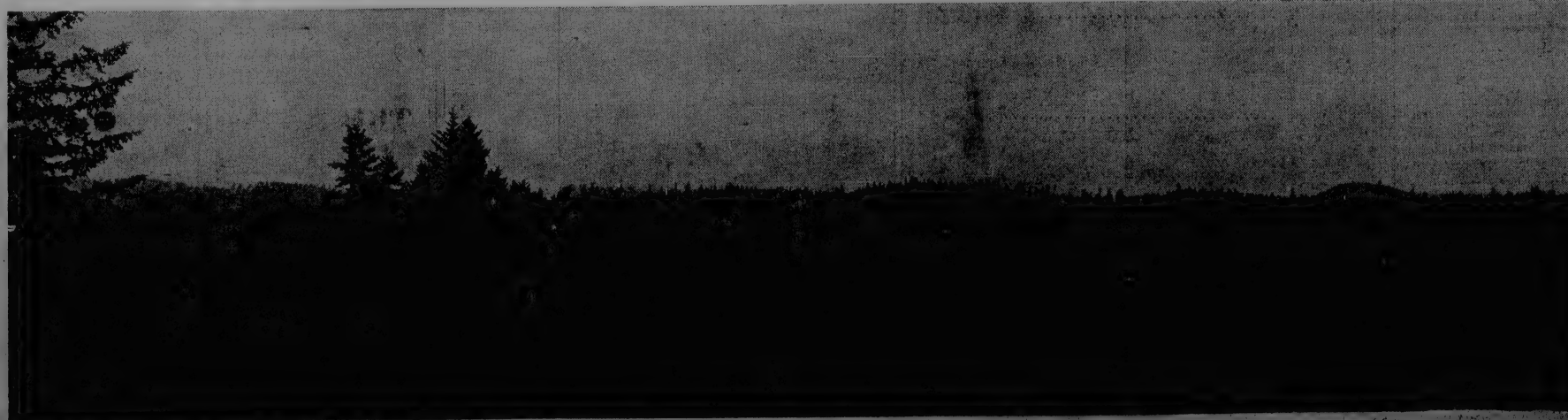
"In point of commercial activity, October, as demonstrated by the bank clearings, saw all records broken. The month's clearings, totalling \$17,772,643, made a new record, and carried the total for the year to date to still another new high mark."

And read this from The Colonist of November 1:

"During the first ten months of the year ended yesterday the aggregate value of the buildings for which permits have been issued during that period was \$6,543,410, compared with \$3,167,740 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of no less than \$3,375,670, or 107 per cent."

These figures are alive with significance. They mean that Victoria is growing at a marvellous rate and yet sanely and logically; they mean that prices are ascending and that they will go on ascending. YOU SHOULD OWN A LOT IN "COLLINGWOOD" AND YOU SHOULD BUY IT RIGHT NOW WHILE PRICES ARE SO EASY AND TERMS SO READILY MET.

DON'T WAIT—SEE ABOUT IT NOW!



PROFIT FROM FAIR WAS HANDSOME ONE

A Surplus of Over Ten Thousand Dollars Is Now to the Credit of the Association—The Figures

The B. C. Agricultural Association has the gratifying announcement to make to the people of Victoria that the exhibition for 1912 has resulted in a handsome financial profit of nearly ten thousand dollars. Last year there was a pretty cash balance of \$744; this year the association has \$7,424 at the bank, outstanding credit accounts for \$1,222 and new buildings worth \$1,747. In 1911 takings at the gates and the grandstand amounted to but \$5,424, while this year that sum has been doubled. And throughout the following financial statement it will be found that, while the public have been given a great deal more for their money than in former years, this wise policy has resulted in an increase that always leaves a balance on the right side. The people of Victoria need little reminding as to whom their thanks for this satisfactory state of things are due to. Dr. Toimie, as the association's president, and Mr. G. Pangalos, as the secretary, have for years past borne the burden and heat of the day, and the present result is proof that they have not worked in vain. Victoria has grown with a rapidity that tests the machinery of any individual body within her bounds to the utmost; every year now will impose harder and harder work on those responsible for the exhibition here, but this balance sheet is good grounds for looking forward with confidence to the future of the big agricultural show of the island. A special tribute is paid by the association to the B. C. Electric Railway for the excellent arrangements made for the transportation of the crowds throughout the week to and from the fair grounds. The accounts read as follows:

Revenue	
Sundries	\$ 192.00
Sale of feed	504.92
Members' tickets	552.00
Subscriptions	
City 1911 deficit	\$ 784.92
City for buildings and grounds	5,000.00
Prov. Govt. for spring horse show	4,000.00
Horse show committee	484.50
Mrs. C. Birch	25.00
Prov. Govt. grant to fair	5,000.00
Miss Summers	3.00
Van. Milling Co.	15.00
City grant to fair	5,000.00
Lake of the Woods	
Milling Co.	25.00
B. C. Stock Breeders' Assn.	227.94
B. C. Dairywomen's Assn.	217.00
Robin Hood Mills	10.00
Advertising	1,174.60
Rents, privileges and concessions	1,028.65
Entry fees	2,556.15
Harness race entries	767.50
Gates	14,499.25
Grand stand	3,390.00
Total	\$47,428.47
Cash on hand	\$ 1,726.79
Outstanding accounts	1,222.00
New cattle sheds, canvas, etc.	1,747.35
1912	1,747.35
Total	\$10,096.42
Expenditure	
Balance 1911	\$ 784.92
Hundry accounts, expressage, insurance, freight, etc.	1,112.64
Firesmen	187.50
Auditor (1911)	25.00
Office expenses—	
Salaries	\$ 2,285.00
Telephone	51.75
Postage	240.00
Rent	255.00
Repair typewriter	3.00
Trifles—	
Spring horse show	2,348.00
Fair	10,124.62
Sports and attractions—	
Music	900.00
Polo game	123.25
Harness races	2,137.50
Concert	50.00
Sundries	98.00
Police (Oak Bay)	220.00
New cattle sheds, repairs and maintenance	5,867.27
Advertising	282.92
Printing	2,411.55
Labor at fair	2,184.80
Lighting	1,652.08
Spring horse show expenses	2,243.68
New roof horse show building, dog show building and new roads	3,955.27
Cash on hand	7,126.79
Total	\$47,428.47
Balance of grant for buildings and grounds unexpended	1,044.74
Actual profit for 1912	9,051.69
Total	\$10,096.42
Examined and found correct.	J. G. ELLIOTT, Auditor.

KING EDWARD'S BIOGRAPHY

Some Interesting Side-lights Are to Be Brought Out

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It was suggested recently in this letter that Lord Knollys might compile the authorized biography of the late King, which Queen Alexandra now wishes to hasten on in view of much that has happened in her recent writing concerning Edward VII. Lord Knollys, for domestic reasons, feels unequal to the task, which, it is understood, will now be entrusted to Lord Esher. Lord Esher was on close terms of intimacy with the late King, and, in addition to being able to deal correctly with the personal aspects of his subject, should be trusted to throw some light on the political.

PERISH IN LONDON FIRE

Three Girls Die and Eight Are Badly Injured in Kensington Outbreak

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Three girls were said to have perished and eight were badly injured early this morning in a fire which broke out in a store of the John Barker company in Kensington. Several girls, who were sleeping on the premises, were rescued with difficulty.

Agricultural Colleges

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Nov. 2.—Premier Flannigan announced here yesterday that it was the intention of the provincial government to establish two agricultural colleges in New Brunswick, one at Woodstock and the other at Sussex.

WILL THIS PROPHECY BE FULFILLED?

Le Devoir of Montreal republished from a Parisian newspaper a paragraph which has interest in reference to the present situation in eastern Europe. Here it is: "The year 1912 promises to be fatal to the Ottoman empire. If we are to believe an ancient legend of the Balkans. A prophecy has it that Constantinople will fall again into the hands of the Christians in the year in which the festival of Easter shall have been celebrated on March 25, Annunciation Day. The prophecy was made, it is said, in 1483, the year of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and this year, 1912, for the first time since the Easter of the Orthodox Greek church was celebrated on March 25. The prophecy said also that as the city of Constantinople was taken by a Mahomet (Mahomet II.) it would be taken from a Mahomet; and it is a curious coincidence that the present sultan is Mahomet V."

NAVAL POLICY

Mr. Armand Lavergne Fostering Opposition in Quebec

QUEBEC, Nov. 2.—Armand Lavergne held a meeting at Lorette today which was largely attended. The principal feature of his address was an attack on the government with regard to its naval policy. Postmaster-General Pelletier received considerable attention from the speaker, who said he had invited Pelletier to be present, but he had failed to appear. Lavergne was frequently applauded during his address. He was the only speaker.

Two Die in Hotel Fire

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—The second floor of the Berlin hotel, which was destroyed by fire early today, was identified tonight as that of Mrs. Helen Ables. W. C. Douglas, a local financier, was burned in the hotel fire, and twenty persons were injured.

Cut Advertising Waste!

□ Daily Newspaper Advertising is the best for general purposes. There are a score of other good media, all assuring excellent returns. But, the orchard improperly cultivated, bears small fruit. Ditto with advertising improperly handled. Victorian advertisers waste hundreds of dollars worth of space daily. We can show you how you may get better results at the same figure you now expend—sometimes less. Ask us.

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TEACHING GIRLS TO "RUN" A FLAT

Practical Experiment Being Tried in London by County Council—In Charge for a Week

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The London County Council, to whom Londoners owe a deep debt of gratitude, are trying a novel experiment at the Shoreditch Technical Institute.

A small flat has been fitted up to resemble as nearly as possible the class of homes to which the girls to be taught housewifery are accustomed, and here, six at a time, for a period of six weeks, students of the Domestic Economy Day School go into residence and are expected to run the house for themselves. The course is in no way intended as a preparation for those wishing to go into domestic service, but is simply meant as a practical preparation for home life. Extreme simplicity characterizes the furnishing throughout, for the "tenants" of the flat are drawn from the class of the small shopkeeper and the artisan.

For the space of one week each of the young students (their ages vary from 14 to 16 years) acts as the "housemother" and is responsible for seeing that the domestic duties are carried out efficiently. With the assistance of the under "housemother" she prepares breakfast for her "family," draws up a list of the provisions required for the day and the menu for the dinner and supper, cooks the same and goes out to do the marketing. Accounts have to be carefully kept, the day's expenses entered up each evening, and the week's total submitted to the mistress in charge. Upon the "housemother," too, rests the duty of allotting their tasks to her staff of two parlor and two housemaids.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Nov. 2.—Hundreds of people are now booking seats for the forthcoming Davis cup contest. Brooks Dunlop, Heath and Jones are the probable Australian representatives.

THE BIG COMPANY

The Man from New Brunswick

Spent three months looking for profitable investment throughout her reputed lair—the West. At last he came to Coquitlam. He was pleased, but he kept his own counsel and returned to the East.

"Pick Me Out Twelve Lots in First Division"

Was the next we heard of him. "Only Coquitlam," he added, "and one other place look good to me."

This man studied Coquitlam. It "looked good" because it is good.

New Coquitlam "MAKE GOOD" Facts

C.P.R. TERMINALS to be opened about December 15. Announcement officially bulletined.

TWO big industries NOW erecting their plants.

THREE more that we KNOW will soon be there.

MANY more will come.

GOVERNMENT has ordered Pitt River Harbor dredged.

TWO MILLION Dollar bridge started by the C.P.R.

GREAT BUILDING ACTIVITY — Fourteen houses building NOW in first division alone.

NEW \$30,000 station soon to be erected.

KEEN DEMAND for First Division lots — especially Broadway, Langan and Taylor Street.

Coquitlam is the ONE new town that everybody is now commenting on as the place that is more than fulfilling expectations—promising MUCH and doing MORE.

Send your name and address for literature and to be listed for the beautiful booklet, "Coquitlam, the Industrial City," now in preparation—limited edition.

Coquitlam Terminal Co.

LIMITED

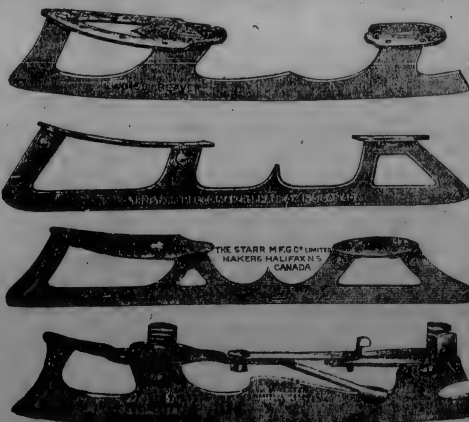
549-553 GRANVILLE STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C.

"STARR" SKATES

—THE BEST MADE—FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

"Starr" Skates are made in six classes, as follows:
Genuine Acme Club Skates Acadia Skates
Mic-Mac Hockey Skates Ladies' Beaver Skates
Figure Skates Scotia Hockey Skates



"Wherever there's ice there's STARR Skates."

"A winning skater thanks his STARRS."

"There are two kinds of Skates—STARRS and imitations."

"Sterling is the highest mark in silver—'STARR' in skates."

IMPORTANT

Rules to be strictly observed when screwing skates to boots by means of screws:

Place the skate centrally on the boot, and screw in, loosely, one of the extreme front toe screws, then one of the end heel screws, and a toe and heel screw alternately, all merely tight enough to bring skate close up to the boot. After all screws are in position, tighten them up, and if properly done, the blade or runner of skate will be perfectly straight, and no buckling will result.

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Some Good Houses and Lots

Fifth Street—Between Summit and Finlayson, fruit trees on lot... \$1,800

Vancouver Street—Between Bay and Kings, 50 x 117, for... \$2,250

Obed Avenue—51 x 125, water on street... \$800

McNeill Street, Oak Bay—60 x 120... \$1,500

Pleasant Street, Oak Bay—Above Saratoga, 54 x 125, for... \$1,800

St. Patrick Street—Near McNeill, 48x120... \$1,470

Linkleas Avenue—80 x 256, Cut into 4 lots... \$5,800

Gorge Road

Half an Acre on the Gorge Road, with 5-room house, modern conveniences. Splendid position. Price is... \$3,500

Also 8-room House on the Gorge Road and three lots. Barn on property. Price... \$11,250

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The Ideal Hair Dressing Parlors

Room 5, 728 Yates St. (Upstairs)

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ONE POINT

On which you should insist in buying a cough medicine for children is that it be free from narcotics. To be certain of this you should buy

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Which does not contain opium in any form—is also free from chloroform and every other narcotic—yet always effects a speedy cure.

Price 25c and 50c



WE have a Fit-Reform Overcoat which will exactly suit your taste and your physique.

It may be a Fit-Reform "Military," "Form-Fitting," "Swagger," "Convertible," or some other style—but whichever style you choose, it will make you look as you want to look.

Come in and let us help you select it.

PRICES:

\$15.00 TO \$35.00

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform

Corner Yates and Broad

Allen's Clothes Fit

Anderson & Jubb

Room 7, Green Block

Broad Street



FOR any "exclusive features" that the custom tailor may be able to provide, you are likely to pay heavily --- probably more than the clothes themselves are worth.



You should pay only for two things in clothes---serviceability and style.

Beyond these, no single feature is worth paying very much for. And yet there are points about FIT-RITE clothes that it isn't reasonable to expect in garments made by the small custom tailor.

Richardson & Stephens

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Opposite
Dominion
Express

Of Ladies' Suits

Is one so remarkable as to insure the attention of Victoria ladies in a marked degree. The perfect tailoring of Mr. Sheer is known to scores of Victoria and Seattle ladies, and the materials he uses are in keeping with his skill. Until Saturday, 9th inst., he offers:

\$45.00 Suits of exquisite tweeds, for \$32.50

These comprise all the latest weaves and colors.

In black and blue serges he offers:

\$50 to \$60 Suits for the low figure of \$37.50

English and American Ladies' Tailors

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Increase your profits by adopting a monthly system of multigraphed letters. Cannot be detected from typewriting. Prices low, and orders executed on the shortest notice. We have the mailing lists.

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F. JEUNE & BRO.

Practical Sail and Tent Makers, 570 Johnson Street

Phone 795

Ask for Prices

Established 1882

JOE BAYLEY IS BACK IN TOWN

Champion of Canada Will Next Meet O'Leary in Prince Rupert—Bout Between Him and Barrieau

Joe Bayley, the lightweight champion of Canada, arrived back in Victoria yesterday afternoon. He showed absolutely no marks of his fight with Dick Hyland in Calgary except a slight discoloration around one eye.

Bayley's next fight will probably be with O'Leary, a Seattle boy, in Prince Rupert. Arrangements have not yet been entirely completed, but it is expected that the fight will take place this month, probably on some date between the 10th and the 15th.

There is considerable talk of a bout between Ernie Barrieau, the crack Vancouver boxer, and Bayley, which bout it is proposed to pull off somewhere on the B. C. mainland.

While no forfeits have been posted, the managers have agreed that in view of the strong public demand for this match they would undertake not to tie up their charges for any bouts other than those which they now have in hand. Barrieau is matched to meet Kid Sealer at Edmonton a week from yesterday while Bayley is booked to take on Johnny O'Leary, the clever Seattle lightweight, in a fifteen-round argument at Prince Rupert in the near future.

Of course the question of weight, division of purse and referee have still to be settled but these matters have been pretty well threshed out. In previous meetings of the managers and it is not expected that there will be any difficulty in regard to these details if the location of the mill can be satisfactorily settled.

When questioned last night, Joe Bayley said that his chief desire was to meet Hyland again. "The sooner the better," said Joe. "I hope Hyland is the next man I meet in the ring."

Morris Condon is most emphatic in his denial that he refused to cover the \$500 put up by Hyland's backers to bind another match between Hyland and Bayley. "I offered to deposit any sum from \$2000 to \$5000 with a sporting editor of one of the Calgary papers as a side bet for another fight between Bayley and Hyland and they offered to cover \$200 of it," said Condon, and he added: "What do you think of that?"

With both Bayley and Condon only too anxious for another battle it looks as if Bayley and Hyland will meet again before very long.

Bayley will now pay particular attention to his training. He has learned what that is worth and as he realizes that he cannot afford to overlook anything if his ambition to become champion of the world is to be satisfied he will study that branch of the game carefully in the future. Bayley's opinion of Dick Hyland was summed up when he said "Hyland is a good fighter, but he cannot hurt me."

ARGOS WINNERS IN GREAT FOOTBALL GAME

Down Rough-Riders by 13 to 6—Other Canadian Games Yesterday

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—In one of the greatest Big Four games ever seen in this city, the Argonauts defeated the Rough-Riders here today, 13 to 6. All Ottawa was football mad and 10,000 braved the chilly wind to see the two teams in action. The win puts the Argonauts right in the running for the Interprovincials and if they can repeat the trick in Toronto next week they will be champions again.

Exhibition Games

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 2.—Owing to Ottawa College dropping out of the Intercollegiate Union, Varsity were left with an open date and brought the Royal Military College team from Kingston to play them an exhibition game. The soldier boys put up a better fight than was expected and Varsity had no cinch when they beat them 5 to 1.

For Cellular Monors

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 2.—The Hamilton Tigers and Montreal battled here today for the cellular honors of the Big Four. It was Hamilton all the way and they scored an easy win, 29 to 1.

Alerts Win Title

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 2.—The Hamilton Alerts assure themselves the honor of playing the Dominion final when they handed Toronto a 15 to 4 beating in a senior O. R. F. U. game. This game gave the Alerts the championship of their union. They draw the bye in the semi-finals and the Dominion final will be played in Hamilton.

McGill Defeats Queens

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 2.—McGill forged ahead in the Intercollegiate Union when they defeated Queens 14 to 3 here today. Toronto Varsity will need to beat Queens here next week to tie it up and a play-off will be necessary. Queens were handicapped by injuries to their stars and would have made a better showing under normal conditions.

Unionists Gain 50 Seats

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Polling took place throughout England and Wales yesterday for election to borough councils. Besides the local interest such elections arouse, they are regarded as giving some indication as to the strength of the political parties in the larger affairs of the nation. The unopposed returns in London were more numerous than ever. In the country the Unionists gained over fifty seats, the Liberals thirty seats and the Laborites and Socialists twenty seats.

CHOICE Sea Frontage Near Albert Head 120 Acres

This property is all under cultivation, has a half mile of sea frontage, with fine beaches. It has a beautiful situation, commanding a magnificent view of the straits and mountains. It can be purchased at a very much lower price than is asked for adjacent acreage.

For Particulars, See

L. H. Ellis

Phone 940

Room 6, Moody Block

R. RUTLEY
Ladies' Tailor

Costumes \$30
From - \$30

Ladies' Own Material
Made Up

Tel. 2597

408-9 Sayward Building

"KING GEORGE IV"

Scotch

Ripe in years.

Whisky

Rare in quality.

"The Top Notch of Scotch."

The safest and best beverage for Colonial Climes, but test is best; prove best by test, and make this whisky with an individuality, your chosen stimulant.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World. Capital employed over £2,000,000.
EDINBURGH.

Agents:—R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., VICTORIA, B.C.

The Best Buys in the City for the Investor or the Homeseeker

WILLOWS ROAD, on car line and half block from Fort street corner. A first class five-roomed bungalow. The best car line buy in the city. This is a rare for an increase in value, \$500 handles. Price \$2,500.
WELLINGTON AVENUE, FAIRFIELD—A fully modern eight-roomed home in the best residential section. When you see this house you will want it. Let us show it to you. Price only \$6,800.
GEORGE STREET, FAIRFIELD—A real buy for home or investment. A six-roomed new modern house with built-in buffet, book cases, fire place, paneled walls and the best of finish throughout. A good lot on a paved street, and a snap at the price, \$600 cash handles, balance like rent. Price \$4,050.

1202 DOUGLAS
STREET

BENSON & WINSLOW

1202 DOUGLAS
STREET

OGDEN'S Guinea Gold CIGARETTES



have a particularly enchanting aroma unlike any other Cigarette. PUREST and BEST.

Smoked All Over Great Britain
10c. per Packet.

Each packet contains a coupon. These coupons are good for the following presents:

- 30 Coupons. Nickel "Sheffield" pocket penknife.
- 60 " Three-bladed stag-handled "Sheffield" penknife.
- 100 " Gent's watch chain.
- 150 " Box of three full-sized knives and forks, "Sheffield" manufacture.
- 200 " Small size nickel keyless watch.
- 200 " Ladies' watch and wristlet.



Foster The Furrier

The best dressed women go to "Foster's" for their furs, and no wonder, when our display has no comparison in the West.

This Is to Be A Fur Season

"She" is going to wear them on every occasion—at tailored times—and at "dress" affairs.

The becomingness of the new furs as shown at "Foster's"—the soft, warm, luxuriousness of them—are so fascinatingly feminine.

We've some beauties—exclusive designs—just brought from our workshop—Coats, Scarfs, Throws, Stoles and Muffs.

WE SPECIALIZE ON SEALSKIN
GARMENTS

**FRED
FOSTER Furrier**

1216 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
Phone 1537

WARSHIPS TO RESCUE

Norwegian Steamer in a Bad Way Off
Cape Hatteras

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—According to reports received here tonight, the Norwegian steamer Noreugia, which collided with the sailing ship Glen Luit south of Hatteras, yesterday morning, was forced to anchor in the teeth of a forty-mile northwest gale because she sprung a leak in No. 2 hold.

The Noreugia tonight reported No. 1 hold flooded, with a slight leak in No. 2 hold. The collision bulkhead is holding, but the ship is in a bad way. She sent out wireless appeals for assistance and two battleships on the southern drill grounds went to her aid.

PACIFIC DEFENCES

Japanese Warships Said to Have Taken
Soundings and Photographs on
Australian Coast

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2.—Allegations were made in the House of Representatives yesterday that German and Japanese spies were investigating the strategic points of the country's defences.

Although the cabinet ministers do not believe that there is any truth in the allegations, the fact remains that several times in the course of the last ten years Japanese warships have been known to take soundings and photographs of the bays and ports around the Australian coast.

Cuban Elections

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The sweeping Conservative victory of General Mario Menocal and Enrique Jose Varona, Conservative candidates for president and vice-president respectively, which was indicated by reports from all parts of the island last night and this morning appears not to have been realized according to returns which came later. Although the adherents of Alfredo Sayas, the Liberal candidate, continue to claim victory, there is little doubt tonight that General Menocal has been elected, but by a slender majority.

Presentation of Flag

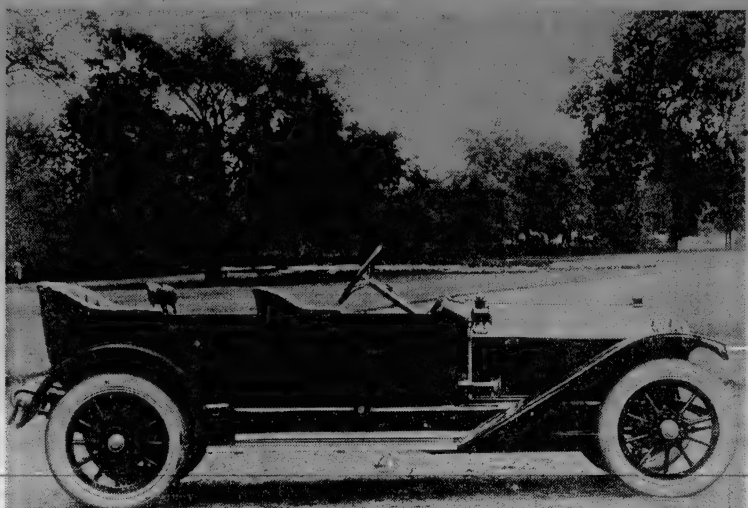
TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 2.—An American flag was presented today by Mrs. Blatter on behalf of the Women's Federation of America to Countess Okuma. Because of mourning for the late emperor there was no public ceremony in connection with the event. Mrs. Blatter described the presentation of the Japanese flag given by Countess Okuma at the San Francisco Women's convention. Both Count and Countess Okuma spoke in response, expressing the hope that the two flags would always be intertwined and that women's influence in the United States and Japan would continue a controlling factor.

San Domingo Ministers

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 2.—Alfred Victoria, Minister of War and nephew of the Dominican president, has resigned and the president has appointed Luis Pelliter to succeed him while Elias Blache has been made minister of the interior.

Alco, National and Stutz

CARS—THE QUALITIES OF WHICH ARE REMEMBERED LONG
AFTER THE PRICE HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN



The buying of an automobile is worthier of more investigation than is usually given it—and as surely as the investigation is critical, then the better quality cars quickly show their greater comparative value.

The buyer of a cheap car rarely ever buys a second one of the same kind. They figure: "Once bitten, twice shy," and the second purchase, usually a good car, shows up the former cheap-skate so badly that no amount of argument would induce a return to the low-grade kind, with its trouble and expensive upkeep.

Varnish No Longer Sells a Car

The wise buyer looks under the body, because he wants something in addition to paint and varnish. He will examine the frame, axles, bearings, clutch, transmission, wheels and all other vital points.

The above cars have no minor weaknesses, are exceptionally economical in tyres and gasoline owing to their perfect construction and balance. Mechanically they are the simplest cars made, and while serviceability is always the first consideration in their construction, the comfort of the occupants is fully assured.

A comprehensive choice of Models. Immediate delivery on National Cars.
Roadster, Four, Five, Seven Passenger Cars. Alco Motor Trucks, 6½, 5, 3½, 2 tons

LET ME SEND YOU FULL DETAILS

E. J. CAMERON

201-2 Sayward Building

Tels. 714 and L4273

REMEMBER

Our Guarantee Goes With
Every Pair.

SPECIAL SPECTACLE SENSATION

REMEMBER

This Sale Will Last Only
a Limited Time.

REGULAR \$3.50 AND \$5.00
GOLD RIMMED

Eye Glasses or Spectacles To Be Sold for One Week Only
At the Ridiculous Low Price of **\$1**

SALE STARTS MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 4TH, AT 9 O'CLOCK

WHY?

This sensational offer is made to quickly introduce ourselves to the people of VICTORIA, and the province of BRITISH COLUMBIA. The glasses referred to are positively the regular \$3.50 and \$5.00 kind, and when you come to inspect them we want you to expect that quality of goods. In order to make a phenomenal success of our opening, we will have at our VICTORIA OFFICE three of our BEST EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS, thereby giving every customer the benefit of a most thorough

EXPLANATION:

HOW?

SCIENTIFIC OPTICAL EXAMINATION

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

REGULAR \$3.50 AND \$5.00 GOLD GLASSES FITTED TO YOUR EYES FOR THE UNHEARD OF LOW PRICE OF **\$1.00**

Such a startling announcement no doubt makes you ask how we can do it. THE STORY IN A NUT-SHELL IS THIS—an Eastern manufacturer has too many of a certain line of glasses on hand, and wants to reduce his stock quickly. Knowing our ability to use large quantities of Optical Goods, he made us such a tempting offer that we could not pass it by. There are 250 dozen all told, embracing all kinds of glasses, including rimmed and rimless EYE-GLASSES or SPECTACLES, with or without rims—every style to fit all eyes, and frames to fit every face. Lowest Prices for Special Ground and Bifocal Lenses.

Artificial Eyes Matched. Oculists' Prescriptions Filled at Half Price. Additional Charges Will Be Made for Special Work

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

EYES EXAMINED FREE

A CAREFUL EXAMINATION of your eyes will be made, and glasses perfectly adjusted by a practical GRADUATED REFRACTIONIST. You may be sure that they will be correct in every way, even though they were bought at the ridiculously low price of \$1.00, including examination. Our offices are equipped with the most modern mechanical appliances known to the OPTICAL profession for the testing of the eyes.

NOTICE—These frames are absolutely GOLD FILLED, not gold plated. They occupy the same place in the OPTICAL trade as ROGERS' BROS. 1847 do in the SILVERWARE line or ELGIN or WALTHAM do in the watch business, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear five years and give entire satisfaction.



A \$3.50 or \$5.00 Pair of
Glasses Fitted to Your
Eyes, **\$1.00.**

GLOBE OPTICAL COMPANY

SUITE 321, CENTRAL BUILDING, CORNER VIEW AND BROAD STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Take the Elevator

Open Saturday Evenings from 7 to 9 p. m.

Phone 3751

We will gladly refund
your money if you are not
satisfied with purchases
during this sale.

ARMED AGAINST FOES OF THE AIR

The latest super-dreadnought, the Iron Duke, launched at Portsmouth dockyard by the Duchess of Wellington, will, it is understood, be armed against attacks from the air, says The London Standard. Exactly what form of defence will be adopted is not known, but the tripod mast introduced into the dreadnought has been abandoned, and the new ship will have but one single mast to carry her wireless installation, and two funnels, the latter being "protected" against aerial attack.

The Iron Duke is the 11th vessel of the dreadnought and super-dreadnought type built at the premier naval port, the series, dating from the original dreadnought (launched in February, 1905), including the Belle-ropion (1907), the St. Vincent (1908), the Neptune (1909), the Orion (1910), and the King George V. (launched in October of last year and now completing for sea). Each vessel has marked an advance upon her predecessor, both in the matter of size and armament, offensive as well as defensive, and although the Iron Duke in many respects resembles the King George V., her equipment is a distinctly new development. Her three sister ships of the 1911 programme are the Marlborough (preparing for launching at

Devonport) and the Delhi and the Benbow (contract built).

As in the dreadnought, the main armament is on the "all big gun" principle, ten guns being mounted in pairs in barbettes on the main deck. In the case of the Iron Duke these have been so much improved upon that it is understood they will be practically equivalent in range and destructive power to any 14-in. gun yet introduced into any naval service. In the dreadnought the maximum broadside fire was eight out of her ten big guns, but in the improved vessels of her type and the super-dreadnoughts the full battery, arranged on the centre line, can be fired either to port or starboard, and the offensive power of the ships both ahead and astern has been greatly increased.

The utmost secrecy has been observed during the building of the Iron Duke, but it is understood that her total length is not far short of 600 feet, while she will have a breadth of beam of 82½ feet and her displacement will be 25,000 tons, no less than 3,000 tons having been built into the ship since the first keelplate was laid in January last, this representing her dead weight at the time of launching. The increased displacement will enable her to carry heavier guns for her secondary armament, and probably this will consist of sixteen 6-in. weapons, mostly carried in protected casemates. Her torpedo armament will comprise three tubes, capable of discharging the new 21-in. missiles. The propelling power is to be given by Parsons' tur-

bine machinery, capable of developing a speed up to 22 knots, and the vessel will contain extensive store-room accommodation for oil as well as coal fuel. As regards defensive armament, it is generally understood that in the matter of shell-proof steel plating considerable developments have been made.

A \$2,000,000 Ship

In general appearance the Iron Duke will resemble both the Orion and the King George V., and, like the latter, will have the officers' quarters in the afterpart of the ship, thus reverting to the practice that prevailed in vessels of the pre-dreadnought type. The Iron Duke is to be completed for sea in two years from her laying down—by January, 1914—by which time she will have cost the nation two millions sterling—a contrast to her predecessor of the same name, launched in 1869, which was completed at a cost of a tenth that sum.

Already material is being received at Portsmouth for the warship to succeed the Iron Duke on the building slip, and a commencement will be made probably before the end of the year. This vessel will mark a still further advance in size and displacement, so much so that before the first keelplate is laid the building slip will have to be again extended. Unofficially, it is stated that she will contain several novel features, and that 14-inch guns will be introduced.

After the show, supper at the Balmoral Cafe, opposite Victoria Theatre. Orchestra every evening till 12.30.

VICTORIA HOVE TO IN HEAVY GALE

Last Passenger Steamer From Cape Nome Encounters Storm in Bering Sea

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 2.—The big steamship Victoria, from Nome, the last merchant vessel navigating Bering Sea sent word by wireless Friday night that she had been hove to for eighteen hours, unable to make headway in a gale of ninety miles an hour. She was then 130 miles north of Unimak Pass, which is the gate of the Bering Sea from the North Pacific ocean. She has 464 passengers and a large shipment of furs and gold. The revenue cutter Bear will be the last steamer to leave Bering Sea which will be closed until next May.

FOR FISHING DEPOT

Princess Ena Taking Machinery to Allford Bay for B.C. Fisheries Plant

The steamer Princess Ena of the C. P.R. is en route to Queen Charlotte Islands with an unusually bulky and valuable cargo, the chief item being machinery valued at more than \$100,000, consigned to the Canadian Fisheries Co., Ltd., Sir George Doughty's enterprise. Most of the machinery came by the Blue Funnel liner Titan, which preceded the Princess here. The bulk of this, including two huge boilers, was conveyed

on a scow shortly after it arrived to the C.P.R. wharf at Vancouver, where it remained until this week, when the Princess Ena took it aboard, the boilers having to be rolled aboard when the tide was at its lowest on two successive days. The rest of the machinery she took aboard from the Evans, Coleman and Evans wharf at the mainland port.

HULL NEARLY READY

New Pacific Coast Liner Congress Will Be Ready for Service in June Next

Capt. L. N. Hibbard, superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, with headquarters at San Francisco, who is in Seattle on a business trip, announced there yesterday that the 440-foot passenger liner Congress, building for the company at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N.J., would be ready for delivery by April 15. He said it was expected to have the new vessel ready for service on June 1. The hull of the Congress is rapidly nearing completion, according to reports made by G. W. Dickie, superintendent of the construction work.

Vadso Inquiry

Capt. Chas. Eddie, of Vancouver, will commence a preliminary inquiry tomorrow morning at Vancouver concerning the stranding of the steamer Vadso in Baynes Sound.

Before the show, dine at Balmoral Cafe, opposite Victoria Theatre. Orchestra every evening till 12.30.

A Great Bargain

SEVEN LOTS ON MUSGRAVE ST.

Between Olympia Avenue and "Uplands" Car Line
One Block Away

PRICE **\$1,350** EACH

¼ Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 Months

Sale Opens Monday Morning

At 10 o'Clock

LEONARD REID & CO.

421 Pemberton Building

Record Breaking Crowds AND Record Breaking Bargains

—CONTINUE AT THE—

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE

At the Empire Clothing Co.

Join the big crowds that will be here Monday, and get your share of this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. The world's most celebrated brands of merchandise are now being offered here for a short time at prices that are without a parallel, owing to the fact that over \$18,000 is to be realized in order to meet Mr. Kirchheimer's interest in the business, who retires. Be here tomorrow when the doors open at 9, and save on Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes as you never did before. Read and heed every item mentioned here.

STARTLING CLOTHING BARGAINS IN THE BIG CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S TWEED AND
WORSTED SUITS, worth to \$10.00.
Dissolution Price

\$4.35

SUITS like you have always bought here at \$12, the
same handsome patterns and plain blacks.
Dissolution Price

\$5.85

MEN'S SUITS, in high grade dark silk mixed
Cheviots, splendidly tailored. Regular price to \$15.
Dissolution Price

\$7.45

FINE WORSTED SUITS, also Tweed Suits, all
new colors, that usually sell everywhere at \$20.
Dissolution Price

\$9.85

Those high-class WORSTED SUITS, also silk mixed
Tweed Suits, perfectly tailored. It seems a pity to
sell them so low. Regular prices up to \$22.50.
Dissolution Price

\$11.45

SUITS, all colors, for best dress wear, hand tailored.
You might go to any store in Victoria trying in vain
to duplicate them under \$25. Dissolution Price.

\$14.85

MEN'S HIGH CLASS SUITS, suits that are a
triumph of the tailor's skill, that sell regularly to \$35.
Dissolution Price

\$16.95

STORE OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'CLOCK
DURING THE WEEK

SENSATIONAL BARGAINS IN MEN'S PANTS DEPARTMENT

MEN'S PANTS, worth to \$2.50. Dissolution Price

95c

MEN'S WORSTED PANTS, in grey stripes and
plain colors, for dress wear. Regular
price to \$3.50. Dissolution Price.

\$1.65

MEN'S PURE WORSTED TROUSERS, worth \$4
to \$6. Made in up-to-date styles, costliest worsteds
and tweeds. Dissolution Price

\$2.95

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOL- LARS WORTH OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS SLAUGHTERED

MEN'S SHIRTS, prices 75c to \$1. Dissolution
Price

35c

MEN'S SHIRTS, white and fancy patterns. Price
\$1.50 and \$1.75. Dissolution Price

85c

CLUETT, PEABODY SHIRTS, regular \$1.75 and
\$2. Dissolution Price

\$1.15

MEN'S FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, worth
75c. Dissolution Price

35c

\$1.25 and \$1.50 WOOL UNDERWEAR, Pen-Angle,
Sovereign and Robin Hood brands.
Dissolution Price

95c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched, white or
fancy borders. Worth 15c to 25c. Dissolution Price

5c

MEN'S BLACK AND TAN HOSE, sells at 15c.
Dissolution Price

5c

SILK TIES, worth 25c, 35c and 50c. Dissolution
Price

15c

MEN'S WOOL SOX, worth 25c and 35c. Dissolu-
tion Price

15c

SUSPENDERS, worth 25c and 35c. Dissolution
Price

15c

\$2.50 and \$3.00 CARDIGAN JACKETS. Dissolu-
tion Price

\$1.45

35c and 40c BOYS' HEAVY WOOL RIBBED
HOSE. Dissolution Price

25c

\$1.00, \$1.25 UNION MADE OVERALLS. Dissolu-
tion Price

65c

SWEATERS AND SWEATER COATS, worth
\$1.75. Dissolution Price

65c

\$4.00 and \$4.50 SWEATER COATS. Dissolu-
tion Price

\$2.95

SENSATIONAL HAT BARGAINS—THOU- SANDS TO SELECT FROM

MEN'S HATS, worth to \$2.00. Dissolution price

65c

MEN'S FINE HATS, worth up to \$3, including the
genuine Christy Hats. Dissolution price

95c

MEN'S FINEST SOFT OR STIFF HATS, worth
up to \$4. Dissolution price

\$1.95

\$4.00 AND \$5.00 STETSON HATS. Dissolu-
tion prices \$2.95 and

\$3.45

BOYS' HATS, worth 75c. Dissolution price

35c

MEN, HERE ARE WONDERFUL OVERCOAT
BARGAINS—EVERY STYLE, COLOR AND
SIZE COAT IS REPRESENTED IN THIS
MAMMOTH STOCK

OVERCOATS, worth to \$12.50. Dissolution price

\$4.95

OVERCOATS, worth to \$16.50. Dissolution price

\$7.95

OVERCOATS, worth to \$30. Dissolution price

\$12.95

RAINCOATS AND CRAVENETTES, worth \$7.50
to \$27.50. Dissolution prices: \$3.95 to

\$13.95

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN BOOT AND
SHOE DEPARTMENT

MEN'S LACE BOOTS, every pair guaranteed for
good wear. Many of this lot are
worth \$3. Dissolution price

\$1.45

MEN'S BOOTS for business wear, that mean service
and comfort. All the newest shapes for
fall, worth to \$3.50. Dissolution price

\$1.95

MEN'S FINE BOOTS, made from selected calfskin
and vici kid, the best workmanship and finish.
Every pair guaranteed and actually
worth up to \$5.00. Dissolution price

\$2.65

MEN'S FINEST DRESS BOOTS, all sizes, styles
and leathers, worth as high as \$7. Dissolu-
tion price

\$3.95

MEN'S SLIPPERS, worth 75c and \$1.00. Dissolu-
tion price

45c

Look for the Name and Number Before Entering

Merchandise Exchanged and Money Refunded at All Times

EMPIRE CLOTHING CO.

563 Johnson Street

VICTORIA'S LARGEST MEN'S OUTFITTERS

563 Johnson Street

Out-of-Town Fares Refunded to Purchasers
of \$15.00 or More One Way Within 50 Miles

A Making-Room Sale of Furniture—Monday

We Want a Floor for Our Holiday Department, and for One Week Some Startling Bargains Will Be Offered in Furniture. It Will Be to Your Advantage to Visit the

Furniture Department on Monday

Better Quality Gloves

COST THE LEAST IN THE LONG RUN

AFTER all, it is the satisfaction of wearing gloves that not only look well but retain their good looks for a reasonable time, that makes a glove bargain.

Trefousse Dorothy Kid Glove, 12-button length, are to be had in white only. Pair \$2.50
Trefousse Dorothy White Glove Kid Glove are to be had in the 16-button length, and the price is only \$3.25
Trefousse Dorothy Kid Glove, come in the 20-button length. Per pair \$4.00
Trefousse San Remo suede gloves are to be had in either white or black, also grey and mode. They are 16-button length, and cost only, per pair \$3.00
French Kid Glove come in colors white and mode, are 16-button length, and are a bargain at, per pair, ... \$2.50
"Kaysen" Silk Glove are to be had in the 16-button length, in the following colors: Sky, pink, black, cream and white. Per pair, only \$1.25
"The Kaysen" Silk Glove are to be had in all the newest shades, and these beautifully finished gloves will appeal to all women of refined taste. This line is a 20-button length, and is a remarkable value at \$1.75
Dorothy Trefousse Glove Kid Glove, with 2 claws, are to be had in colors navy, tan, brown, grey, mode, beaver, new green, mauve, black and white. Price, per pair, only \$1.50
Dorothy Trefousse Suede Glove are to be had in colors black, grey and brown. They are a well-finished glove, and are a remarkable value at, per pair \$1.50
Trefousse Marchioness Glove Kid Glove are to be had in colors black, white, navy, tan, brown, green, mode, grey and beaver. They are a reliable glove, and are a very special value at this price. Pair \$1.00
White Glove Kid Glove, 12 button length. Special \$1.75
White Glove Kid Glove, 16 button length \$2.75

What Is Better for the Boy Than a Good Sweater?

SOME ATTRACTIVE LINES FOR MONDAY'S SELLING

HERE are three fine lines that are both low priced and well made, and should sell as fast as it is possible for the clerks to wrap them up.

Just at this time of the year the boy must have warmer clothes, and it would be difficult to suggest another style of garment that will fill the bill as efficiently as the sweater. To see these lines is to be convinced of their sterling value.

Boys' Wool Sweaters, knitted in a fancy honeycomb style and made to button on the shoulder. They are to be had in sizes for boys from 3 to 5 years old, and are a very special value at, each \$1.75

Knitted Sweaters, made of a good mixture of cotton and wool. These come in sizes for boys from 3 to 10 years old, and are made to button on the shoulder. They are a very durable and comfortable sweater that will not shrink. Prices \$5c, 75c and \$1.00

Cost-Sweaters, for Boys. Here is a line that comes in all sizes, and being made of a good mixture of cotton and wool, will not shrink. The colors are fast and the garments have a very attractive appearance. Grey with red trimmings, blue with red, brown and various other color combinations are to be had. We recommend this line and consider it an unusually good value at, each \$1.75

Are You Interested in Velvets, Velvetens and Silks?

IF so, you will find many new and attractive lines now being displayed in this department. What may add to the interest of these lines is the fact that they are marked at prices sufficiently low to make them exceptionally popular.

Just glance over the following items and you will be ready to admit that they look like bargains, but when you have seen the goods in the department and notice the rich colors and fine finish of the materials, you will be convinced that they are bargains in every sense of the word.

Velvetens and Velvets are unusually popular, and here you will find a fine assortment of makes and colors to choose from. Those made in the single width are marked at prices ranging from \$1.00 a yard up to \$3.75. In the double width the price is \$5.50

Velveten Corduroy is another popular and durable material that has a rich appearance and makes up well. There is practically no end to the wear that you will get out of this material. A good range of colors to choose from. Per yard \$1.00

Heavy Silk Crepes. Another lot of this beautiful material has just arrived and includes three shades of grey, two handsome blues, helio, champagne and mole. It is 45 inches wide, and a good value at, per yard \$1.75

Double-Width Satin is to be had in eight different colorings. This is a quality that we strongly recommend. Per yard \$1.00

Satin Charmeuse. We are now showing a fine range of colors in this material. It is 42 inches wide and a very fine grade. In colors it comes at, per yard, \$2.00, and in black at \$2.00 and \$2.75

Corded Silk comes in plain colors and striped effects, and is 33 inches wide. Prices range from \$2.25 a yard down to \$2.00

News of Winter Coatings and Dress Goods

PARTLY because the prices are small and more because of the fact that every yard we are offering is a high standard of quality and shows excellent taste.

We cannot mention all our lines in this limited space, so if you do not see what you want, please enquire for it in the department. The chances are that we shall be in a position to supply you and save you considerable expense.

Winter Coatings are to be had in a variety of styles and colors, and the prices range as follows: Per yard, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00

Chinchilla Coating. This material has sold up well that we have only four pieces left. This is a positive proof of its popularity and sterling quality. It is a special value at, per yard \$2.50

Cream Blanket Cloth is a new line that has just come to hand, and is a quality that should sell well at, per yard \$2.50

Diagonal Cord Suitings are to be had in five different colors. It is a very serviceable material, and a special value at, per yard, 52 inches wide \$2.00

Black Astrakhan is to be had in two qualities and is marked at, per yard, \$2.75 and \$5.75

Cream and Black Caravel Cloth. Here is a material that still holds its own for popularity. Four different qualities are to be had, and the prices are \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.75 and \$6.75

Mixed Tweeds. Here is a specially good line that comes in a variety of colors, and is 48 inches wide. Per yard \$1.50

Striped Serges are here in ten different colors, and are a value that cannot be beaten at the price. Per yard \$1.75

ALL GRASS CHAIRS are marked down to \$2.50 and \$3.50

\$35.00 BUFFETS, various styles. Monday \$23.75

\$23.75 WARDROBES in Early English finish \$14.50

\$8.50 WARDROBES are marked down to \$6.75

MANTEL BEDS for sale on Monday at \$10.75

HALL RACKS in fine designs, marked down to \$10.50

COUCHES in tapestry and velour, \$5.90 and \$8.90

\$17.50 COUCHES, upholstered in leatherette \$13.75

\$12.50 for Men's Business Suits, Raincoats or Mackintoshes

A LOW PRICE, BUT EXCELLENT GARMENTS



THAT the Spencer Store has been in the lead for better values at modest prices this season is a fact that cannot be disputed, and here are more good lines to support our reputation.

STYLISH THREE BUTTONED SUITS AT \$12.50

Are to be had in new tweeds, serges and worsteds, and come in a variety of colors, including blues, browns, greys and greens, and a variety of Bannockburn mixtures. They are cut on the sack style, and are just the style of suit that business men find most appropriate and convenient. The pants are cut in the semi-pegtop style, and are well tailored and trimmed. That they are worthy of a higher price is a fact you will readily admit when you see the garments. All sizes are here.

200 MACKINTOSHES, OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS AT \$12.50

In this lot there are heavy tweeds, meltons, beaver cloths, cravenette and mackintoshes to choose from, and, as all sizes are included, it should be an easy matter to find the style of coat that will suit you best. Some have military, two-way and plain collars, some plain, and others finished with velvet. The prominent colors are fawns, browns and greys, but there are others if you prefer them.

Just the Hat Men Like For Winter

Here is a late showing of men's cloth stitched hats made in the crush style, and have a dressy appearance in addition to their splendid wearing qualities. A large variety of shades are here to choose from, and, of course, all sizes are included.

The very thing to wear with a tweed suit or overcoat, and, as they cannot be spoiled by being crushed, they should appeal to many men who desire an inexpensive but smart hat.

Prices \$1.50 and \$2.00

50 Pairs of Work Pants FOR MEN WILL BE SOLD ON MONDAY At \$1.50

And they would be good values if we asked 50c more for them. They are made of a good Oxford tweed, and come in a great assortment of colors. All sizes are included in this line, and we are safe in saying that no better values are to be had at the price. Per pair \$1.50

Men Should Be Interested in These Shirts and Tie Adjusters

IF there is anything that a man likes, it is to have good shirts and to be able to adjust his tie in the least possible time and have it look as if it had been tied by a man who knew how.

It is for these reasons that we presume that many men will be interested in these lines. They are as good as hands can make them for the price we are asking, in fact, they give the average garment sold at the same prices a good, long start for quality. To see them is to be convinced that these statements are facts.

Print Negligee Shirts for Men. We are placing on sale Monday 50 dozen of the best print shirts that we have sold for a long time at this price. They are cut in the coat style, have starched collarband and cuffs and are full size in both the body and the neck. They come in a variety of light and dark fancy stripes, also in plain blue and other colors. The material is stout and the garments are very well finished. Sizes from 14 to 17. Regular value \$1.25. Special for Monday \$1.00

Men's Underwear. Here is a good line of light weight shirts and drawers that may interest you. They are made of natural merino, are well finished and very comfortable. Per garment \$1.00

Tie Adjusters. Perhaps these are just what you want and when in a hurry will prove a boon and a blessing to the owner. They are made of a covered steel and are easy to use. Save time and worry besides giving your tie a better appearance. Call in and see them. Special 2c each \$1.00

David Spencer, Limited

Handsome Parlor Clocks at Small Prices

OUR Eight-Day Mission Clock is 20 in. high and 3 1/2 wide, is made of specially prepared wood, has a smooth Flemish Mission oak finish, fitted with 8-day, hour and half hour strike movement.

A Beauty at \$4.50

A Finesse Finished Clock, as above \$5.75

Wood Parlor Clock. Another good line is a high-grade 8-day enameled Wood Parlor Clock, with pointed arched top. It stands 12 inches high and is fitted with eight-day movements, hour strike or cathedral gong, half-hour, on separate cup bell. Black enameled finish, with gilt-fluted columns and heavy cast-gilt ornaments. Special price \$6.90

The Detroit is a dandy parlor clock, finished a rich, glossy black enamel, is 15 1/2 inches high and 17 1/2 wide, has a 5 1/2 dial, with red and green marble mouldings and gilt pillar. The casing is gilt engraved and has heavy cast-gilt ornaments. Strikes hour on rich cathedral gong and half-hour on separate cup bell. Special price \$9.75

The Denton is a new double-toned Normandy chime strike, is a handsome 8-day parlor clock, is 12 inches high and 17 1/2 wide, has arched dome top, black enamel finish, with red or green marbleized moulding and 3 gilt pillars finished with gilt perforated dial 5 1/2 inches. Strikes hour and half-hour with a true Normandy chime effect. Special price \$11.75

We have two big value lines in Alarm Clocks.

The Empire is a beautiful, made of seamless brass, heavily nickel-plated, finished with strong carrying handle and button, cut-out on top of clock, 3 1/2-inch bell, metal gong and 30-hour movement. Intermitting or long, continuous alarm movement. Is a reliable clock, and is specially low priced at \$1.90

We have other lines of Alarm Clocks up from \$1.00 and \$1.25

100 Axminster Rugs of the First Grade at a Great Concession In Price Monday

SIZE 10 1/2 x 12 FEET, WORTH \$32.50, WILL GO FOR \$21.50

SIZE 9 x 12 FEET, WORTH \$28.50, ARE MARKED DOWN TO \$19.50

THE above is the news in brief, but with the showing of rugs that is now to be seen in the View Street windows, it should be enough to bring a huge crowd of shoppers to this department on Monday morning.

A manufacturer approached our buyer with a proposition that we should buy his surplus stock of nearly 200 of his best Axminster Rugs, and he was willing to sell them for ready cash at a tremendous reduction. We accepted his offer, and here is the first shipment, 100 rugs in all, to be sold at a small price to effect a rapid clearance.

There are only two patterns to be had, one is a rich floral design that comes in a beautiful two-toned effect in green, and the other is a handsome Oriental effect that shows a skilful combination of reds, blues, blacks and fawns.

This is a chance that you can't very well afford to miss if you are looking for a rug of this description. If you can't get to the store, phone your order, and we will reserve you a rug.

Bargain News of Nottingham Lace Curtains, Bungalow Scrims and Tapestry Portieres

FOR MONDAY

38 Pairs only Very Fine Quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, 52 inches wide and 3 yards long. In white only. All are finished with lockstitch edges. All Brussels net effect, and make a handsome lace curtain. On sale Monday at, per pair \$4.75

68 Pairs Only Tapestry Portieres, 48 inches wide and 3 yards long. In a good range of shades in greens, reds and browns. All finished with knotted fringe. Regular \$3.50 per pair, on sale Monday at, per pair \$2.45

800 Yards of New Bungalow Scrim, 36 inches wide, all reversible patterns, and the colorings are browns, greens, red and blues. For sale Monday at, per yard \$2.50

Charming Little Coats in Bearskin For the Little Folks

HERE you will find a splendid assortment of charming little coats, made of fluffy bearskin, suitable for little folks.

They are made up in many different styles and should be a great comfort for your child besides having a dressy appearance that will please any mother. They come in a variety of sizes starting from children 1 year old, and the prices are very moderate.

Ask to see them in the Children's Department on the first floor on the View Street side. So many different styles are here to choose from that they baffle description, and even if we attempted the task, we would utterly fail to give you a fair idea of their attractive qualities. Prices start at \$1.75 and range up to \$5.75.

Good English Moire Underskirts HERE'S A CHANCE TO GET ONE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

WE have just received a large shipment of these goods that includes such a variety of colors and qualities that it should be an easy matter to get the color, size and price that you want.

Even the out-sizes are well represented, and the range of colors include blues, browns, greys, greens, mauves, navy, black, etc. Some of them are finished with accordion-plated flounces and others have next, be-pleated flouncings. All are finished with drawstring at the waist. Prices as follows: \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$3.75.

MONDAY BRINGS A SALE OF Hot Water Bottles

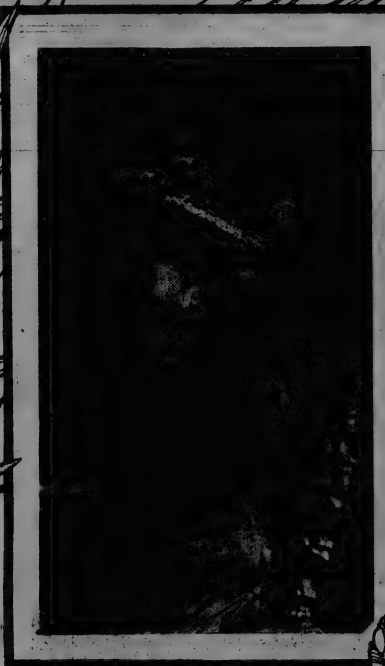
NOW the cold nights are approaching we have decided to place on sale at our Drug Department one hundred Hot Water Bottles, best guaranteed red rubber, 2 and 3 quart sizes.

2 quart. Regular prices, \$1.75 and \$2.00, for \$1.00
3 quart. Regular prices, \$2.00 and \$2.25, for \$1.00

LEADERS OF WOMEN'S SOCIETIES IN VICTORIA, AND THEIR NOBLE WORK



Mrs. H.M. Robertson
President Ladies Musical Club



Mrs. Henry Croft
Regent of the Daughters of Empire



Miss S.R. Crease
President Local Council of Women



Mrs. Jenkins
President Ladies Guild, Seamen's Institute



Lady Mc Bride
President Friendly Help Assoc.



Miss L.J. Hiscock
President Daughters of Brit.

In the fields of loving and patriotic service, the women of Victoria have no reason to be ashamed of their record. And if their activities have been quietly carried on, with simplicity and gentleness, they have been none the less effective.

Needless to say that here, as in other cities, there are the poor and the unfortunate; the temptations of vice, and the inalienable heritages of age and disease. A growing city, Victoria has inevitably acquired some of the evils of prosperity. The complexities of increasing civic greatness add to the burdens of the weak and provide philanthropic work for kindly hands.

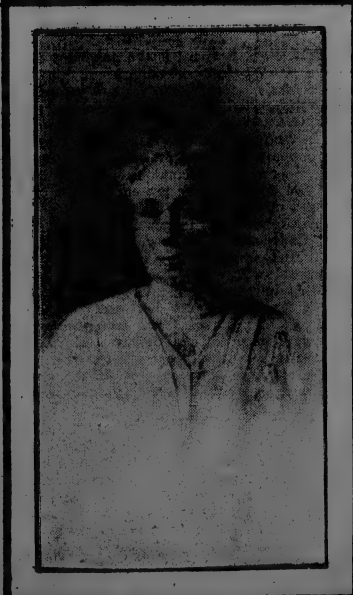
(Continued on Next Page)



Mrs. F.S. Barnard
Pres. Victoria Women's Aux. Anti-Tuberculosis Socy.



Mrs. Wallis Croft
President W.C.T.U.



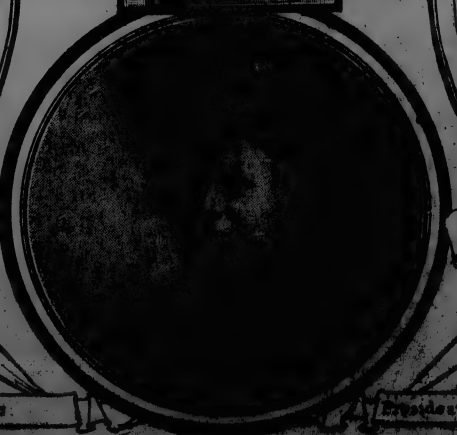
Mrs. W.L. Clay
President Committee Aged Women's Home



Miss Leitch
Head of King's Daughters in B.C.



Mrs. Ballantine
Secretary W.A. Jubilee Hospital



Mrs. Frank Adams



Mrs. R.D. McMicking
President Ministering Circle King's Daughters



Mrs. Spafford
Provincial President W.C.T.U.

The Function of Navy Leagues

How a Democracy May Educate Itself

THIS is the first of a series of articles on the naval problem, which Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley, the president of the Victoria and Esquimalt branch of the Navy League, has kindly consented to give *The Colonist*. It may be added that these articles, save the concluding one, were written some eighteen months ago, but their applicability to the present situation is not in the slightest weakened by that fact.

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In the spring of this year, an eloquent Scotch Canadian, the editor of a great Eastern newspaper, told a Western audience that the form of government in Canada was democracy, that it was a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and every time that he rolled this phrase from his tongue, the P in people grew larger and the applause more enthusiastic. I accept his statement as accurate, and take it as the basis of the argument which I propose to advance, and join him in the aspiration that the democracy which Canada is cultivating, may grow to a greater measure of success than any which has preceded it or may be growing up alongside of it.

There is no doubt about the popularity of a democratic form of government. Every human being likes to "run his own show" and in a democracy "the show" is supposed to be every one's, and everyone is supposed to have a share in running it.

But to make government under these conditions as perfect as it is popular, a few things are essential, and the first of these is that everyone should be qualified for the intelligent use of his vote by a competent knowledge of those facts upon which he is expected to exercise his common sense.

To be justified, manhood suffrage should involve a manhood universally educated in those matters with which it has to deal.

This is not all that is required, but it is the basis of all.

It is often argued that the verdict returned by a common jury of twelve simple men is more satisfactory than one pronounced by a single judge, however learned and competent, and this may be so; but it must be borne in

mind that the twelve simple men have the facts of the case laid before them, even hammered into them, in the most thorough fashion, and have the law laid down for them by the judge.

After such a process as that, it is easily conceivable that a common jury, being unprejudiced and inspired by a common ideal of fair play, would find truly upon an ordinary question submitted to it, and equally conceivable that the people of any nation (i. e., any body of men of common origin, traditions and ideals) would return as sound verdicts upon national questions as a common jury does in criminal cases.

But how are the facts, round which the many great questions of the day centre, to be laid before the people; how are they to be made clear to them; how are they to be presented to them free from political bias; above all, who is going to play the advocate's part in hammering the facts into a busy people's head, or the judge's part in considering the facts as presented and in summing up?

Undoubtedly the individual citizens cannot do this for themselves. Most of them have not the time. A good many of them have not the inclination, and still more of them would not know where to find the facts, even if they wanted to do so.

This is an age of specialists, and of delegated responsibility. Life is so complex nowadays that no man has time to personally attend to all his own interests himself.

To a very great measure at any rate, we trust the care of our souls to our parson; of our bodies to our doctors; of our safety to our soldiers; of our children to our wives. It is our business to provide wages for those who work for us.

We must then find someone who will consider for us those great questions upon which the safety and prosperity of the state depend, or at any rate, to collect for us a reliable statement of the facts connected with those questions upon which we, the people, are expected to pronounce our judgment.

Who is to do this?

At first sight it seems to be the office of the newspapers, but here we come across an almost insuperable difficulty.

We are governed by a party system, in the practical working of which it seems to have

become law, that the duty of each party is to show that the other party is wrong.

That a Grit cannot do right is the foundation of a Tory's creed; to show that a Tory is wrong (if not a rascal) is the first duty of a Grit.

Unfortunately, the newspapers, almost without exception, belong to one or other of the great parties, and every question is looked at by them very largely from a party point of view.

Even the most honest of men, writing as a partisan, can hardly help presenting facts, which affect the questions before an electorate, in that light which is most advantageous to his own party.

The result of all this is that it is very difficult for the man in the street to get at the simple facts, uncolored, and form upon them his own opinion as he ought to be able to do.

Many attempts have been made to overcome this difficulty, the most hopeful of which is, perhaps, the formation of such clubs as the Canadian Club with its many branches, the issue of a certain British Quarterly, whose writers in every corner of Britain are pledged to deal only with facts, apart from all political bias, and the establishment of "Leagues" of various denominations, composed of simple citizens who, voluntarily and at their own expense, set themselves to collect information each upon its own particular question, and to spread the knowledge of these facts amongst the people who have not the time to do this for themselves.

The degree of success attained by these leagues, will probably, and should certainly, depend upon the honesty with which they perform their trust; the accuracy of the facts which they set out, and the freedom from party bias which they maintain.

Their task under the most favorable circumstances is a most stupendous one. It must be granted by any honest man who knows the world, that the most numerous are not the most educated; that the most numerous are not those who have the most time and opportunity for considering questions which on the face of them do not seem to affect the earning of man's daily bread; and yet the most are those who, in the long run, must decide, after a consideration of the facts, upon the policy to be pursued for the benefit of the whole state.

These are those who the leagues have not only to educate, but to persuade to submit to education. In the case of the newspaper, the editor may spend months in the collection of reliable statistics affecting the power of Britain's navy, and set them out so clearly that a child could understand them, but he cannot make the public read what he has written; he cannot help it if the man in the street passes over the paragraph which concerns our safety to read and consider the training of Boston's Tar Baby.

The league can do this. They have their own special subjects and will talk of no other. No man need read unless he wishes to do so, but he can hardly help hearing when he is spoken to. The newspaper will stop on the stall unless he buys it and brings it into the railway carriage with him, but the leaguer enters with him, and cannot be shut up as easily as a book.

The editor is under the same disadvantage as the clergyman. He speaks ex cathedra; he must be listened to; he is as it were holy, and no man may answer him, whereas the leaguer is a common fellow, who may be contradicted, and argued with face to face, in the railway carriage, or triumphantly refuted when he is on the platform. That is why he is so strong. Men love those with whom they can fight face to face, and as a rule, do not believe much in the man who is above the necessity of (as it were) putting on the gloves with them.

It may be that what I call the league movement is a retrograde step from the printed word to the personal appeal by word of mouth, but whether that is so or not, this device of The People for educating itself has come, and come to stay.

Before leaving the subject, consider for a moment what some of these Makers of Public Opinion have done in the last few years. The greatest of all was not the creation of a democracy, but of one who is almost an autocrat; but even in Germany, it is recognized that Public Opinion is really the power behind the throne, and therefore that the greatest care must be taken in the making of it.

Here is a brief history of the greatest of all modern leagues. It shows at least what a national league may do.

In 1848 the Germans learned from Den-

mark that, however strong a nation is on land, circumstances may arise in which that nation will be utterly helpless unless she has a strong navy also. Subsequent events further impressed this upon the mind of the nation, so that in 1868 the emperor called to his people for such a navy as would put the command of the sea in his mailed fist; the nation readily responded to his call and a league, the Flotteverein, was formed, which grew in a few years to a membership of over 1,250,000, and an annual income of over \$250,000.

The work which this body had to do was an extremely difficult one. It had to convince a people which did not know the sea, that the sea was essential to its existence; it had to make the German farmers understand that if they wanted room to live in and markets to sell in, they must become sailors, and in the few years the league did this.

But the German leagues had something in their favor which we lack. We might paper our country from end to end with pamphlets and war maps as they did, but we should have first, in every part of the Empire, to remind our people of that duty of self-sacrifice for the sake of the state, which was England's ideal, which was at the root of Britain's glory, and is the ideal of Germany today. We don't like universal service.

The Flotteverein found Germany a country very largely of inland farmers, as little in touch with the sea as the men of Winnipeg. It has taught those farmers the geography of their own country and of their neighbors, and has made them understand in what way the command of the sea must influence even their inland industries.

The farmers understood, before the Flotteverein reached them, the theory of delegated work, and that those who want to give themselves up to money-making in any form must pay a percentage of the population to do their fighting for them, so that, whereas in 1866 we are told that Germany's battle fleet consisted of four small badly constructed, thoroughly inferior ships, that battle fleet today is a dangerous rival to Britain's and bids fair in a few years to become the most powerful fleet the world has ever seen, whilst Germany's inland rustics troop down to Emden and there submit to the grinding of a sailor-making machine which in three years' time turns them out as like sailors as Germany can make them.

LEADERS OF WOMEN'S SOCIETIES IN VICTORIA AND THEIR NOBLE WORK

(Continued From Page One)

To these problems the women of Victoria have unostentatiously applied themselves, bringing comfort into the sunless spaces of destitution and courage to those handicapped by the "birthday's injury." Those who are old and helpless are being cared for. Something is being done for those who are sick and unable to pay. The antidote of clean environment and tactful aid is being thrown about those in the menace of sin. Work is being secured for the unemployed; education promoted, and love of country fostered.

If some prominence is given in this article to some of those who have enlisted themselves in the work, it is not because the others who are unmentioned are less deserving. It is simply that it is more convenient to mention these societies by the names of the ladies who, by reason of the offices conferred upon them, stand as the highest expression of the cause to which all the workers have dedicated their efforts. For in such work as the women of Victoria have enlisted themselves, even the most inconspicuous deserves the highest praise.

Perhaps the strongest of these associations is the Women's Council, which is affiliated both with the National Council of Canada and the International Council, which has branches in most civilized countries. Its aim is to unite the workers in the fields of philanthropy, religion, education, literature and social reform on common ground, so that the sum total of accomplishments shall be more effective for the whole community.

The local council was founded by Lady Aberdeen, and had, as its first president, a woman then, and still, greatly beloved in Victoria, Mrs. Baker, wife of Colonel Baker, then minister of education.

Miss S. R. Crease, who now holds the office, is a true representative of the best type of Victoria woman. Of English birth, she is the daughter of the late Sir Henry and Lady Crease, whose names are revered in Victoria.

Miss Crease

Miss Crease has been connected with council work since its inception. As convener of the standing committee on immigration, she has done much valuable work for Vancouver Island, and only her associates and the women she has befriended have any idea of the trouble she has taken to place happily those who have applied to her.

As president of the council, Miss Crease unites in an uncommon degree the tact, courtesy, firmness and ability so necessary in a presiding officer. Always ready to put the most charitable construction on the motives of others, she never loses for a moment her own clear sense of right. In a word, the president of the Women's Council is a true lady.

Lady McBride

The eldest child of the local council is the Friendly Help Society, which, with Mrs. Baker as its president, was formed on the 27th March, 1895. Nowhere is there a more worthy charitable institution, nor one that has done more real good. No one outside the society itself knows who is befriended by it, and its organization is such that there are few cases of want which do not come under its notice. Its presidents have been among the finest women in Victoria; and each has remained in office till she has removed from the city or gone to the reward promised to those who feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

Lady McBride, wife of the premier of British Columbia, now directs the labors of her band of efficient and experienced workers. Taking office a year ago, on the resignation of Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. McBride has proved herself a wise leader and a sympathetic friend. She does not, as do too many workers among the poor, look upon them as a class, but her heart goes out to individuals, especially to mothers and children. In our growing Victoria, Lady McBride and her associates will see to it that help is given not to impoverish, but, as in the past, to raise any who may have become for a time dependent, to the rank of self-respecting, prosperous citizens.

Mrs. Henry Croft

Mrs. Henry Croft, who is regent of the Municipal Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, was one of the originators in this city of that patriotic movement. The people of Victoria will not soon forget the beautiful celebration of Coronation Day, which was one of the first enterprises undertaken by the society whose aim is to strengthen the bonds of empire in the hearts of the people. The women of Victoria have responded to the appeal made to them, and there are now chapters in all parts of the city, and a great number of children have been enrolled in the Coronation and Daisy chapters.

As president of the Alexandra Club, Mrs. Croft took a foremost part in the building of the beautiful Alexandra House, which has served not only for the comfort and convenience of its members, but affords a suitable place for the functions of many women's societies.

There are few movements for the benefit of Victoria's poor and unfortunate in which Mrs. Croft has not taken an interest, and her help, given unostentatiously, can always be counted upon by charitable workers.

Mrs. Croft's love of flowers amounts almost to a passion, and her beautiful grounds are often placed at the disposal of hospital and other societies. In connection with the Horticultural Society and the King's Daughters, Mrs. Croft has helped to promote the cultivation of flowers, which is a marked feature of our civic life and tends in no slight degree to the refinement as well as the pleasure of the people.

Mrs. J. S. Ballantine

Mrs. Ballantine, the enthusiastic and capable secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, represents the oldest of the women's philanthropic societies of Victoria. Besides providing for what may be called the housekeeping expenses of the public hospital, this society, during the last few years, has raised a fund for a much-needed maternity ward, and its president, Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, was the first to voice the necessity for a new hospital. The ladies of the society last spring began the arduous task of raising the money needed for a large and modern building, and the citizens responded generously to their appeal, contributing \$100,000. A by-law will, in the near future, at the request of the board of directors, be submitted to the citizens, so that the work, so auspiciously begun, may be completed and give Victoria a public hospital in every way worthy of her generous and progressive people.

Mrs. Spofford

Mrs. Spofford, a native of Nova Scotia, who has for thirty-five years been a public-spirited citizen of Victoria, is now provincial president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, with which she has been connected ever since its inauguration by Frances Willard. There is not a district in the settled parts of the province where Mrs. Spofford is not known as an efficient temperance worker, for she has been organizer of the society for several years. She is identified with all the work carried on by the union, and is a prominent and valued member of the Women's Council, having been for five years its corresponding secretary. At present Mrs. Spofford is with her husband superintending the children, who are wards of the Children's Aid and the Juvenile Court. This work among the children is carried on by Mrs. Spofford with the conscientiousness, the tact and the efficiency that are characteristic of her work in the many spheres in which she has moved.

Mrs. Jenkins

No woman is so well-known for the good work she has accomplished for others as Mrs. Jenkins, the president of the Ladies Guild of the Seaman's Institute. It is perhaps, however, as the very efficient and highly valued member of the Board of School Trustees that Mrs. Jenkins is best known to Victoria people. For sixteen years, with a short intermission, Mrs. Jenkins has served on the school board, having, at each annual meeting, been returned by a very large majority. The services of this woman trustee are appreciated fully by her colleagues, and she has served in many capacities, at present being chairman of the finance committee. The government recently recognized the ability of Mrs. Jenkins by making her a member of the first convocation of the University of British Columbia, and the local Council of Women, at its last meeting, conferred upon her the honor of a life membership in the National Council. In 1883, Mrs. Jenkins first entered public life as or-

ganizer for the newly-formed Women's Christian Temperance Union, and ever since she has been found wherever a good cause needed an advocate. Mrs. Jenkins is a persuasive and convincing speaker, and her sympathies are broad. In school matters she is able to approach questions both from the standpoint of a mother and of a teacher. A Welsh woman by birth Mrs. Jenkins is at once an ardent patriot and a loyal Canadian. The work of the Ladies Guild of the Seaman's Institute, appealed both to her patriotism and her motherly sympathy, and she has taken the place left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Troup, through whose energy and zeal the purchase of the site of the proposed new building was made possible. The Guild, under the leadership of Mrs. Jenkins, can be trusted to co-operate with the men's committee, and not only to finish the building but to carry on the work among the sailors who visit our shores.

Mrs. Clay

There is no work for the good of others so popular among Victorians as the Aged and Infirm Women's Home. The fine new building on McClure street is the work of the committee, of which Mrs. W. L. Clay is the president. Mrs. Clay is the wife of the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, pastor of St. Andrew's church. A native of Prince Edward Island, Mrs. Clay has proved herself a friend of all good causes since she came to Victoria, some eighteen years ago. For more than ten years her heart has been in the work of providing for the dependent aged women the environment, as near as that is possible, of a happy comfortable home. With a committee, in entire sympathy with this aim, Mrs. Clay has been instrumental in replacing old and unsuitable buildings by a fine modern structure, suitable in every way to the needs of those whose welfare Mrs. Clay has so much at heart.

Mrs. Frank Adams

Mrs. Frank Adams may well be known as the friend of the girls of Victoria. With wonderful energy she has entered upon the work of providing for this city a Young Woman's Christian Association worthy of Victoria. Through her efforts, the purchase of the present property on Courtney street was largely due. Seeing at once its inadequacy, Mrs. Adams commenced almost immediately to work towards the acquisition of a suitable site for a fine institution. This has been accomplished, and now the efforts of the directors are being directed towards the erection of the building. Mrs. Adams is leader of the Methodist Women's Missionary Society of the province. With a warm heart and a clear head the president of the Y. W. C. A. finds many opportunities for the exercise of a true Christian philanthropy.

Miss Leitch

Miss Margaret Leitch is head of the King's Daughters in British Columbia. This is an undenominational religious and philan-

thropic society. Its motto, "Look up and not down, look out and not in, and lend a hand" outlines its aims. Wherever there is distress to relieve, wherever hearts are sore and help is needed, there is work for the King's Daughters. Miss Leitch has, since she succeeded to office, been successful in carrying out the long projected plan of a convalescent and emergency hospital at Duncan. In Victoria itself, the circles have been instrumental in doing much good among the sick and poor. Their latest activity is providing a rest room for girls.

Mrs. McMicking

One of those most interested in its establishment has been Mrs. R. B. McMicking, president of the Ministering Circle.

Mrs. McMicking is an old Victorian, and one of the first to join the King's Daughters, where her kind heart and unflinching industry have made her one of its most valuable members. Mrs. McMicking is also a very active member of the Victoria Literary Society, and Regent of the Lady Douglas Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

Mrs. Barnard

Mrs. F. S. Barnard is the president of the Victoria Women's Auxiliary to the Anti-tuberculosis Society of British Columbia. This society, with its junior branch, of which Mrs. Cross is president, has been instrumental in contributing very materially towards the support of the sanatorium at Tranquille, and the care of tuberculosis patients in the city and district. The present officers of the society, other than the president, are Mrs. Stuart Robertson, vice-president, Mrs. Herbert Carmichael, secretary, and Mrs. H. A. Munn, treasurer. Mrs. Barnard has been connected with the society since it was founded in 1904 by the late lamented Mrs. Locke Robertson. By her many estimable qualities Mrs. Barnard has won the esteem and confidence of her fellow-workers. In their efforts for the preservation of the health of the city, the ladies of this society receive the hearty support of their fellow-citizens.

Miss Hiscocks

With all the energy and enthusiasm of youth, Miss Hiscocks and her fellow members of the Daughters of Pity work for the support of the children's ward of the Jubilee Hospital. All supplies and equipment needed by the sick children are paid for from their funds. Not only is thought and love expended on the little ones, but the pity of the girls is extended to the older patients. The long corridors and the wards are brightened by growing plants supplied by them, their taste and skill is called upon to decorate the chapel, and on great festivals the hospital itself. More than this, the Daughters of Pity have contributed towards the purchase of the X rays apparatus, and that needed for the bacteriological laboratory. Miss Hiscocks is a leader who does not spare herself, and who

(Continued on Page Six)

Literature Music Art

DATES FROM "THE EMPIRE DAY BY DAY"

- Nov. 1, 1899—First Canadian contingent sailed from Quebec for Capetown.
 Nov. 2, 1858—English crown assumed government of India.
 Nov. 3, 1493—Dominica discovered.
 Nov. 4, 1839—Two English war vessels defeated twenty-nine Chinese war junks.
 Nov. 4, 1840—Acre bombarded with small loss; Egyptians lost 2,000 killed and 3,000 prisoners.
 Nov. 4, 1899—Relief of Ladysmith.
 Nov. 5, 1805—Sir Richard Strachan's naval victory over French.
 Nov. 6, 1704—English captured five French men-of-war.
 Nov. 6, 1854—Russians defeated at Inkerman.
 Nov. 6, 1856—Natal made separate colony.
 Nov. 7, 1860—Maoris defeated.

The Battle of Inkerman—1854 (A. W. Kinglake)

The outlines of the fight—like those of Mount Inkerman itself—are indented and jagged, but well marked.

First Period.—Coming up from the west under Soimonoff, and from the east under Panloff, 40,000 assailants moved forward under so thick a cover of darkness and mist that; by no greater effort than that of driving in an outlying picket. General Soimonoff was able to plant on Shell Hill a powerful artillery supported by heavy bodies of foot. From the commanding position thus rapidly seized, and now guarded by sixteen battalions, twenty other battalions, with a strength of 15,000 men, were thrown forward to attack General Pennefather along his whole front, while a force called the "Under-road-column" moved up unobstructed by the bed of the Carénage Ravine in order to turn his left flank. On his right for some time the enemy triumphed; he seized three of our guns, he drove from the field a bewildered body of nearly 400 foot, and, meanwhile, with the Under-road-column he successfully turned the position, coming up by the Well-way at last to within a stone's throw of Pennefather's tents.

Then, however, all changed, and the mist, which had thus far protected the enemy, began to favor our people; by taking from the enemy their power of rightly weighing big numbers, from the few their sense of weakness. It resulted that (with the aid of some batteries) 3,300 of our infantry, under Pennefather and Buller, found means to defeat with great slaughter, and even to expunge from the battlefield the whole of the 15,000 men who had assaulted their front, and moreover, proved able to rout the Under-road-column at a moment when it was driving into the very camp of the 2nd Division.

The number of Russian officers struck down was appallingly great, and General Soimonoff himself fell mortally wounded.

Second Period.—General Dannenberg, now coming up, assumed the command, and began to act with fresh troops. By attacking not only the front of the English position, but also the valueless ledge surmounted by the Sandbag Battery, he challenged his adversaries to meet him in two separate combats; and our soldiery, believing—though wrongly—that the dismantled work must be a part of the English defences, fastened on it with so eager a hold, that Lord Raglan—in the midst of close fighting—could not even attempt to withdraw them. The mistake long continued to work its baneful effects and the combatant part of the English force (now augmented by the accession of fresh troops) divided itself into two unconnected assemblages, with a dangerous gap between them. In one of the two simultaneous fights thus provoked—that is, the one in front of Home Ridge—General Pennefather, with very scant means, proved able to hurl back every onset; while in the fight for the Sandbag Battery, after long and obstinate struggles, our people drove down the whole multitude which had swarmed on the ledge of the Kitspur; but, then haplessly they went on to do more achieving what I have called a "false victory" over the left wing of the Russian army. Excepting only a few score of men with difficulty restrained from pursuit, they all of them poured down the steep, attacking or chasing the enemy, became dispersed in the copsewood, and in this way annulled for a time their power of rendering fresh services.

Russian troops, it was suddenly found, had moved up unopposed through the Gap, and the few score of English still remaining on the heights then seemed to be entirely cut off, yet proved able to fight their way home.

For some time the two French battalions which had come up would take no part in the fight; but one of them—the 6th of the Line—moved forward at length with good will against the flank of a Russian force then moving along the Fore Ridge. The enemy thus threatened fell back, and the French battalion victoriously made good its advance to ground on the west of the Kitspur.

Fifth Period.—When Bosquet's acceding reinforcements had brought up his infantry on Mount Inkerman to a strength of 3,500, he was induced to advance with a great part of this force to the false position of the Inkerman Tusk. Upon the approach of a Russian column moving up to ground on his left, where he fancied the English stood posted, he was forced to retreat in great haste, with the loss of

a gun; and, some Russian battalions appearing in another direction, it was only by a swift spring to the rear that his troops, drawn up on the Tusk, proved able to make good their escape. The 1,500 French troops disposed on Bosquet's left rear fell back behind the Home Ridge; and, the cavalry, which Canrobert brought up to cover the retreat being driven from the field by some shells, all this succession of adverse occurrences seemed threatening to end in disaster. The French troops became disconcerted, and the allies were from this cause in jeopardy.

Upon the accession of yet further reinforcements, General Bosquet resumed the offensive, and with two of his battalions he not only defeated that agile Selinghinsk regiment which had once more climbed the Kitspur, but drove it down over the aqueduct, and out of the Inkerman battlefield. He also withdrew both the 7th Leger and the 6th of the Line from their shelter behind the Home Ridge, and again sent them forward, but they moved by the course of the Post road, and there had the English in front of them.

Sixth Period.—While still minded to hold fast their respective positions on Mount Inkerman, both the Russians and the French now abandoned the offensive; but our people still disputing the victory which Canrobert would thus concede to his adversaries, maintained the fight two hours longer without the aid of French infantry, passed gradually from their old attitude of aggressive defence to one of decisive attack, and at length, by the united power of Lord Raglan's two 18-pounders and a small, daring band of foot soldiers, put so sharp a stress on Dannenberg, that—without consulting Prince Menschikoff—he determined at once to retreat.

Seventh Period.—No pursuit worth recording took place, and General Dannenberg's retreat being accomplished at eight o'clock in the evening, the action came to an end.

From this fight on Mount Inkerman there resulted, it seems, to the enemy a loss of 10,729 killed, wounded and prisoners. The piece of French cannon which the enemy took was left on the battlefield, and recovered after the action. No gun, Russian, English or French, was definitively lost.

RAMBLING THOUGHTS

When you were a child, perhaps you lived many miles away from the salt water, and old memories came to you in dreams of scenes that in other lives you knew. Most beautiful among those countless dream-pictures was that of a wonderful road that led straight down through avenues of lordly trees to great grey rocks, a limitless stretch of sunlit sea, and beyond the sea the mountains with their eternal snows. And, waking, you wondered if anywhere there could be such a beautiful place, so vastly different from any country that you had ever seen, and you had almost made up your mind that the dream belonged wholly to a long-dead past, or a future a hundred years away, when times changed, and one day you found yourself standing out upon the road of your visioning. And it was just as if God had been showing you the way there ever since the childhood dreams; and that all your life since the dreams until now had been a long, long walk, winding and circuitous, but with this for its definite goal.

It is of this green stretch of land with its Road-to-the-Sea that we have been thinking of all through the months of the summer, and the days of the golden September just gone. For another year is to bring great changes, changes that must come as the city grows and the railways extend, but changes that in some instances we do not like to contemplate, and we have heard the wind through the long nights singing the swan-song of this lovely land of our dreams; for the trees must go, the grass will die, and the smoke of factories freight the breeze on which the perfume of a thousand flowers was once the only argosy. The little bays with their clean white beaches will know the unsightly pollution of refuse, and the rocks themselves will be hidden by wharves and ugly freight sheds; the cool shade of the woodlands will be a thing forgotten, the sweet silence of summer afternoons mere fragrant memories.

Never in all the years we have known this spot has it seemed quite so hallowed a place as it has this summer. Perhaps the knowledge of impending disaster has given a voice even to the inanimate things, that must know something of the suffering of any sort of change. And there has been a constant melancholy melody, or rather melodious melancholy, pervading all the silences, when the wind itself was hushed and the trees still. Especially was this noticeable on the White Nights, when the moonlight drenched the open spaces with its silver sheen, and sitting through the boughs of the trees in the woodland, traced a shining foliage over the grass. Wonderful nights, beautiful and holy as a prayer. Perhaps that was it. Perhaps that was the meaning in the great white silence. The earth was breathing that prayer that comes before the sacrifice. But if the sadness of this thought touched us, it could not hold us long. The joy of the inspiration was vaster far than the pity roused. Emerging from the broken shadows of the wood, we have come out suddenly upon the Road-to-the-Sea, to stand in such a blaze of purest radiance that we have held our breath

in ecstasy, and then fled as if our feet bore the swift messenger of the gods, and, like Mercury, we ran without touching the earth, down through the avenues of trees to the rocks and the urging sea. Perhaps the moon essayed to draw us with her as she drew the tide, for scarcely could we bring our feet to pause there on the brink of the water. And had we not paused, would the unseen wings that bore us, and the spell of the moonlight round us, have led us up, perhaps forever, and far out toward the sky, rosy still, where the cloud army of the sun was marching ever westward, and the mountain peaks shone palely luminous in a radiance half moonlight, half after-glow.

In the mornings the sun woke us very early, if the birds, heralds of the dawn, had not chirped us into awakening earlier still. If sleep did not leave us before the day broke, we have heard, you and I, that vast, unseen rustling and quivering, and known that the night was leaving the embrace of the sea, and trailing its shadowy draperies through the woodlands and away and away to the West. Later, when the sun had come quite up, we have gone out barefooted to greet it, we and the children. Ah! loving trees and tender greensward, and bright, cool, sea-drenched sands, that have known for so many years the happy laughter of the children, no wonder the forgetting of sorrow is in the song of the winds today. No more will the placid waters reflect the lovely naked forms of the little boys, who, morning after morning, striped to the skin "to feel the sun close," unconsciously worshipping as they stood there those few moments in silent contemplation on the brink of the grassy bank. In the afternoon, if the heat lay close, we have sought the shelter of the Knolls in the woodland, the Knolls where the wind was never still; for across them the vast waters of the Straits on the one side sent its eternal messages received from the ocean to the waters of the harbor on the other side. And there was always a little flutter in the air, that touched hot cheeks in passing, and whispered of the cool depths of the sea, and the glades of deeper woods that grew close on the foothills beneath the eternal snows.

One night in the waning summer we were awakened, you remember, by the fog-bells and the horns, and the short, sharp, warning whistles of the incoming and outgoing ships. So close to us their tents was this, and the quiet lapping of the water; that, not yet quite awake, we fancied ourselves out in the Straits, our boat feeling its cautious way through the curtain of thick mist; and we knew that little thrill of fear which others were experiencing out there on the hidden seas. In the morning the sun shone on a dazzled world for a few short brilliant hours. And then suddenly in from the ocean beyond the hills came again the enemy of the sunshine, "terrible as an army with banners," and fearfully, awesomely beautiful. Closer drew the trailing clouds, torn in great rents where the wind and the sun had beaten their way through them, but gradually and surely gathering their ragged draperies, piecing them mysteriously together, and forming a compact, invincible whole again, which for the moment the sun was powerless to penetrate. Distant hills were long since hidden, and now the rocky points a stone's throw away were lost to sight. Soon the woods behind us lay in the giant embrace of the misty enemy. It piled itself within the walls of our own little cove, and laid itself along the grass on the cliff. Presently the whole world was one vast white cloud, and you and I the only living things within it. The fog had triumphed over the sun and the wind was still. Once more from some near beyond sounded the clang of bell, the long wail of the horn and the sharp barks of the frightened ships. We stood very still to watch and listen there on the point that crest farthest out to sea. Above us we knew there was taking place a battle of the elements, the sun against the fog, and all our hopes and sympathies were with the gracious sun that loved us. Then all at once, as if by magic, the great white curtain lifted, parted in a thousand rents, and fled up and away to the north, and the million armies of sunbeams flooded the glad earth and the welcoming sea. Bell and horn and whistle were still once more and the ships rode in safety.

Do you remember the day we were very, very tired, not with a physical weariness only, but tired because of a long-hoped-for attaining that somehow seemed farther than ever away, disappointed over a dozen little things that had gone wrong, and sick with a doubt of ourselves and the whole world? It was a day of days, glorious with a fresh breeze blowing, and we climbed the Highest-Rock-of-All that overlooks the wide green commons; the harbor, the city, the Straits and the mountains a beautiful panorama fringing the closer view around. And there we stood and the wonderful moment came to us. Wholly unheralded, wholly unexpected, and yet, when we came to think of it, we realized that all our disappointment and sadness had been the purposeful preparation for this supreme experience. One can describe it only in part. It was far too vast a thing for the vehicle of words to carry. Down below us in the grassy stretches the little children seemed arrested suddenly in their play, and stayed like flowers on their stems, their feet rooted in the green. Even the cows ceased their peaceful grazing and

lifted startled heads. The moss on the rocks, and emerald blades in the crevices, the very flocks themselves seemed suddenly more alive, keenly expectant. One noted all these things even while one felt the greater part of that which was called upon to receive. To us it came close because so greatly needed, the children, the other animate and inanimate things about felt it only unconprehendingly, instinctively. Out from the blue it came, and up from the sea, and from the distant mountains across the water—one dare not name so great a thing. It warmed us like the sunshine and thrilled us like the dear voice of some loved one long absent. Yet it was so infinitely more than these! It swept us from our feet in ecstasy so that now, looking back in the sane and sober quiet of a rainy morning, we still believe that for the moment we were lifted from the very earth and up to meet that which was coming to us. And we were enveloped within the glory of it, the purity of it, the majesty of it for a timeless space—and then we were walking down from the Rock, and out across the green common towards the woodlands, and every tree and every blade of grass was singing, and every flower stood on tiptoe and nodded its head in time. And we—how we had changed! how immeasurable

the knowledge that had come to us! how complete the vanishing of the pall of ignorance that only a little while ago had covered us and smothered us. We had been asleep before, we were awake now; awake to the knowledge that gods still walked the earth part of the infinity of the universe. For the moment you and I were gods, wonder-makers, miracle-workers. Omnipotence touched us. Omnipotence breathed upon us. We were taller than the tallest trees; we could reach out our hands and touch the distant hills; we felt the caress of the cumulous clouds in the farthest blue. It could not last, that moment, else I think we would have known mortal life no longer, but passing it left us reborn, with no thought, no sensation beyond that of an all-pervading gladness. Embodying a force too great to contain, words struggled to our lips, a halting vehicle for that which was pent up within our bursting hearts. The words came unconsciously. Long, long ago some one sang them, millions have sung them since, but never before to us had they voiced so mighty a thing:

"My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God, my Saviour.
 For He hath regarded the lowliness of His handmaiden;
 And behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.
 For He that is mighty hath magnified me:
 And Holy is His name."

There is so much more that one could write of this wonderful bit of country. There were the days of mighty storms, when the wind lashed the sea into a fury and piled it up against the great rocks, till the little nooks where in calm weather we could sit at flood tide, were deluged with spray. There were the little green hollows at the top of the Road-to-the-Sea, where, even upon the wildest days, there was perfect quiet and peace, and not a breath of wind stirring. There were the dark, moonless nights, full of mystery, the sea, like a great black hand creeping further and further into the little cove, until we drew back in fear, and sought the cheerful friendliness of candle-lit tents. There were the days of gracious rain following close upon the spell of hot weather, and every little varying mood of Nature so full of magical suggestion that our thoughts were kept at flood, and left no room for vain wishing or useless regret. No one voice can adequately sing of the wonders of it, such an effort is as slight a thing as a whisper in a mighty wind.

From where we sit we can see the long green finger of land pointing out to sea, and its tall trees reaching toward heaven. And when it is no longer green, and the tall trees have made room for unbeautiful things, we know that our inward eyes shall always be able to picture it, with its Road-to-the-Sea, its silvered woodlands on the still White Nights, the cool green of the Knolls—between the waters and the grey, majestic beauty of the Highest-Rock-of-All. Such loveliness cannot die, though their outward forms may vanish, their influence must live forever, like the influence of great souls, whose outward semblance has passed away, but whose power must last to eternity, being part of Almighty God.

THE FAITH OF THE NATIONS

Praise the Lord, all ye nations: praise Him, all ye people.
 For His merciful kindness is great toward us and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

From the New Testament

St. John xiv.

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God; believe also in me.
 In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am ye may be also.
 And whither I go ye know and the way ye know.

Thomas said unto him, Lord, we know not whither thou goest, and how can we know the way?

Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life. No man cometh unto the Father but by me.

If ye had known me you should have known my Father also, and from henceforth ye know him and have seen him.

Philip said unto him, Lord, show us the Father and it sufficeth us.

Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you and have you not known me, Philip: he that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Show us the Father?

Believest thou not that I am in the Father and the Father in me? The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself; but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works.

Believe me that I am in the Father and the Father in me, or else believe me for the very work's sake.

Verily, verily, I saith unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do, because I go unto my Father.

From the Koran

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

We come not down from heaven but by the Lord's command. His, whatever is before us and whatever is behind us, and whatever is between the two. And thy Lord is not forgetful.

Lord of the heavens and of the earth and of all that is between them. Worship thou Him and abide thou steadfast in His worship. Knowest thou any other of the same name?

Man saith: "What after I am dead, shall I in the end be brought forth alive?"

Doth not man bear in mind that we made him at first when he was naught?

And I swear by the Lord we will surely gather together them and the satans; then will we set them on their knees round hell;

Then will we take forth from each band those of them who have been stoutest in rebellion against the God of Mercy;

Then shall we know right well to whom its burning is most due.

No one is there of you who shall not go down unto it—

This is a settled decree of your Lord— Then will we deliver those who have the fear of God, and the wicked will we leave in it on their knees.

As to those who are in error, the God of Mercy will lengthen out to them a length of days.

Until they see that with which they are threatened, whether it be some present chastisement or whether it be "the Hour," and they shall then know which is in the worst state and which the more weak in forces:

But God will increase the guidance of the already guided.

And good works which abide are in thy Lord's sight better in respect of guerdon and better in the issue than all worldly good.

From the Gospel of Buddha

One of the disciples came to the Blessed One with a trembling heart and a mind full of doubt. And he asked the Blessed One:

O Buddha, our Lord and Master, why do we give up the pleasures of the world, if you forbid us to work miracles and attain the supernatural? Is not Amitabha, the infinite light of revelation, the source of innumerable miracles?

And the Blessed One seeing the anxiety of a truth-seeking mind said: "O shravaka, thou art a novice among the novices, and thou art swimming on the surface of samsara. How long will it take thee to grasp the truth? Thou hast not understood the words of the Tathagata. The law of karma is irrefragable, and supplications have no effect, for they are empty words.

Said the disciple: So you say there are no miracles and wonderful things?

And the Blessed One replied: Is it not a wonderful thing, mysterious and miraculous to the worldling, that a sinner can become a saint, that he who attains to true enlightenment will find the path of truth and abandon the evil ways of selfishness?

The bhikshu who renounces the transient pleasures of the world for the eternal bliss of holiness, performs the only miracle that can truly be called a miracle.

A holy man changes the curses of karma into blessings. The desire to perform miracles arises either from covetousness or from vanity.

That mendicant does right who does not think "the people should salute me"; who, though despised by the world, cherishes no ill-will towards it.

That mendicant does right to whom, as meteors, dreams and signs are things abolished. He is free from all their evils.

Amitabha, the unbounded, light, is the source of the spiritual existence of Buddhahood. The deeds of corerers and miracle-mongers are frauds, but what is more wondrous, more mysterious, more miraculous than Amitabha?

Tommy—Say, dad, who was Shylcock?

Dad—What! I don't know who Shylcock was? What do I send you to Sunday school for? Go and read your Bible.—Sydney Buletin.

An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt Under the Ptolemies—Ptolemy Euergetes, or Physcon

Philometer, who had died a brave death on the field of battle, after reigning for thirty-five years over Egypt, left behind him a wife, two daughters and one little son. Philometer's wife was his sister as well, and of course the sister of that depraved brother of his, Euergetes, or Physcon, with whom he had quarreled all his life. There ensued after Philometer's death, a series of dreadful misadventure and crime, perhaps without parallel in the whole of Egyptian history.

Cleopatra, Philometer's widow, immediately took steps to have her young son crowned king, and he was to be called Ptolemy Eupator. But Euergetes, who had been reigning in Cyrene during the lifetime of his brother, now decided to put forth his claim to the whole Egyptian kingdom, so he raised a great army and marched upon Alexandria. Onias, the Jew, defended the city against him, until the Romans intervened, and it was decided that peace should be restored and that Euergetes should marry his brother's widow, and sign a document that her son should inherit the throne after his death. The marriage was celebrated with the usual magnificence, and during the festivities the poor little son of the dead king, Philometer, was put to death by order of Euergetes. This dreadful crime seems not to have caused much comment among the Alexandrians, who probably did not witness the unhappy mother's grief; but when Euergetes began to persecute the people, and permit his mercenaries to rob and murder and ravage at their pleasure, there were rumors of a riot. The Jews more especially felt the new king's displeasure, for had they not stood by his brother's queen in her time of trouble? Euergetes threatened them with utter destruction, but finally changed his mind, probably not daring to carry out such dreadful intentions, as the Jews, who were now largely the merchant class, began to leave the city by thousands.

The year following his marriage with Cleopatra, Euergetes went to Memphis to be crowned, and here his new wife bore him a son. But he had already tired of her, and we read of his putting to death some of his brother's friends who had spoken against his new mistress Irene. Shortly after this he married again, and this time it was Cleopatra, his niece, the younger daughter of Philometer, who shared his throne. The divorced and dishonored Cleopatra was allowed to retain her title, but not her place by her husband's side. There seems to have been no limit at all to the vices and cruelty of this tyrannical king.

At last the people of Alexandria would put up with his iniquities no longer. The soldiers had been without pay for months. There was murmuring and discontent everywhere. One night the mob rose in the city, and thousands strong marched upon the palace. They demanded that Euergetes should appear before them. This, of course, the cowardly king refused to do. Thereupon the great palace was set on fire, and Euergetes with great difficulty made his escape and went to Cyprus.

The banished queen, Cleopatra, was then sent for by the Alexandrians. Bereft of her children, for her baby boy was with his father at Cyprus, she had only her own claims to the throne. Nevertheless the people set her up and crowned her, and swore fealty to her, and all hoped that Egypt might have a short period of peace. Cleopatra's birthday dawned, and because she had always been a good woman, as women went in those days, and had tried to do her duty no matter how difficult that duty was, the people wanted to celebrate the day by a great feast and splendid pageantry. The festivities were at their height, and Cleopatra was seated at the banqueting board, when a box was brought in to her with letter bidding her open it at once, as it was a birthday gift. Cleopatra complied, and found therein the little head and limbs of her baby boy. The inhuman Euergetes, fearing that the child might strengthen his mother's claims to the throne, had unhesitatingly murdered him. Such a terrible crime had its effect even upon the hardened Alexandrians, and they rose as one man to defend their queen against her wicked husband.

But the fates were not kind to Cleopatra. Her army was defeated on the Syrian frontier, and the despairing queen sent for aid to Demetrius, her son-in-law, king of Syria. By this act she alienated the people of Egypt, who would put up with any tyranny from their own, rather than call in an outsider to rule over them. Cleopatra was forced to flee from Alexandria to Syria, and the protection of Demetrius. In the meantime Euergetes regained the throne.

Time went on, and the sins of this wicked monarch began to be visited upon him. He suffered from horrible disease. His body, we are told, was six feet round, and he was so weak from this enormous weight of flesh that he was obliged to walk with a crutch. He wore a long loose robe like a woman's, that reached to his feet and hands, and gave himself up entirely to eating and drinking, and sensual pleasures. He died when he was sixty-nine, and his death was deplored by no one. He had been a monster of viciousness and cruelty, and the country had suffered grievously under his misrule. And yet with it all he miraculously inherited something of that scholarship which distinguished his worthy forefathers, and wrote a sort of history of his

own lifetime, a commentary on Homer, and other things of no high literary merit, but proof that the good qualities of his grandparents were not wholly dead in him.

THE STORY OF FRANCE

St. Louis was succeeded by his son, Philip the Bold. He was a man of good but not great qualities. His courage is inferred from his nickname, but no conspicuous instances of it are preserved. He was in Tunis when his father died there, and remained there for several months endeavoring, though unsuccessfully, to make some progress with the Crusade that had been so dear to the heart of St. Louis. He agreed to accept a considerable sum of money from the Mohammedan ruler of Tunis and return to France. On the way his fleet encountered a severe storm and was driven on the coast of Sicily. Five thousand men and all the treasure brought from Tunis were lost. Landing in Italy, he resumed his journey by land. His wife, who accompanied him, had the misfortune to fall from her horse and receive such injuries that she died shortly after, and Philip resumed his journey weighted down with sadness and himself seriously ill.

He was engaged in domestic or foreign wars during his whole reign of fifteen years, and gained honor in none of them. No doubt he tried on all occasions to do his best, but he was weak and vacillating and without a statesmanlike grasp of any situation with which he was confronted. He unfortunately permitted himself to fall under the influence of a barber-surgeon of his household, named Peter de la Brosse, a man of talent, but given to intrigue, who missed his opportunity to accomplish great things by devoting himself to petty things; seeking rather to advance the interests of his own family than those of the state. He incurred the hostility of Maria of Brabant, the king's second wife, who was decidedly of an active turn of mind. She found sympathizers in some of the leading nobles. The result was that de la Brosse was charged and convicted of poisoning and theft, and was hanged for his crimes, the Dukes of Burgundy and Brabant and many of the highest men in the nation standing around the gibbet.

Fortune was in one sense kind to Philip. The death of his uncle without children gave him possession of the countships of Poitiers and Toulouse. He strengthened his position by ceding Agenois to Edward I. of England, and Venaisin to the Pope. Thus he was able to establish the crown as supreme over southern France, and his reign had the result of establishing the whole kingdom more securely in a territorial sense, by putting an end to the important baronies, which had threatened the power of his predecessors. This was, as we have seen, due more to good luck than good management.

Philip the Bold was succeeded by his son, Philip the Handsome, who reigned as Philip IV. A contemporary writer describes him as "eaten up by the fever of avarice and cupidity." In addition to these, not very commendable qualities, he possessed ambitions and an inordinate love of power. From one point of view, that is the personal one, his reign was successful. From the standpoint of France and the French people, it can hardly be so classed. He asserted the power of the kingship to a degree that it had never before attained, and was responsible for that national cleavage which set in and in the course of time caused a complete rupture between the throne and the nation. From this time forward the French king was no longer only first among equals, but claimed the right to stand out alone, asserting the powers of a despot, if not the title. Many of the kings, who succeeded him, were too wise or too weak to exert such authority, but the tradition remained until the populace put an end to it by putting an end to the monarchy.

Philip the Handsome was very fortunate in nearly everything he undertook. He was able to make very excellent terms with Edward I. of England, buying that monarch's rights in Normandy and Tours for substantial sums, and persuading him to renounce certain claims to Quercy. For such other land as Edward continued to hold in France he did homage to Philip. The English king's complacency in these matters probably arose from the fact that he had his hands full nearer home with Wales and Scotland. Edward II. did homage for Aquitaine, and married Isabel, daughter of Philip. In southern France Philip met with success and firmly established his authority there. These things were not accomplished without some fighting, but none of the battles were at all serious.

His relations with Flanders presented a more difficult problem. The Flemings were at this time the leading commercial people of Europe. The great Fair at Bruges attracted merchants from all parts of the known world, some of them coming even from India and China. Marguerite the Black was at this time countess of Flanders, and although her riches and influence were great, the people were really self-governing. It is not now of importance how the war between the French and the Flemings was brought about. The struggle was well contested, but Philip was successful, and the country seemed at his feet. He made a tour through it, accompanied by the queen, who was somewhat indignant that the merchants' wives in Bruges were better attired than she. "There are none but queens here!" she exclaimed. "I had thought that none but I was entitled to royal state." But

Philip's triumph was only temporary. Five years after his triumphal journey a little, obscure, one-eyed weaver named Decouine stirred up the people to an assertion of their independence. Many flocked to his standard, and he was soon at the head of 20,000 men. Against them Philip dispatched a force numbering 60,000, which met with ignominious defeat at Courtrai. Philip's first news of the battle came in the form of a bloodstained piece of parchment upon which one of his dying knights had briefly told the story of the disaster.

THE SACRED NAME

The Third Commandment reads as follows: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." What is this sacred name? It is not Lord; it is not God, neither is it, as some persons suppose, either Jesus, or Christ. The word Lord, when used in the Bible, means exactly the same as it does elsewhere. It is not a name, but a title. It is similar to the Latin word Dominus. God is not a name. It is the expression of an idea, and, therefore, to a certain degree, a title. Jesus is a name, just as Joseph and John are. It is identical with Joshua, and this is how it is employed in Acts 7:45, and Hebrews 4:8. Christ means anointed. Of course it is obvious that the Commandment could not have applied to the name of Jesus of Christ, and the reference to them in this connection is only for the purpose of excluding from the consideration of its meaning everything except what it does refer to. To make the meaning of the Commandment clear, it may be added that the expression "the Lord thy God" is no more a name than "our Lord the King" is. If the law should say, "Thou shalt not take the name of our Lord the King in vain," we would all understand that we were not to refer to him as George.

What, then, was the name which the Children of Israel were enjoined not to use? Strange as it may seem, to say it, we do not know with certainty. In Hebrew writing the vowel sounds are not indicated, and the name of the Deity was written JHVH. The J has the sound of Y. Scholars do not agree as to what vowels should be supplied in order that these consonants may be sounded. A commonly received practice is to insert the vowels e, o and a in that order, and hence we have the name Jehovah, which we commonly write Jehovah. Others use the vowel a in each case, and make the word Yahavah. Others prefer Yahaveh, Yahveh or even Yave. But however it may have been pronounced, this was the word that the Children of Israel were forbidden to say.

The best scholarship derives the word from "haya," which in the Hebrew tongue means "to be." We get the same idea in the expression used by Jesus when He said, "Before Abraham was I am." The idea supposed to be conveyed by the name is infinite, eternal and self-sufficient existence. In this connection Exodus 6:3 is of interest. Here the Deity is represented as speaking to Moses and saying: "For I appeared unto Abraham, and unto Isaac and unto Jacob by the name of God Almighty, but by my name Jehovah was I not known unto them." This seems to mean a great deal more than appears upon the face of the words, and it may very well be that an important truth underlies it, a truth that is both historical and philosophical in its nature. We gather from it that the monotheism of the patriarchs did not extend far enough to exclude a belief in the existence of more than one god. Indeed, it would be possible to make many citations from the Scriptures to show that the idea of the Deity commonly received by the Children of Israel was that their God was only superior to all others and not the only one. This view of the matter reconciles certain variations in language used in the Old Testament that would otherwise be inconsistent. Thus in the First chapter of Genesis the creation of the world is assigned to Elohim, which is a plural noun, and means the Gods. In the Psalms the word Elohim is employed 323 times, and the word Jehovah 654 times. The use of the word Elohim suggests a pre-Mosaic origin of the text in which it occurs. There is no warrant at all for the suggestion, not infrequently advanced, that the doctrine of the Trinity is implied in the use of the word "Elohim." Here, therefore, we get a simple and wholly reasonable explanation of the use of the two terms Jehovah and Elohim, and of what is intended by the verse quoted from Exodus. We find reasonable ground for thinking that there was an evolution in the Hebrew conception of the Deity, from the idea of Elohim, of whom one being, superior to the others, watched over the destiny of the race, to that of one self-existent and eternal Being, whose name was so far above every name that it was never to be spoken.

By JHVH we are to understand something so far beyond humanity and all created things as to be unknowable. "Clouds and darkness are round about Him," wrote the Psalmist. Isaiah tells us that He is a God that hideth himself. The writer of Exodus speaks of Him as being in the thick darkness. These expressions are only an enlargement of what is implied in the word JHVH. The patriarchal idea of the Deity was that of a person with whom man could be familiar, or, as Canon Farrar says of the view held by some people of our own day, that "of a man

in the next room." The Mosaic idea was that which was intended to be conveyed by the word written JHVH, and of whom Zophar in the Book of Job speaks when he asks:

"Canst thou find out the Almighty to perfection?
It is as high as Heaven, what canst thou do?
Deeper than Sheol, what canst thou know?"

And this brings us back to where we were last Sunday. We can only hope to know JHVH, and to make Him the controlling influence in our lives, when we think of Him as revealed to us by Jesus Christ, who taught that we are not to stand speechless before JHVH, but that we may address the Self-existent and Eternal as Our Father.

LEADERS OF CANADA

The most distinguished of all the French viceroys of Canada, by whatever title they were called, was undoubtedly Louis de Baude, Count of Frontenac. He was born in 1620 and died in 1698. He was of a very distinguished family, said to be of Basque origin. His father held a high post in the household of Louis XIII, who was godfather to Louis and gave him his name. He began military service at the age of fifteen, and served with distinction, even as a lad giving proof of unusual courage and resourcefulness. He was frequently wounded. In his twenty-sixth year he was made a maréchal de camp, a title equivalent to that of brigadier-general. He married Anne de la Grange-Trianon, a lady of unusual beauty, whose portrait hangs in the gallery of Versailles. Her father disapproved of the match, believing that the young people were unsuited to each other. They took matters in their own hands, and were secretly wedded. The union proved an unfortunate one. She was imperious and had a craving for excitement; he was hot-tempered and headstrong and possessed insufficient means to permit her to gratify her wishes for high social position. After the birth of her son, she left her husband and became a friend and companion of Made-moiselle de Montpensier, and for some years played a conspicuous part in the frivolities of the time. St. Simon, in his Memoirs says of her: "She had been beautiful and gay, and was always in the best society, where she was greatly in request. Like her husband, she had little property, and abundant wit. She and Madame d'Outrelaise, whom she took to live with her, gave the tone to the best company of Paris and the court, though they never went thither. They were called Les Divines. In fact, they demanded incense, like goddesses, and it was lavished upon them all their lives." St. Simon says of Frontenac: "He was a man of excellent parts, living much in society and completely ruined. He found it impossible to bear the imperious temper of his wife; and he was given the government of Canada to deliver him from her and afford him a means of living." It is pleasant to be able to record that, notwithstanding her fondness for gaiety, scandal left the Countess free from reproach, although at one time Louis XIV. was disposed to pay her much attention, and she apparently might have filled the place in the royal favor afterwards occupied by Madame de Montespan. She did not accompany her husband to America, but it is said that she was always ready to accord him her support in the many trials to which he was subjected because of the hostility of the Jesuits to him and his plans.

Frontenac was fifty-two years of age when he landed in Quebec, and he set himself to work upon his task of bringing order out of chaos with the greatest vigor. He was fired by a high ambition. He believed Canada destined to become a great nation and saw in Quebec its future capital. There is no doubt that France had at hand one of the greatest opportunities ever open to any nation. Previous to the coming of Frontenac, Talon, who had acted as agent for the king, had written: "This part of the French monarchy is destined to a grand future. All that I see around me points to it; and the colonies of foreign nations, so long settled on the sea-board, are trembling with fright in view of what His Majesty has accomplished here within the last seven years. The measures we have taken to confine them within their narrow limits, and the prior claim we have established against them by formal acts of possession, do not permit them to extend themselves except at peril of having war declared against them as usurpers; and this, in fact, is what they seem greatly to fear."

The reference in this extract is to the English colonies on the Atlantic coast, and the formal acts of possession consisted of the planting of the Cross and the French flag throughout the great hinterland by the Recollet and Jesuit fathers and the adventurers who went with them. In later years, after Pere Marquette had explored the Mississippi, Frontenac wrote to the king: "Send me two regiments of trained troops, and I will sweep the spawn of the Anglo-Saxon into the sea, and reduce all this continent to the sway of Your Majesty and to the true worship of Christ." There is very little doubt that he could have done so, for not only was he a skilled and resolute soldier, but he had the confidence of the Indians as well as of the French colonists, and he could easily have organized an expedition which the scattered English colonies could not have successfully resisted. But the King of France failed to

appreciate what his representatives understood; the soldiers were not sent; Frontenac missed his opportunity of founding a French Empire in America, and the current of history was directed in another channel.

The administration of Frontenac was rendered difficult by reason of the strife between him and Talon. We shall in a future article deal in some detail with this unfortunate episode in Canadian history. At present we shall only add that his government was on the whole very successful, and that his death was very deeply lamented, especially among the humbler classes of the people. One of his contemporaries wrote: "He was the love and delight of New France. Churchmen honored him for his piety; nobles esteemed him for his valor; merchants respected him for his equity, and the poor loved him for his kindness." Another wrote: "He was the father of the poor, the protector of the oppressed and a perfect model of virtue and piety."

Frontenac is the last of the leaders of French Canada with whom we propose to deal. The story of the leading men during the English regime will be begun in a future number, after the series of articles on Franco has been concluded. It is postponed for the present in order that space may be available for the treatment of subjects of another class.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing

Ever made by the hand above—
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing

As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy.

You have written my lessons of duty out;

Man like, you have questioned me—
So stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your stocks and shirts shall be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
And pure as Heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
I require a far better thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings
and shirts—
I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the maker, God,
Shall look upon as He did the first,
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek one day—
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds Heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are equal and true,
All things that man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this—a laundress and cook
You can hire, with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

—E. B. Browning.

MONTENEGRO

They rose to where their sovran eagle sails,
They kept their faith, their freedom, on the
height,

Chaste, frugal, savage, armed by day and
night
Against the Turk; whose inroad nowhere
scales

Their headlong passes, but his footstep falls,
And red from blood the Crescent reels from
fight

Before their dauntless hundreds, in prone
flight

By thousands down the crags and through
the vales.

O smallest among peoples! rough rock-throne
Of freedom! warriors beating back the swarm
Of Turkish Islam for five hundred years,
Great Tsernagor! never since thine own
Black ridges drew the cloud and broke the
storm

Has breathed a race of mightier mountain-
eers.

—Tennyson.

Modern Morals

"This latter day or new morality is too lax for me."

The speaker was Jerome S. McWade, the Duluth millionaire. He continued:

"This new morality, which seems in its tolerance rather to encourage than to oppose wickedness, reminds me of a lad in my Sunday school class."

"Now, Tommy, I said to this lad one Sunday, 'now, Tommy, what must we do before our sins can be forgiven?'"

"We must sin," Tommy replied."—New York Tribune.



Agent General's Room



Secretary's Room



Agent General's Room

THE people of this province, as they watch the continuous and ever-increasing flow of settlers and visitors from the United Kingdom, from all the countries of Europe and almost every other part of the world, may be apt to accept the results of this immigration without seeking the causes that bring it about. It is true that in British Columbia are to be found millions of acres of fertile soil, vast timber and mineral areas, fisheries that seem inexhaustible, and a climate which enables the utmost to be made of these gifts of nature. But rich as these natural resources are, if left to themselves they would not account for the enormous in-

crease of its advantages to recommend them, but which are more skillfully and prominently advertised. This increase in the population finds a reason in the steady, continuous work that is being carried on, often unnoticed by the public, by the various publicity agencies, whether organized by the government or by individual bodies of men, who, wise in their generation, and foreseeing the return of their bread-cast upon many waters, are content to go on spending money for years to obtain in the end results which will fully recompense them and the land they live in.

And at the head of these agencies stands the office of the province in London which,



Two Views in the Public Room

into that office in Finsbury Square come hundreds of people every working day in the week, of all nations, of all classes, and tastes, but all animated by the same desire, to find a new home under the English flag in His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas.

Salisbury House is a stately building in one of those quiet squares which contrast so strongly with the densely crowded thoroughfares only a few yards away in the city of London. The agent-general's office occupies a long suite of rooms on the main floor, and once these are entered the visitor finds himself in an atmosphere which again forms the strongest contrast possible to that of other offices in this commercial centre.

Gigantic moose heads and other trophies of the chase frown down on him from the walls, mighty salmonidae of different species in their glass cases line the room, cases of minerals, specimens of polished timber at-

tract the eye till it is bewildered by the wealth and variety of the display, and he turns to the literature strewn along the long tables in an attempt to reduce his impressions to some sort of order. In this maps of all sizes and photographs assist, though he will speedily find that not in one or two visits will he be able to assimilate the vast amount of information with which this office can furnish him.

So much for the casual visitor, the man who at present is only vaguely curious about this Eldorado of the West, the man who perhaps is only weighing the comparative advantages of different parts of the world. This visit concentrates and focuses his thoughts, and he asks if there is any one who can talk over with him his projects of the future. Many a one must have looked back with thankfulness on his interviews with Mr. Turner or one of his staff which has proved the turning point in what has been, perhaps, up to then an un-

satisfactory career. He brings away from that interview a clearer vision of the future, and has taken the first and most difficult step on his way to British Columbia, namely, the making up his mind that, come what will, he will get there for a look round at any cost. The rich man, on the lookout for investments, the laborer whose son has written back to him to come out, parents anxious about the start of their sons on the threshold of their business life—all receive the best advice that Mr. Turner can give them; many an introduction is written out which will smooth the difficulties of their first arrival in this country, and when they leave the office, they go out in their turn to become missionaries to beckon or point others to British Columbia.

The government contemplates, it is said, moving the offices to a site on a busy thoroughfare nearer the West End, but it will never be forgotten that the foundation of the prosperity which this province is now enjoying was laid in the rooms of which illustrations are given on these pages, and which therefore cannot fail to have a special interest for all dwellers in British Columbia.

In Detroit they tell of a young man who, although he made a great deal of money, was always in debt because of his extravagance. Not long ago, however, he wooed and won a young woman of great wealth, and immediately things took on a rosy hue.

During the honeymoon the bride ventured to ask hubby whether the fact that she had money made any difference to him.

"To be sure it does, my love," was the unexpected response.

Whereupon wifey was a bit alarmed. "What difference?" she asked.

"Why, darling," continued the husband, "it is such a comfort to know that if I should die you'd be provided for."

"And if I should die?" added the bride.

"Then, darling," was the reply, "I'd be provided for."—Lippincott's.

terest lately manifested in this province. In these days it is not enough to have a good thing to offer people. The world is large and they may never hear of it, or be tempted by the description of other lands which have not

under the direction of the agent-general, the Hon. J. H. Turner, has directed so many thousands of settlers to the homes and incomes that may be obtained here.

London is the hub of the universe, and

practicable. There is, moreover, a fatal objection to the use of these powerful agents: the surrounding healthy tissue is exposed to their agency as well as the diseased area; their activity is therefore applied to healthy cells, whose vital powers are appreciably lessened. It is no matter of surprise to me, therefore, that the worst cases for medical treatment are those in which treatment by these agents has been attempted. Another objection to this treatment is that cases of success are few and far between.

Treatment by the use of chemical substances has up to the present time been handicapped by the activity of the surgeon. It is well-nigh impossible to find persons suffering from cancer who have not sustained at least one mutilative operation, and a mutilative operation involves great interference with the circulation of the blood in the area operated upon, equally great interference with nerve supply and with lymphatic supply. Treatment by chemical substances is of course equally handicapped, as are other methods of treatment, by the fact that cancer is frequently of old standing when sufferers apply for treatment, and it is also handicapped by professional opposition to any other treatment but surgical.

The nature of the disease having already been explained, it can now be stated that chemical treatment can be applied in two ways. The first is by the use of some substance which can be employed therapeutically, of sufficient strength to destroy the growth. The second is the alteration of the environment of the diseased cells, so that their growth can be interfered with, and, in fact, prevented. The first is undoubtedly insufficient by itself for any curative purpose, but it may be used in a subsidiary manner. Various powerful substances, such as formaldehyde, have a very destructive action upon cancers which are on the surface of the body and which have already commenced to decay, and can be used to lessen the evils of putrefactive changes.

Some fifteen years ago, when I first began to give my attention to this disease, I was fortunate in enlisting the services of Dr. Morgan—now professor of chemistry in the Royal College of Science, Dublin—in the work, and

acting upon the suggestion of Dr. Lewis Jones, I investigated various thorium compounds which the former made for me. Disappointment followed, and only one compound, the oleate, was found to be of any use. Dr. Morgan, however, at my suggestion, made a number of the salts of coumaric acid, nearly allied to cinnamic acid. Organic chemistry provides practically an unlimited field in a subject of this sort. None of the old and tried remedies in the hands of the physician have proved of any value in the treatment of the disease, and this being so, the obvious course for the worker is to obtain new substances of known chemical composition, whose physiological properties can be investigated and ascertained.

At the outset observation had led me to the investigation of the cinnamate of sodium, which is a drug capable of producing in the blood a large increase of those white cells which are the most highly organized element in the blood. The exhibition of this compound proved, at any rate, that the attempt to treat cancer medicinally was no forlorn hope. Palliative results were obtained; and Mr. C. B. Lockwood very kindly used the treatment in his wards at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and relief was given in several cases when that surgeon had done all that his services could effect.

This preliminary attempt was one based upon the second method above mentioned. It was believed that by altering the constitution of the blood in the direction of the increase of those cells most profoundly possessing the attributes of living cells, cancerous growths could be attacked, and the attempt was sufficiently successful for the prosecution of further effort. The salts of coumaric acid which Dr. Morgan produced were found to possess considerable therapeutic activity. These acids, tested by the Rideal-Walker method, were found to possess a much higher antiseptic power than carbolic acid when tested with the enteric bacillus. Considerable experience has now been gained of the value of these chemical substances, and from time to time adjuncts have been added or rejected, and there is now no doubt remaining in my mind that it is possible to mitigate the suffering present

in many advanced cases of cancer. Unfortunately the supply of patients who have not been treated surgically or by light treatment is very small—only three in all—so it is impossible to advance at the present time a statement of any value as to rectitude in advising patients to refuse operation. But at least I am not prepared to press operative treatment upon patients to the same extent as formerly, and certainly am prepared to ask for continued work upon the lines on which I have myself worked.

It is a matter of difficulty to understand the mental attitude of official persons, and of those who, without disclosing their identity, continue to give forth semi-official utterances in the press to the glorification of surgery and to the disparagement of those who are only conscious of honest endeavor to advance the treatment of a dire disease. The late Dr. James Matthews Duncan in an address at Birmingham in 1880 said: "The ideas suggested by the researches of Toussaint, of Greenfield and Buchner, may prove to be mere ignes fatui, but they may prove to be true guides. It is by following out such ideas, verifying or disproving them by new investigations, that progress is made in science."

This true saying is too often lost sight of my members of the medical profession.

Feared Music Disturbed Him

It happened the other evening, and now a certain clubman is trying to figure out how he will square things with his wife the next time he is "detained" down town. He was not going home for dinner, and when his wife answered the telephone he said:

"Don't wait for me at dinner this evening, dear. I shall be detained on business."

"Very well," she replied. "I'm sorry you can't come home; but business is business, I suppose. Where are you now?"

"Where am I? In my office, of course. I have had a very busy day."

"It's too bad you have to work so hard, George. But tell me something."

"Yes dear. What is it?"

"How can you keep your mind on business with the orchestra playing 'Every Little Movement'?"—Kansas City Star.

The Treatment of Cancer

(By Dr. Lovell Drage, in The National Review)

DISEASE in general has a mysterious interest for most persons, and when the disease is acknowledged to be one of which the causation is unknown and the treatment unsatisfactory, and which is fatal in its effects, it is the cause of dread. Too much mystery surrounds cancer, the nature of which has, indeed, been known for many years past, although satisfactory results from treatment are at present but rarely obtained. The disease consists of the assumption by certain cells of parasitic qualities, and the result is the formation of a growth or tumor, which derives its means of subsistence and expansion from its host. The conditions which cause this assumption of parasitic properties are unknown, but a plausible suggestion is, that an organism, either belonging to the animal or vegetable world, obtains access to the cells which are to become cancerous, and after having initiated the changes loses its own existence and becomes incorporated in the cancerous cells.

The growth having commenced, no symptoms of disease are to be detected in the individual attacked until it has either interfered with the work of one or more organs or by pressure has caused pain or discomfort. A cancer therefore may have grown for many years before the individual attacked is aware that he or she is the subject of the dread disease. There are no symptoms of disease to be specially assigned to cancer. After varying intervals of time the growth spreads from the original focus to other parts of the body along the course of the lymphatics, and it is not uncommon to find these channels infected, as soon as the original growth is detected. There are periods of activity and quiescence. In a few cases a growth has been known to cease altogether, and complete disappearance is not unknown. After the growth has reached a stage of maturity degeneration begins, and, in fact, local death occurs. The most common cause of death is the blood-poisoning

which arises from the absorption of the poisons caused by the process of destruction. With the exception of the origin of cancer, it does not appear that there is much room for mystery. Moot points there are, no doubt, such as the position of heredity and of the nature of predisposing causes, but so far as the problem of treatment is concerned the difficulties remain in the same position which they have always occupied.

Official pronouncements and semi-official communications persist to the effect that surgery alone can ensure either the cure of the patient or amelioration of the distressing symptoms. Charlatanism is the least of the many charges which a doctor incurs if he attempts to treat the disease in any other way than that which the surgeon proposes. Twenty-five years ago the large mutilative operations at present adopted were impossible, but step by step the surgeon has made it possible in many cases not only to remove the original focus of disease, but also all those parts which are affected, and those parts which experience has taught are those most likely to be the subject of subsequent attack. Surgery has reached the point when the patient can almost be removed from the disease, though it cannot remove the disease from the patient. No satisfaction can be felt at such a result, and it is obvious that at the present moment the treatment of the disease is in an intermediate stage. Surgery can be said to be the best means of coping with the disease at present recognized by the professional Brahmin, but to those who are not Brahmins, but possess the instincts of science, it is only too obvious that there are methods available based upon considerations which in the end will lead to complete success.

The treatment by exposure of the growth to light rays, such as the X rays or those given off by radium, must have a limited applicability; they are only useful in cases in which the growth is near the surface of the body; or in such a place in which their application is

Principal Peterson of McGill University



R. AUGUSTUS BRIDLE, writing in The Canadian Courier, says:

The learned principal of McGill University reduced to a mere definition is William Peterson, M.A., LL.D., C.M.G. These abbreviations are but a more or less colloquial formula for a scholar who got his B.A. from Edinburgh University, the town he was born in; M.A. from Gottingen—classical and English literature; M.A. from Corpus Christi College, Oxford; LL.D. from more universities than he has fingers and thumbs, including Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Toronto; assistant professor of Humanities in Edinburgh University; principal of University College, Dundee, from 1892 to 1895, when he came to McGill; C.M.G. in 1901; a vice-president the Archaeological Society of America and president of the Montreal Society of Archaeological Research; president Playgrounds Association of Montreal 1902; editor of classical works originally spoken or written by Cicero, Quintilian and Tacitus.

"Let the dead past bury its dead."

The very genial and humanistic principal of McGill does not, like some other distinguished personages, wear a battery of medals to identify him with the past. He is no museum specimen to be read by labels. In fact he is a very much alive as well as learned man. Here and there an irreverent collegian calls him "Pete." But that's only colloquial respect. In this country—including the United States—the college president who doesn't get a nickname may be regarded as a dead one.

Just at present if a stranger in a smoking-car should ask about McGill he would be told, "Oh, yes, that's the college down in Montreal with the big football team that giving 'Varsity a run for its money."

Or—"Oh, that's the university owned and operated by Sir William Macdonald, the big tobacco man."

Another—"Yes, McGill is the best practical science university in America and one of the best in the world. Ever hear of their engineering equipment?"

And the informant proceeds to tell what a tremendous outfit McGill has for the teaching of modern practical science; the splendid buildings put up by the money of Sir William Macdonald and the brains of a very live faculty. He probably remembers, too, that when the Titanic was sunk last spring there was a good deal of newspaper talk about Prof. Howard Barnes, the rather distinguished inventor of apparatus for the detection of icebergs; the man who thinks he can solve the problem of earlier and later navigation on the St. Lawrence; who camped out one winter on the ice for the purpose of studying ice—because in McGill the spirit of the age finds expression and there are men in McGill who keep up with the trend of the times in science, industry, politics and religion.

It's just possible that a man in the same smoker might be inclined to remember the man who made McGill somewhat famous in the scientific world before Principal Peterson came to it from Dundee. He would hark back to the name of Sir William Dawson, the renowned geologist, who did more to explore the Laurentian system and the rocks of the north and to relate them to the world's evolution than any other man; who was an authority on religion as well as rocks; quoted respectfully by preachers from the same pulpits criticized the agnosticism of Goldwin Smith and knew little or nothing about the ethnology of Sir Daniel Wilson, president of Toronto University, the learned contemporary of both in the world of thought.

For old McGill is right under the mountain, whose structure the former principal of McGill knew in its relation to the past ages of the earth. And at the present time a trans-continental railway company is boring a tunnel through the mountain not very far from McGill so as to let modern Montreal through to the other side instead of going around. Almost any day you may see round the works conducted by chief engineer Brown some keen-eyed member of faculty from the university studying this modern marvel of engineering. In the day of Sir William Dawson it was more the fashion to study the age of the rocks in the name of religion. In the day of William Peterson it's more to the point to rip a subterranean roadway through the rocks to get trains through for the sake of more room for the people that want to live in Montreal.

Of course this has nothing directly to do with the personality of Principal Peterson. But a great university is bound to affect, perhaps profoundly—depending on the man—the life and the character of the man at its head. This Scotch president from Dundee is not the same man he was when he came to succeed Sir William Dawson at McGill. Like many another Scotchman in Canada he has learned that the new world outside of the United States has a new way of thinking for the man who keeps up with the times. And although it used to be the fashion for university men to live in the past, it is the necessity now for the acute academic intellect to live very much in the present and the future. Perhaps this is the American way. At any rate many American college presidents have taken hold of public problems. And at the present time one is running for the presidency of the United States. In Canada, thanks to the publicity

achieved by the late Goldwin Smith, the college professor has had a much better incentive to study public problems and to get his name into the newspapers than he ever would have got in England.

And Principal Peterson is no cloisterite. He probably knows little about the rocks. When he came to McGill in 1895, the choice of Lord Strathcona, the big university was a very demure and almost monastic pile of mediaeval architecture snuggled under the mountain at Sherbrooke St. West.

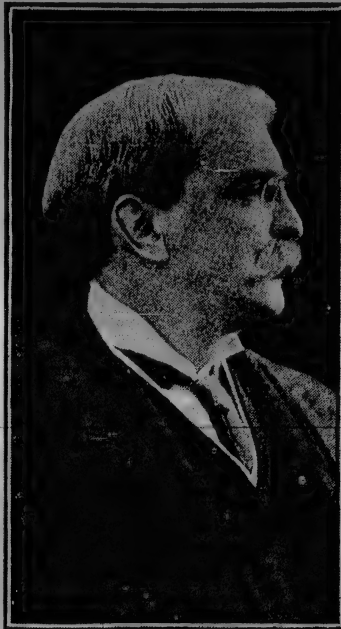
The day I found Principal Peterson at his beloved McGill, the old college was but a sort of architectural nexus in a bewildering city of stone structures extending round a classic campus heavy with fine maples and elms. The change from rocks and religion and pure thought to the city of the tunnel through the mountain was all prefigured in that array of buildings. Of course everybody in Montreal and millions elsewhere in Canada know that the mere extension of thought never made this miraculous change in McGill. Like most other obvious expansions of modern times the transformation of McGill is a matter of money—millions of it! And most of the money came from one man; also a Scotchman and as Scotch as William James Peterson; an old white-headed man—whose monument is modern McGill and one of whose best friends is the president. Just a few weeks before I saw Principal Peterson another million and a quarter had been spent by this same patron of learning on the acquisition of more territory for the further expansion of McGill.

It was the middle of May. Exams were over. Students were gone—home to all parts of Canada. Most of the faculty were packing up for vacation. A few were busy in the engineering building. And Principal Peterson, with some leisure to be sociable, was still in his office at the old pile that used to be all of McGill.

After a mysterious while he came un-
pompously into the anteroom of his inner office; a broadish, brown-tweed man with no particular style, somewhat of a bespectacled manner, and he sat a bit sleepily sideways on a chair, quite inclined to have a very brief interview. Just to get him linked up to the outer world I mentioned the peculiar interest of McGill in the Empire.

"Yes," somewhat drawlily, "we are much concerned in the Empire."

He recalled the visits of their Royal High-



Principal Peterson of McGill

nesses; of other governor-generals to the university. But he veered away to discuss more academic matters.

"Does the university interpret modern life?" I asked him.

"Devotedly—yes."

"Students or faculty, do you think?" He smiled foggly.

"Well, the average student has enough to do with his arts' course without bewildering him over interpretation. Still there is such a thing as adjustment. Hmm—yes, there has been a great change in McGill since 1895."

This was the year that Principal Peterson came to McGill.

"The students differ. They are younger; more restless; less inclined to the humanities."

Catch a graduate of Edinburgh University being a mere utilitarian, even though Scotch. The principal had dragged the poetic past to McGill along with him; probably at that time thinking that Canada had no past except a few battles and treaties and Indian camps.

"Latin I am afraid is being neglected," he said.

He omitted to remark that there are ten foreign languages in Canada to one in Edinburgh; and that Canada has a bilingual problem as old as the hills—without complicating it with Latin at the root. However, he was highly reasonable.

The decadence of linguistics—was his next general lament.

"Language study is basic," he insisted. "Things first, signs second, may be very well in elementary schools. But the languages are the great conservatories. America—I know it—poo-pooes linguistics. Well, we needn't restrict it to Latin—though to be sure without that it's hard to define a student's progress. But in heaven's name let us have men about us able to use their own tongue efficiently and as far as possible elegantly. Too many college graduates are—no, I won't say illiterate—but unlettered. They don't study language enough."

"What of English poetry?"

"Ah!" He was touched. This is almost a fighting point with the principal. "I have been trying to foster the study of English poetry in the schools of Canada. It is a treasure-house of culture."

Now without a doubt he could have rhymed off yards of great poetry that most of us have forgotten. Surely he had read and re-read "Paradise Lost."

"Oh, we have something yet in academics to learn from the old land," he went on. "For instance, Scotland began to abolish the college freshman, the first-year man, twenty years ago. I see Ontario is trying to do it now. I suppose that in some departments of college work America has set us the pace. But not in the humanities. No!"

"And you think Canada needs more hum—"

"The age is too materialistic. 'Pshaw! Young men leave college imbued with mergerism, desire for consolidations, sudden wealth—all partial development."

Trouble is—I didn't dare say so—that the

modern McGill man gets his degree largely because of the sudden expenditure of great wealth by one man; and I know very well that Principal Peterson enrolls Sir William Macdonald among the immortals—and well he may!

Then just to show that he was not as one crying in the wilderness against the materialistic tendencies of this young country, he reverted to one Harold Begbie, who a few years ago from The London Chronicle took a scud across Canada, and amid his complimentary writings took occasion to rebuke us because we had no "golden-winged angel of the dawn" chanting the glorious future of this country over the clinkety-clank of box-cars, etc.

"I have memorized most of that splendid article," said he.

(And many there be who have heard it in the extra-mural addresses of the principal.)

"However," he said, humorously, "I usually manage to square my Canadianism by advising Begbie to give us time. I tell him it took three hundred years after Shakespeare to produce a Begbie. What?"

The point was obvious. Besides—is not McGill with us; now and then reaching out like a young giant—almost as eager as the tunnel worrying its noisy track through the hard bowels of the mountain?

"We have much to learn in this country. But we have good colleges and schools. Canadian youth need never lack the right turn to the mind."

He almost turned one degree in his chair. His time was up. But clearly he had not embarked upon the real sea of his absorbing, perennial theme to which he had made allusion when he began to talk.

"The Empire," he repeated, almost raising his voice. "Ah! We think of that at McGill." I waited. This was no time for fools' to rush in.

"Remember," he went on, "that McGill is somewhat a microcosm of empire." In 1895 how was she? Dislocated, incoherent—more than parochial to be sure, but less than consolidated.

Here he was belauding consolidation.

"We have done our best to unify in our progress. But we have marched ahead so fast along with the country that we have not always found it easy to make a community of interests in the university. Yes, we have made McGill a microcosm of the material world of progress and science—but we have developed men as well."

LEADERS OF WOMEN'S SOCIETIES IN VICTORIA AND THEIR NOBLE WORK

(Continued From Page Two)

inspires her followers with her own spirit of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice.

Mrs. Williscroft

Mrs. Williscroft has, for the past four years, been president of the Victoria branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and has been several times elected to the position of vice-president of the Local Council of Women. Mrs. Williscroft is a kind-hearted lady, who devotes herself especially to the reformatory institutions of the W. C. T. U. In her the Men's Mission and the home on Ida street have a firm friend, and one who is ready to co-operate heartily with the boards appointed by the society for their management. During Mrs. Williscroft's period of office, the membership of the society has greatly increased throughout Victoria.

Mrs. Hermann Robertson

Mrs. Hermann Robertson is the leader of a public-spirited and hardworking group of ladies who recognize that a city has other than purely material needs. As president and founder of the Ladies' Musical Club, Mrs. Robertson and her associates have contributed to spread among the women of Victoria a love of music and an appreciation of its beauties. Herself an accomplished pianist, she promoted during the season a series of amateur concerts which called for faithful study in those that took part. Last year, under the presidency of Mrs. J. D. Helmecken, the Ladies' Musical Club had begun bringing to the city artists of worldwide fame. So much were these concerts appreciated that engagements have been made for the present season, the second of which will be filled during the present week by Madame Gaskill. This new venture has in no way conflicted with the amateur work of the society, which is spreading among a growing number of members a desire to excel in the divine art.

John Campbell, of Pittsburg, locomotive engineer, deserves to be put on the roll of industrial honor. He ran an engine for forty-eight years without ever killing a human being, and without even injuring any person sufficiently to draw blood. He was never suspended nor censured by his employers during his long career as engineman, which terminated happily on September 6, when he retired from the position which he had so honored.

"Mabel is engaged."

"Whom to?"

"She doesn't say in her letter. All that she knows so far is that his first name is Frank."—Detroit Free Press.

Miracles and the Christian Faith

An extremely interesting discussion on the relation of miracles to the Christian faith took place at the Church congress at Middleborough.

The dean of Christ Church (Dr. Strong) declared that recent criticisms of the mechanical view of modern science had sufficient force to shake the claim that the mechanical view of nature was the only possible account of it. Various signs of dissatisfaction definitely suggested that the mechanical theory was much more seriously on trial than was often supposed, and pointed to a view of the world in which the operation of spirit was necessary from the beginning. If such a view were adopted, the main difficulty disappeared. They could not regard the operation even of material laws as independent of the volition of God, and it became no longer necessary to try to interpret miracle in the terms of the mechanical theory of the world.

The Rev. Professor Sanday, dealing with the historical evidence for miracles, thought that, broadly speaking, they must say that the evidence for the New Testament miracles was good. In the case of St. Paul, so long as they kept to general terms, he should call it more than good, even decisive. St. Paul fully believed that he had the power of working miracles, and that he had often used it. If they studied his Epistles closely that would see that he lived in what we should call a supernatural atmosphere.

"What was true about St. Paul was also true about our Lord Himself. He not only

lived in a supernatural atmosphere, but was Himself the creative centre of that atmosphere. He used the word 'supernatural' and not 'abnormal' deliberately, because he believed that there was conclusive evidence of the presence of a 'higher cause' in the world. But he did not think that the activities of this cause were really 'abnormal,' or in any true sense 'contrary to nature.' He for one—but he believed really most or all of them—would be ready to make the utmost allowance that could possibly be made for the presence in the world of a unique personality. But, on the other hand, he for one—and he expected some, though not so many, with him—shrank from what was really abnormal. And the whole problem of miracles seemed to him to reduce itself to this: To find the exact point at which the supernatural ends and the really abnormal begins; to determine in any particular case exactly what amount of allowance had to be made, and to reconstruct the narrative as best they could, and as far as they could accordingly.

The Rev. F. H. Woods, rector of Bainton, said the story of Balaam's ass would imply a different structure of the animal's throat, and was, therefore, incredible. In the case of the story of the sun standing still, they knew that it arose from an old poem. Similarly, the flood story was undoubtedly derived by the Jews from ancient Babylonian records. When they came to the New Testament miracles, however, it was clear that in the majority of them there was no question of a breach of

natural law. Take the cases of healing and the stilling of the tempest. There was nothing that happened afterwards in those cases which upset the natural course of things.

Prebendary Webb Pepplo, speaking on behalf of ordinary church-going people, asked how they should answer those who accepted miracles as an essential part of the Christian creed. Dr. Sanday closed on a point of indecision, but the only authority to which they could turn was the Word of God. Christ, without hesitation, apparently, accepted all that was recorded concerning Job, Daniel, and Jonah in the Old Testament. Therefore, all that was found there was undoubtedly true. (Cheers.) The whole Christian creed stood upon the basis of miracles, and never would they let go the absolute certainty of all that was recorded in the Scriptures concerning Christ. (Cheers.)

"The Archbishop of York said it would be a mistake to regard all those who stood outside their own entrenched citadel of assurance as if they were in the way of being lost. He had been much struck with Dr. Strong's words that it was not merely the miraculous element of Christianity, but the mechanical theory of the world which was most conspicuously on its trial. The real meaning of the miraculous was that it was an assurance given to them that ultimately, the Divine Being was free and master in His own house; and it was the coming forth of that fact into the world that carried with it the consequences that they called miracles."

that no harm overcame the patrons of the picture shows they began to follow suit. In a few months the theatre was regularly filled to its capacity with Chinamen.

Ruskin's Strong Language

A Glasgow correspondent of The London Standard says that the phraseology of the Scott letter presented by Lord Rosebery to the University Court of Glasgow contrasts most markedly with another penned by Ruskin when declining a similar honor from the undergraduates of Glasgow university. Ruskin had previously proclaimed himself to be "the staunchest Conservative in the British Isles," but that he held views on the land question which no Conservative would sanction.

On requesting a clearer exposition of these opinions, the following reply was received from the seer: "What in the devil's name have you to do with either Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are students of the uni-

versity, and have no more business with politics than you have with rat-catching. Had you ever read the words of mine with understanding you would have known that I care no more for Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone than for two old bagpipes, but that I hate all Liberalism as I do Beelzebub, and that with Carlyle I stand, we two alone now in England, for God and the Queen."

Lacking in Poetry

W. D. Howells, at a luncheon at Kittery Point, said of a certain popular novelist:

"There is about as much poetry in him as there is in McMaster."

"McMasters, you know, was walking with a beautiful girl in a wild New England wood. 'What is your favorite flower, Mr. McMasters?' the girl asked softly.

McMasters thought a moment, then cleared his throat, and answered:

"Well, I believe I like the whole wheat best."—Exchange.

New Glimpses of Life of Queen Victoria

INTIMATE and charming glimpses of the earlier years of Queen Victoria, as sovereign, wife, and mother, and of the childhood of the late King Edward and his sister, the Princess Royal, appear in the correspondence of Sarah Spencer, Lady Lytton, which has been edited by her great-granddaughter, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, and is just published in volume form by Mr. John Murray.

Sarah Spencer, afterwards Lady Lytton, was elder daughter of the second Earl Spencer, and was born in 1787. She married, in 1813, Mr. W. H. Lytton, afterwards third Lord Lytton, who died in 1837. In the following year Lady Lytton entered the household of Queen Victoria. She appears to have been a woman of great charm, strong character and keen intellect. Her letters, which cover the period 1804 to 1868, are admirable examples of letter writing in the day when private correspondence was ample in substance and often brilliant in form. One may imagine that had this discerning and witty lady been living today, she would have successfully employed the literary gifts displayed in these letters in some branch of authorship. Her earlier correspondence, much of which is addressed to her favorite brother Robert, a naval officer, are full of political, social and family gossip, and afford valuable material to any student of the manners of the opening years of the nineteenth century. For the present generation, however, chief interest attaches to the letters that she wrote between the years 1838 and 1850, because of the light they shed on Queen Victoria's court and home. Many an incident and episode in the life of that central figure of the last century in England are now rescued from the oblivion into which Time would have otherwise consigned them. Impressive, too, are the indications that Lady Lytton gives of the fine qualities of heart and head which were shown by her charges, the little Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, afterwards the Empress Frederick. Lady Lytton was no indiscriminating courtier. Her loyalty and devotion to her royal mistress and the children do not blind her vision to the realities of court life, for whose formality she, herself the mother of five children, had no great liking. She even speaks of the ceremonies with which royalty was hedged about during visits to private houses, as "mummeries." That attitude on the part of Lady Lytton lends the greater force to her testimony to the simple domestic happiness which she observed within the royal home circle.

She enjoyed the complete confidence and affection of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, who invariably consulted her in everything concerning the royal children. A deeply religious woman, of great serenity of mind, she lived to be 82, and died in April, 1870.

Duties of a Lady-in-Waiting

It was on Oct. 3, 1838, that Lady Lytton entered on her duties at Windsor Castle as Lady of the Bedchamber. On that day she wrote to the Hon. Caroline Lytton: "The queen is perfectly kind and civil and good-natured."

There is a hint of changes in the pronunciation of words in common use which have taken place since early Victorian days.

The queen says "gold" open, not "gould"; also "Rome" open, not "Room." Also "Prussia" in my way, rhyming to Russia, in spite of the Dean of Chester.

In August, 1839, there was dancing in the Red Room at Windsor Castle. The Duchess of Kent waltzed. "Ah! Lady Lytton," said the queen, "this room, this music—ain't it like old times?"

An animated account is given of the queen's prorogation of parliament a few days later.

"Her speech was most beautifully read. Her voice is, when so raised and sostenuto, quite that of a child, a gushing sort of richness, with the most sensible, cultivated, and gentlemanlike accent and emphasis." She raised her head, and uttered, "Gentlemen of the House of Commons," with a little air of grandeur that was very pretty. She was frightened, but no one could have guessed it; we knew it by the crimson color of her face and neck, and a little trembling."

Lady Lytton's duties on this occasion are humorously described:

"I had, in presence of the whole court, and surrounded by all the great officers of state, to unpin and remove from her majesty's head her diamond diadem, and, taking the great crown of England (weighing twelve pounds) from some grandee, to place it and pin it on with two diamond pins through the velvet and her hair at the back of her head."

But when I had to do it all over again in reverse on her majesty's return she was in a hurry, and the last pin I could not find the proper place for in the diadem, and first ran it against her royal head (upon which she looked up with a comical air of entreaty), and then could not put it in at all anywhere. So she went without it."

"Love Rules the Court"

In October, 1840, the arrival of a large party of visitors at Windsor Castle leads Lady Lytton to this reflection:

It makes me feel more towards the queen—more of the admiration and wonder which some parts of her character excite, more of

the affection, which others naturally inspire, and more, alas! of the regret, and compassion and helplessness which many circumstances of her education and present position and future fate fill one with.

The queen's happiness in her marriage is indicated in many letters. Music and trees began to engage her close attention, because Prince Albert was interested in both.

The queen, admired it (the playing of a band) all very meekly. She is learning trees and plants; and, in a very pretty and childlike manner, when last we walked, told me quite gravely and low, half-shy, "That Lady L. is a tulip tree, you see—a rare tree, but yet hardy—we hope it may succeed though it is rather large to be transplanted." Last year she did not know an elm from an oak. "Love rules the court, the camp, the grove."

In July, 1841, the queen visited the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. The mansion, says Lady Lytton, was interesting.

But the queen seems always afraid (like a girl just out of school) of asking questions about pictures and portraits, for fear of being thought ignorant; so the part of the business she liked best was peeping into everybody's own rooms, which are, indeed, the most comfortable and best arranged imaginable, and worth admiring.

There is a curious comment on the succeeding royal visit to Lord and Lady Palmerston at Panshanger:

This visit is very agreeable, surprising from absence of formality, contrived by Lady Palmerston and her daughter-in-law. The only fault is that they are immensely unpunctual, and make the poor queen wait for dinner and drives till anybody but herself would be furious.

Mention of Mr. Gladstone (then president of the Board of Trade) appears first in a letter dated Oct. 21, 1841. Apparently he and Mrs. Gladstone were concerned in the important matters of the choice of a nurse for the infant Princess Royal, and the statesman hesitated in recommending a certain lady because she was not absolutely "without imperfection." His attitude affords Lady Lytton a fresh proof of Mr. Gladstone being less practically sensible than profoundly clever.

The Royal Children

In April, 1842, she was appointed governess to the royal children. The first reference to her charges in that year is as follows:

My little princess is all graceful and prettiness, very fat and active, running about and talking a great deal. She is over-sensitive and affectionate, and rather irritable in temper at present; but it looks like a pretty mind, only very unfit for roughing it through a hard life, which hers may be. The Prince of Wales, to judge by his noble countenance and calm manner, is very intelligent, and looks through his large, clear blue eyes full at one.

The children accompanied their parents on a visit to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle in November, 1842. The carriage journey was full of incident, and not altogether to Lady Lytton's satisfaction.

It was very fatiguing, owing to the immense crowds, the continued cheers, the fright lest we should smash hundreds at every turn, and all the excitement of wreaths and bonfires and triumphal arches, church bells and cannons all the way along, while we kept flying and dashing, escort panting and horses foaming, and carriages swaying with speed. The children will grow up under the strangest delusions as to what travelling means, and the usual conditions of the people in England! They must suppose one always finds them shouting and grinning, and squeezing, surrounded by banners and garlands. "Where's the prince? Show him! Turn him this way! Bless the little face! What a pretty boy! How like his father!" was screamed at us incessantly; and once, as I was overheard to say to Mrs. Sly: "Hold up—the Prince of Wales!" I was complimented with "Well done! That's right, old girl!"

At one place where we had got out and were returning to the carriage through a thick avenue of the principal people of the place (I believe Rochester), a great fat lady, very smartly dressed, caught hold of the Prince of Wales, and, almost dragging him out of Sly's arms, gave him the loudest kiss. "Well done! I give you credit for that," said an amiable gentleman of the company. Mrs. Sly has not yet cooled down; her rage was such at being taken by surprise.

The Queen at "Cross-Stitch"

About this time there is a delightful glimpse given of the domestic life of the queen and Prince Albert.

The prince and queen are reading Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" together, most carefully, and for a light book, "St. Simon's Memoirs." Very pleasant to find him reading aloud to her, while she was at cross-stitch.

For the demeanor and disposition of the young Prince of Wales, his governess has rarely anything but praise.

He understands a little French and says a few words, but is altogether backward in language, very intelligent and generous and good-tempered, with a few passions and stampings occasionally; most exemplary in politeness and manner, bows and offers his hand beautifully, besides saluting a la militaire—all unbidden. He is very handsome,

but still (February, 1844) very small every way.

Story of the Great Duke

The Emperor Nicholas I. was a visitor at Windsor Castle in June, 1844. Lady Lytton thought him very handsome, but forbidding; and on the subject of the emperor's looks she was placed in a very embarrassing position by the Duke of Wellington.

"Very good-looking man—always was so—scarcely altered since I saw him—rather browner—no other change—very handsome man now. Don't you think so?" I had the happiness to have this speech made to me in a very loud, deep tone by the Duke of Wellington, as we sat at dinner just opposite the emperor, who understands English. And I had to scream out my answer, "Yes, very handsome indeed!" No, escape, he waited, wondering I did not speak out sooner.

There are many amusing little anecdotes about the sayings and doings of the royal children, as, for instance:

Prince of Wales asked the queen in the railroad carriage, "Pray, mamma, is not a pink the female of a carnation?" Poor dar-

ling! I am sorry he said it, for he got such shouts of laughter for an answer that he was quite abashed.

Prince of Wales' Narrow Escape

The Prince of Wales met with a narrow escape from a most serious accident while riding with his elder sister at Windsor in October, 1847. Their ponies took fright and ran away.

The Princess Royal was quietly thrown after a few yards of canter and not hurt. The Prince of Wales was run away with at the fleetest gallop his pony could go at, all round the lawns. He was strapped into his Spanish saddle. But, had the pony gone against a tree, or under a bough, or down the slopes, or had the dear child not been so brave as to keep hold of as tight a rein as he could pull, and neither to cry out nor move, we should now be thinking of him in happiness such as I trust in mercy he may live to inherit some more distant day. He did not cry, and showed no signs of fear, after one loud cry for help at first. Princess Royal was like herself, not

The Queen's Danger at Sea

In making the passage from Osborne in the royal yacht in October, 1848, the queen and Prince Albert witnessed a terrible disaster, and were themselves in some danger. Lady Lytton describes the accident:

"As the Fairy was drawing near to the magnificent Channel fleet of line-of-battle-ships, a sudden and very violent squall arose, and just before the yacht's course (not by her running foul of it) a boat full of people upset, and went down. The prince saw it happen, saw the men all struggling in the waves, threw up his arms, and called out over and over again to Lord Adolphus to stop the yacht, in hopes of helping. Lord Adolphus, like a good officer, wide awake to his peculiar duty, let down a boat to go and help, as other ships had done. But, on the prince repeating

dren excited intense interest and kindly feeling in the spectators.

"The cheers close to us and the countenances, everyone looking so affectionately, quite like parents, on the two little creatures, stretching over one another to see and smile at them, I never shall forget. . . . The person (a gentleman he seemed) who managed the children's luncheon when he brought them some wine, which they took very civilly and modestly, actually shed tears, and was obliged to leave the room. What a striking curious thing is that loyalty! And how deep and strong in England."

There was a curious accident at a shooting party at Windsor in November, 1849, in which a Colonel Grey was injured and the Prince of Wales had a fortunate escape.

A pheasant having fallen, the prince desired it might be picked up, and Colonel Grey and the Prince of Wales, close to him, went to find it. Just then a shot was fired by Lord Canning. It rattled straight at Grey, shot him in the face, and all down one side and leg, very slightly, all but one face wound, which is quite insignificant, but gave pain and drew blood. The Prince of Wales was close by—not hurt. Lady Canning was, of course, looking on, rather more than interested, and there was some excitement when she saw her husband fall to the ground, and then raised by two men like a corpse! At first nobody could understand what had happened, but it proved to be that Lord Canning fainted away on having perceived the accident he had had, and the awful danger of the Prince of Wales from his unlucky shot. I believe no shot even touched the dear child.

The Princess Royal, as Lady Lytton describes her, must have shown remarkable traits of individuality and character at a very early age. Writing from Osborne in 1848 to the Hon. Caroline Lytton, the child's governess says:

"All very peaceful indoors. Governesses reconciled, and dear princess, playing a smooth arpeggio in the room beneath this to crown all. The poor child has been now perfectly good ever since we came here. I do trust it may please God to complete His work and make her prove really a fine character, as she has always been, all but, to so strange a degree. She continues to reflect and observe and reason like a very superior person, and is as affectionate as ever."

At the close of 1850, Lady Lytton resigned her post at court, and, on leaving, she makes, in a letter to the Hon. W. H. Lytton, this striking allusion to her years of ultimate association with the royal pair:

"The result chiefly left on my mind is a fresh admiration for the candor, truth, prudence, and manliness of the prince, and the goodness of the queen, too. I wish I could catch some of their good qualities; it would be something better to carry away than a pension."

It remains to be said that this interesting book, which is illustrated by a large number of portraits, contains many more illuminating references to famous personages and events than it has been possible to indicate within the space of this review. The work of editing, comment, explanation and introduction has been carried out with great thoroughness, and exhibits a wise discretion.—London Telegraph.

Ruskin's Strong Language

A Glasgow correspondent of The London Standard says that the phraseology of the Scott letter presented by Lord Rosebery to the University Court of Glasgow contrasts most markedly with another penned by Ruskin when declining a similar honor from the undergraduates of Glasgow university. Ruskin had previously proclaimed himself to be "the staunchest Conservative in the British Isles," but that he held views on the land question which no Conservative would sanction.

On requesting a clearer exposition of these opinions, the following reply was received from the seer: "What in the devil's name have you to do with either Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are students of the university, and have no more business with politics than you have with rat-catching. Had you ever read the words of mine with understanding you would have known that I care no more for Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone than for two old bagpipes, but that I hate all Liberalism as I do Beelzebub, and that with Carlyle I stand, we two alone now in England, for God and the Queen."

Feared Music Disturbed Him

It happened the other evening, and now a certain clubman is trying to figure out how he will square things with his wife the next time he is "detained" down town. He was not going home for dinner, and when his wife answered the telephone he said:

"Don't wait for me at dinner this evening, dear. I shall be detained on business."

"Very well," she replied. "I'm sorry you can't come home; but business is business, I suppose. Where are you now?"

"Where am I? In my office, of course. I have had a very busy day."

"It's too bad you have to work so hard, George. But tell me something."

"Yes dear. What is it?"

"How can you keep your mind on business with the orchestra playing 'Every Little Movement'?"—Kansas City Star.



Souvenirs of Royal Visit

In the above are shown the silver trowel presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Connaught Block at the legislative buildings; also the silver paper knife presented to the Duchess of Connaught on the same occasion. Both these beautiful specimens of the silversmith's art were manufactured by Messrs. Short, Hill & Duncan.

his entreaty and command to stop the yacht, in hopes of being more useful, he simply answered aloud, "No, sir, I won't," adding that the squall was such the Fairy was hardly safe herself, and that, with the queen on board, he would run no risk. "You may order it yourself, sir, but on your own responsibility." Meanwhile, imagine the horror of all on board! The queen burst into tears. The children saw it all, and were most deeply impressed. Even Prince Alfred kept describing the look of the drowning man. They began the day thinking of it (four men at least were lost). The Princess Royal said it had been in her mind all night. I almost hope it will prevent their crossing in doubtful weather in the Fairy again; for, only think, there really was danger: the yacht had some trifling bolt or screw wrong; and it was particularly necessary to manage everything right."

On October 30, 1849, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, opened the new Coal Exchange, the royal party journeying from Whitehall stairs to Thames street. The chil-

Things Theatrical

GADSKI'S VOICE.

Madame Johanna Gadski has of late added a new note of exquisite tenderness and gaiety to her well-known dramatic fire and grandeur of emotional utterance. Victoria music-lovers will be greatly interested in this latest phase of her development when they hear her on Friday night, November 8, at the Victoria theatre, where she sings under the direction of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club. The sale of seats opens on Wednesday, November 6. A Los Angeles critic, writing of Madame Gadski's appearance in that city, says: "Madame Johanna Gadski, opening the Philharmonic course, was greeted by a large audience at the Auditorium last night—an audience that was cordially appreciative and which had its appreciation rewarded by hearing a round half dozen encore numbers, mostly of songs in which the cantatrice has meddled especially dear to the musical public."

Madame Gadski was in particularly fine voice in the earlier part of her programme—in better voice than when last heard—and gave a notably delightful rendition of the beautiful group of Brahms, Wolf, and Strauss songs, with which she opened the evening.

She has lost none of the artistic charm and finish, which always have been characteristic of her singing, and her voice last night had more of its old-time beauty and brilliancy than when she last appeared in Los Angeles. Madame Gadski used the "mezzo voce" in much of her singing last night, and her masterly control over the soft, beautifully produced tones were exceedingly pleasing, even though so much in evidence throughout her programme.

Madame Gadski has an able accompanist and a piano soloist of interesting ability in Edwin Schneider. Mr. Schneider's solo numbers included a brilliant "Romance" by Sibelius, and Debussy's "Rain in the Garden," a scintillating piece in Debussy's own odd style.

Madame Gadski's numbers included two attractive compositions by Mr. Schneider. English songs by Morse-Rummel, Branscombe, Salter, and Metcalf: "Elsa's Dream" and "Elsa's Song to the Breeze," and "Brunnhilde's Farewell to Siegfried" by Wagner, and "Wehe wo willst du," "Nachtigall" (Brahms), "In Dem Schatten meiner Kieken," "Das Verlassene Madelien" (Wolfe), and "Mein Kinde" (Ruin, meine Seele," "Das Geheimnis" (Strauss). Among her encores was "Annie Laurie."

"OFFICER 666"

Like a genuine, thoroughbred race-horse, entered for the greatest of all stakes, success, Augustin MacHugh's farce, "Officer 666," niftily ran a mile-a-minute and kept up the swift pace for seven months in Chicago. Cohan and Harris recognize, with the rest of the business world, that nothing succeeds like success, that continued favor goes arm in arm with continuous success, and that both mean permanent prosperity. In view of this, the following statement of attendance augurs well for a long life of the laughable play, exceeding the banner record runs of "The Fortune Hunter" and "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," both Cohan & Harris productions, in Chicago. "In the seven months ending Saturday, August 15, 'Officer 666' played before audiences totaling the large capacity of the Geo. M. Cohan Grand Opera House. As it seats 1850, this means that so far 559,400 men, women and children have enjoyed the delightful fun and humor of Mr. MacHugh's irrepressible play." In speaking of the success of "Officer 666" George M. Cohan himself brightly says: "The best speech uttered in 'Officer 666' is not spoken by its players. It's the man in the box office who speaks it and he makes it up as he goes along. When he is compelled to repeat it over and over, I shake hands with myself and resolve to go home and write out another box-office play or else send some other fellow who is on to the trick and have him do it. 'All sold out

for tonight's performance' That's it!" "Officer 666" comes to the Victoria theatre on Monday, November 4.

JOSEPH F. SHEEHAN RETURNS

Victoria is to have a return visit from Joseph F. Sheehan, the famous opera star, with his specially selected company, whose presentation of "Il Trovatore" here a little while ago so delighted a crowded audience. The chorus is the pick of the leading opera companies of the day, in order to have it in keeping with the all-star cast of principals.

On Tuesday evening, November 5, at the Victoria theatre, the Sheehan organization will present "Martha," and on Wednesday evening "The Chimes of Normandy." Plotow's famous masterpiece, "Martha," with its merry romantic story and its music, has been famous for more than half a century. The Austrian composer chose the story of English court and country life in the time of good Queen Anne for musical illustration. Henrietta, the beautiful maid-of-honor, is daughter of a nobleman and sister of a venture. Her maid, Nancy, is nothing loath to join in any harum-scarum feat proposed, so they disguise themselves as servant girls, and go to the hiring fair with Lord Tristan as escort. Here they attract the attention of Lionel and Plunkett, two well-to-do young farmers in search of servants. After much dickering a bargain is struck and the girls discover too late that the contract is a binding one from which they cannot escape for a year. Tristan tries vainly to rescue them but they are dragged off by the young farmers.

Arrived at the farm they display dense ignorance of their work, and their employers, striving to teach them, only manage to fall in love with them, a catastrophe which is completed by the singing of "The Last Rose of Summer" by Henrietta, who calls herself Martha. In the night the girls escape with Tristan's help and go back to court, laughing over their fun. Later Plunkett, drinking in a tavern, meets with amusements, his servant comes in as one of a hunting party. He tries to seize her but is driven off by her companions.

Then comes Lionel and sees his Martha, the apparently a noble lady. Undaunted, he claims her service, but she scorns him as a country clown, and Plunkett leads him out dazed. He falls into a melancholy from which even the news of his accession to the earldom of Derby fails to arouse him. Henrietta comes to see him but he does not recognize her. His friends then form a plot and take him to the fair. Here he sees the two servant girls and reason returns when Henrietta sings the lovely old ballad. "And so, reunited, the pair enter upon a happy wedded life."

"The Last Rose of Summer" is only one of the musical gems with which this opera abounds. "The Spinning Wheel Quartette," "The Good-Night Quartette," and equally beautiful, the great tenor solo, "Like a Dream," and it is nothing unusual for this splendid company to receive ten to twelve curtain calls on the merest of manner in which it renders the famous finale of the third act in which the full company, principals and chorus, sing "May Heaven Forgive Her Kindly."

"THE ROUND-UP"

Klaw and Erlanger present Maclyn Arbuckle in their stupendous production of Edmund Day's famous play, "The Round-Up," at the Victoria theatre on November 18 and 19.

This play with its heart interest, thrills and startling sensationalism in the most realistic battle scene ever presented, has a tremendously popular appeal and its engagement here will be one of the biggest events of the season. The scenes of the play are laid in Southern Arizona and the characters and atmosphere of this region are graphically portrayed. The broad art of the scene painter and the marvels of stagecraft have never produced such scenes as these presented in "The Round-Up." The battle scene

is almost appalling in its realism, with shot and shell and galling gun, and it is worked up to a climax of overwhelming excitement. The scene of the last act at Sweetwater, presenting a cattle round-up, is a typical picture of western bravado and cowboy horsemanship.

"GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD"

Few plays produced on the American stage have attained as much popularity as Geo. M. Cohan's comedy, "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," and the secret of that popularity is the very human impulse to recount enjoyable experiences. Every man, woman and child who views this play immediately becomes a walking advertisement for it, and it is this word-of-mouth endorsement that has helped, more than any one other medium, to perpetuate the fame of "Get

THE EMPRESS THEATRE

During the past season there have been many importations from abroad by Sullivan & Consolidate. It is said The Three Spa Brothers, however, eclipse anything in the gymnastic line that has been booked. The act, aside from offering some new feats in hand-to-hand balancing, will afford some hair-raising efforts.

The special comedy feature of the coming week's bill at the Empress will be Van and Carole Avery, in "The Night Porter," which will serve to introduce Mr. Avery's laughable characterization of "Isidore." The act will serve to introduce the individual talents of both artists, including Miss Avery's impersonation of an absolute fiend.

George Gardien, who will appear at



MADAME JOHANNA GADSKI
Who Sings in the Victoria Theatre on Friday Evening, November 5

Rich Quick Wallingford," which is soon to be seen in this city.

NAUGHTY MARIETTA

During the coming season, Oscar Hammerstein will present Florence Webber in "Naughty Marietta," the most brilliant light opera from the prolific pens of Victor Herbert and Rida Johnson Young. Miss Webber will have the advantage of an unusually competent supporting company, as Mr. Hammerstein has recruited several of the members of Collier and De Walle, who costume their act superbly, will be a feature of the coming week's bill at the Empress, when Collier and De Walle make their appearance. This duo is one of the most expert of its kind in vaudeville.

The Empress during the coming week, is said by experts to be the greatest living xylophone player. Most of Chopin's numbers are said to be but kindergarten exercise for Gardien. He plays an 8-foot Concert Grand xylophone, the tonal quality of which is said to be the most beautiful ever constructed. The instrument was made in Italy by the manufacturers of the organ at the Vatican, and is conceded to be the finest instrument of its kind in the world.

A fascinating young woman and a young gentleman, expert roller skaters, in the persons of Collier and De Walle, who costume their act superbly, will be a feature of the coming week's bill at the Empress, when Collier and De Walle make their appearance. This duo is one of the most expert of its kind in vaudeville.



CURIOUS SHIRT FINDS TWO TARGETS IN "OFFICER 666"
THAT PLAY OF THRILLS, HEART THROBS AND MYSTERY

One of the prettiest musical acts that has graced the Empress circuit in some weeks will be presented during the coming week, when the Harmony Belles and Belles, two ladies and two gentlemen, make their debut. This act is described as both beautiful and clever. The voices are said to blend nicely and the costuming has been made with artistic finesse.

PRINCESS THEATRE

"The Little Minister" will be put on at the Princess theatre the coming week. It is a story of Scottish life, and has a world-wide reputation and in it Maude Adams starred for several years. The Little minister has charge of a parish in a manufacturing town in Scotland. A strike comes on and the owner of the works appeals to the law, which in this case is Baron Rintoul. His lordship comes with a squad of constables to arrest the leaders, but is routed. He goes away, but threatens to return, bringing with him the soldiers. The strikers prepare to fight, although the Little minister, who has a great influence over them, forbids it.

It is expected that the soldiers will

against his will, falls in love with her. The part of Babbie falls to Miss Page, and she should do full justice to it. The play calls for the full strength of the company, and all of the parts are most important. "The Little Minister" will be played all week with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

REPUBLIC A FAILURE

New Portuguese Legislators Fail to Make a Success of Their Task

LISBON, Oct. 31.—Portugal, under the republic, is steadily going backward, and figures show that the national debt has increased enormously. Nor do the Portuguese legislators seem to be making a success of the republic. While the new Republican regime was welcomed even by Royalists who were tired of an effete monarchy, the Republican parliament seems to have shown itself quite incapable of putting things straight. Official departments are mostly run by old Monarchists which the republic has retained.

Recently the minister of finance, Senor Vicente Ferreira, visited London and Paris to sound financiers as

year, and as the prosperity of the country mainly depends on a good harvest, it is evident there will be increasing distress among the poorer classes.

With the new press law, newspapers are prohibited the use of free speech, and the Royalist Press no longer exists. The Republican journals are nearly all semi-official, being the organ of some special faction of the Republican party.

The prisons are overcrowded with Royalists accused of conspiring against the republic. The courts-martial daily sentences batches of fifteen to twenty conspirators to heavy sentences of six years solitary confinement, followed by ten years' deportation to the colonies.

Although it is only just that the republic should punish those bearing arms or conspiring against it, it is not fair to treat them like criminals of the lowest type, and subject them to close confinement in inadequate cells, dressed in hooded shrouds, with two eyeholes for the purpose of vision, and debased from all speech. It must be remembered that for the great part the prisoners belong to the highest Portuguese aristocracy.

In view of the general state of affairs, emigration is assuming alarming proportions, especially from the Douro and Alentejo provinces, and has now reached the enormous average of 72,000 for the current year, with prospect of increasing, which is threatening the whole agricultural welfare of the country.

Where Divorce Is Easy

As to easy divorce neither Australia nor America lead the way if we admit uncivilized tribes into the competition. Among some Siberian tribes, for instance, a man need only uncover his wife's head and walk away, and the Eskimo has only to leave his house and stop away in pretended anger for a day or two. In Natal a woman can divorce her husband at any time by simply placing a betel nut under his pillow and taking her departure. And two chopsticks broken in the presence of a witness is sufficient to divorce a couple in Coochin China.—London Chronicle.

OPIUM CONSPIRACY

Dramatic Evidence at San Francisco Trial Involves Officers of Pacific Mail Lines

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31.—The names of three officers of the Pacific mail liner Manchuria, were mentioned in an investigation begun by United States District Attorney John L. McNab, of recent disclosures regarding an opium smuggling conspiracy which led to the death of Fourth Officer Edward Morse at Manila. Second Officer W. W. Riehl, Fourth Officer R. C. Locke, who succeeded Morse, and Watchman C. Svoga are the men mentioned. McNab said he had asked Mr. Riehl suggesting that criminal warrants be issued.

The story involving the three men was told by Purser John Philip Bourne and corroborated by Chief Engineer and Dr. Conrad Richter. The purser repeated the account of Morse's death, previously made public, verifying the report that his body was found floating near the ship was a wound on the head. Riehl and a Chinese boatwain held a rope, the other end of which was tied about Morse's waist, when he swam ashore with the contraband opium, said Bourne. They were to draw him to the ship at a given signal, and failing to feel the expected pull on the rope drew in and found the dead body attached. The purser said he had been told by the Chinese boatwain that he, the boatwain, and Riehl had attached a weight to the body and thrown it back into the sea. When the body floated near the ship the next day, according to Bourne, Riehl descended to the water's edge and placed the weight. Bourne said Locke and Svoga knew of the attempt to land the opium, and that the latter had discussed the finding of the dead body on the end of the rope with several persons on board the vessel. Mr. McNab included in his cablegram to Manila today an order that the bay be dragged for the weight which was attached to Morse's body. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

Home Rule and Hunting.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The County Limerick hunt, on its opening meet a few days since, was stopped at Four Elms, a few miles from Limerick, owing to certain farmers objecting to hounds going over their lands because members of the hunt had taken part in a recent anti-home rule meeting at Limerick. An attempt was made to reason with the crowd that had assembled, and several members of the hunt said they could not understand why they should be stopped because some persons had publicly stated their political opinions. The opposition, however, was persisted in, and the hounds were taken away for Ballinacorney, some distance off.

make a sudden raid, and a guard is stationed with orders that when they are seen approaching the signal will be three blasts on a horn. Lord Rintoul's daughter, Babbie, has great sympathy for the strikers, and she disguises herself as a kiddy and comes to warn them of the near approach of the soldiers. She learns of the signal, but the watchman proves cowardly, and will not give it. She tries to blow the horn herself, but cannot. Meanwhile, the Little minister finds her, she tells him that she is lost, but if he will blow the horn three times, her people will come to her rescue. This he does, thereby giving the signal. The soldiers come, but find that the leaders have escaped.

Although the minister thinks that Babbie is a poor spy, he, much to a new loan. He was informed, however, that guarantees would be required, which it seems Portugal cannot grant without allocating the colonies a course which public opinion would not tolerate.

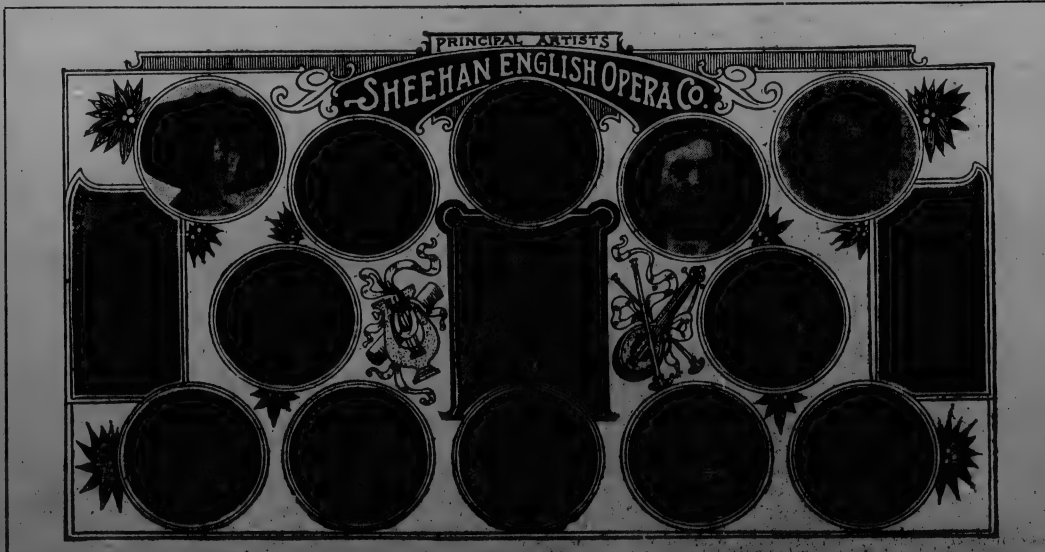
Unfortunately, this state of things is reflected on trade which is heavily handicapped. The majority of the wealthy classes were Royalists, who have left the country. Banks hold great numbers of unpaid drafts, and the money crisis is acute. The cost of living has risen to such an extent that Lisbon is now the dearest capital in Europe in which to live, vegetables, meat, etc., have increased from 40 to 50 per cent in the last two years. With the exception of wine (vines), all the crops have proved very poor this

Van Avery in "The Night Porter," at the Empress Theatre This Week

make a sudden raid, and a guard is stationed with orders that when they are seen approaching the signal will be three blasts on a horn. Lord Rintoul's daughter, Babbie, has great sympathy for the strikers, and she disguises herself as a kiddy and comes to warn them of the near approach of the soldiers. She learns of the signal, but the watchman proves cowardly, and will not give it. She tries to blow the horn herself, but cannot. Meanwhile, the Little minister finds her, she tells him that she is lost, but if he will blow the horn three times, her people will come to her rescue. This he does, thereby giving the signal. The soldiers come, but find that the leaders have escaped.

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

CLOTHES AND THEIR INFLUENCE

Professor Teufelsdröckh, the friend of Thomas Carlyle, as every reader of "Sartor" will know, has reflected deeply upon clothes and their significance, but it is very evident that his ponderings left him still in a state of ambiguity and indecision.

It would seem that he could never quite make up his mind whether clothes expressed themselves in men, or whether men expressed themselves in clothes.

I rather think that he came to the conclusion that there was a good deal to say for both views, always rather a disastrous thing for a philosopher to do.

Sometimes he seems to come down quite definitely upon one side. "Clothes," he says, "gave us individuality, distinction, social polity. Clothes have made men of us," and then, a few pages further on, he seems to lean almost as definitely to the other. "Happy he," he exclaims, "who can look through the clothes of a man into the man himself." But if the clothes have already made the man, what is to be gained, one would like to know, by looking through the clothes themselves to the thing they have made?

Why not take the clothes themselves "at their face value," as the late Professor William James would have put it?

If a scarlet coat makes a soldier or a huntsman, why not, when one sees a man in a scarlet coat, assume at once that there goes a soldier or a huntsman, actual or potential?

For my own part that is what I invariably do, and experience has taught me that ninety-nine times out of a hundred my assumptions are correct.

Show me the woman with an osprey in her hat or in her hair, and I will show you a flirt.

To experiment with a view to confirming the judgment, would be as superfluous as it would be perilous.

Some experiments, though, are not perilous, but merely instructive and amusing; and here is one which I recommend the nearest, the most precise of my male readers, if there are any, to try for himself.

Let him for the next few days allow his necktie to crawl up over his collar.

This is easy enough to accomplish.

All you have to do is to refrain from fastening the tie with a pin in front, or from holding it down with a clip at the back of the neck.

The tie may be safely trusted to do the rest for itself.

The effect upon your conduct, if not upon your character, will almost immediately be apparent.

The chances are that you will lose your train or your car on the very first morning, or at any rate you will have to run for it, and will arrive breathless and disoriented—with the necktie, probably, halfway at the back of your head.

If, when you reach your office, you sit down to cast up a column of cash, you will almost certainly forget to "carry" something, and so bring out the total all wrong.

If you come home late at night, you will find, when you are opposite your own front door, in the darkness, that you have left your latchkey on the mantelpiece within.

In another day or so disturbing incidents of this kind will have multiplied fourfold, and you will be seriously thinking of consulting either a doctor or a nerve specialist. Do not do either. Simply adjust your necktie after the old fashion, and all will be well with you once more.

I often think our war office authorities made a grievous mistake when they clothed the British army in dun color for active service.

Superficially, no doubt, the idea was excellent to relegate the scarlet tunic to parades and other ceremonial opportunities—it was, that dun colors being less conspicuous and more invisible than scarlet; the wearers of it would more easily avoid bullets.

But battles are not won by a careful avoidance of bullets!

On the contrary, battles are won by a readiness, an impetuosity of disposition to meet bullets.

Now, can anyone seriously doubt that a man in scarlet would be less fearful of a bullet than a man in dun color?

The practical warriors of old times were alike to this psychological fact—they intuited it, probably.

In the great wars of the last two centuries, it was the "thin red line" of the British army which ever remained in possession of the stricken field.

It was a true instinct which prompted Nelson to deck himself in all his glittering orders on the morning of Trafalgar.

He lost his life—but he won the battle!

I think it was one of Miss Braddon's heroines who declared that "the consciousness of being well-dressed gave to a woman an inward peace that religion itself was impotent to bestow."

I often speculate—though not for long—for I am pretty sure which way the truth lies—whether tea was the cause of the coming of the teagown, or the teagown the cause of tea.

When I say "tea," I do not of course mean the herb, I mean the modern ceremony—"tea" in the "five o'clock" sense of the term—implying, as it does, quiet and comfortable chit-chat, soothing babble about trifles, just a spice of the best sort of scandal, thin bread

and butter, toothsome cakes and delicate china.

What is more delicious than the "tinkle of the tea-things"? And I think it was the teagown that brought that into being.

Before the coming of the teagown we just drank tea as bores drink beer.

All sitting round a table, laid as for a feast—tea was a heavy, dull-proceeding, unlike its modern successor.

The teagown is everything that it should be; it fits the ceremony as a well-cut glove fits a well-shaped hand, as perfect music accompanies perfect words.

In its graceful lines and harmonious tones there is a suggestion of the Eastern origin of the herb in whose honor it was born.

It is loose without laxity. It is quintessentially the garment for gossip. It is one of the rare achievements of woman in the realm of artistry.

I hold that it is impossible to overestimate the influence of the hat upon the brain.

The subject is infinitely complex, and I suppose that color, shape, size, weight and material have all something to do with it.

Personally I incline to attach much importance to the brim.

The broad brim, or at any rate the broad, flapping brim, the brim that can be turned up, or turned down, as occasion seems to warrant, would, it seems, engender a certain sloppiness—or, let me say, looseness—in the thought, a certain inclination towards license in the conduct.

It causes its wearers to "take things easy," as we say.

Consider, as examples, the American cowboys—plucky as lions—with their sombreros—but both their mentality and their behavior do seem to lack precision—don't they?

And then the cavaliers of old!

Loyal, gallant, reckless to admiration—but discipline was not exactly their strong suit!

For that we had to look to the Ironsides, with their narrow-brimmed headpieces—and their narrower minds!

The boy scout rather strengthens this indictment. He is an almost wholly admirable little chap; perhaps the most hopeful portent in this hopeless world, but—he does stoop his head and slouch his shoulders a trifle disconcertingly to those who hold that smartness of appearance is a sure indication of smartness of soul!

I shall feel happier about the boy scout when, if ever, that hatred of his is ruthlessly clipped all round.

Ah!—but I think I hear you ask—"What of the Quakers? Their brims are broad, but there was not much looseness of thought or license of behavior about them."

No, there was not, I will admit—but if their brims were large, their brims were hard as well—and there, no doubt, you have the explanation.

This influence of clothes is a baffling and a complex thing.

Sometimes the influence is immediate—direct; sometimes elusive and exceedingly subtle.

At any rate, we may often be allowed to judge people by their clothes, and it is certain that an untidy, sloppy person, cannot claim to much smartness of intellect.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend—If you have treasured away in that "some-day" box which every woman possesses, any really nice pieces of lace, bring them forth without delay. The some-day in which you promised yourself to find a use for them has come. It matters not the color they are—cream or black or white. It matters not the kind, whether needle-run or bobbin made. It matters not the place of origin—Spain, Flanders, France. Nor need you be discouraged that your treasures are but small pieces, lacking uniformity of length and depth. Give them into the hands of a clever dressmaker and she will find a use for them on your next gown. Not for many seasons has lace been so lavishly used as it is at present. Do not misunderstand my use of the word lavish. It is not to be taken to indicate rows upon rows of lace insertion all of one pattern, winding like well-kept garden paths, round about and up and down your toilettes. That method of using lace is, happily, past. At its best, when the lace was good, it was always suggestive of the interminable monotonous toil of the hands that had made it: when it was not good lace, it was vulgar. The way in which lace is used this season is the right way. Each piece has a definite object to fulfil. On an evening gown it may form one sleeve, break a hard line on the corsage, or give weight and dignity to an attenuated skirt. Just sufficient for the designer's purpose is used—no more—and no convention interferes with the use of as many lace "motifs" of different kinds on one gown as the artistic realization of the scheme demands. A light Chantilly lace and a heavy Bohemian make may be wedded together with the most pleasing results, and to



A Stylish Winter Coat

use black and cream lace together is an accepted practice.

Designs which call for the use of lace in larger quantities are, of course, neglected. The fortunate possessor of a lace shawl, or of flosses of valuable lace, is, indeed, to be congratulated, for many and delightful are the uses to which such possessions may be dedicated. A lace coat accompanying to an evening gown is a decorative fad that is being much of at the moment. It is a garment quite without reason, of course, since as a wrap it is useless, and the dress it covers is complete without it. But what of that? It provides woman with an opportunity of being beautiful in yet another aspect, and so she approves the fad. And it is certainly the best, in fact the only, way of showing a beautiful lace shawl to advantage. To cut such a treasure would be sacrilege. To incorporate it in the fashioning of a gown involves to a certain amount of draping and folding, and in the course of this process the full beauty of the pattern is necessarily hidden. Again, if the shawl is mounted on a thicker fabric the essential charm of the lace, which lies in its light transparency, is lost. The transparent lace coat is excusable therefore on the ground of beauty, if not of utility. On a fascinating example which I have recently seen an applique of bright chintz flowers made an effective appearance, and the corners of the lace were drawn up to form dolman sleeves, and on each of these a chintz motif appeared, holding the folds in place, and, again, at the back of the coat where the ends of the shawl were lightly drawn together to give it some semblance of the shape of a coat, a large chintz motif was employed. On nearly every skirt—I am speaking still of evening gowns, of course—lace appears in some form, bordering either the tunic or the underskirt. Then, also, we have the flounced dress, the flounces either of lace, of nylon bordered with lace, or of the two fabrics used alternatively.

Fashion in footwear tend to become more sumptuous, and we are growing accustomed to a form of luxury, which was at first rather repellent to English taste. About a year ago, when rumors of diamond-studded heels to dancing shoes came to our ears for the first time, I remember reading a seriously worded article which, in a vague way connected this vogue with the labor troubles and socialistic tendencies of the time. Yet had the writer considered his subject he would have seen that there is nothing calculated to cause a revolution in the fact that a woman wears her diamonds on her feet instead of on her head. Jeweled footwear is not new in the history of dress. In the days which we like to refer to as the good old times, jeweled shoe-buckles were a commonplace of fashion, and were worn by men as well as women, and those who could wore diamond buckles; the rest wore paste. But it was good paste, and the workmanship put into the setting of the stones was even better, so that those buckles were often of considerable value. Yet there was no great outcry against the extravagance of the fashion. It is true that Charles I. lost his head, but I have never heard that the regrettable incident was intimately connected with his feet.

And I think we should have taken more kindly to the pretty fashion of jeweled heels if we had not been told the price of the shoes at the same time as we heard of the diamonds. But that is the way with fashions that came to us via New York. Hosiery keeps pace with shoe fashions in point of luxury. The newest, we are told, are of platinum, and we are again confronted with the crude facts of a woman's hosiery bill, with the consoling addenda that "cheaper" stockings of spun metal can be purchased for £10 a pair. The extra attention that is being given to the matter of footwear is, of course, due to the present style of dress. With tight skirts, the foot is prominently shown, and with the slit skirt, more than the foot is revealed, making the selection of the shoes and stockings an affair of moment.

Colored walking shoes are out of favor with well-dressed women, the vogue having become too popular. Shoemakers have succeeded in producing a very soft, pliable patent leather, of which the smartest walking shoes are made. White silk stockings are still worn, but a newer idea is the double hose of fine black silk over flesh-pink, giving the effect of transparency without its chilliness.

Underskirts are quietly creeping back into favor, though they still remain very unobtrusive items of our attire. With a skirt draped closely round the figure as some of the evening gowns are, an underskirt, naturally, is out of the question; but there is a tendency towards a slightly wider skirt, not only for day gowns, but for evening wear among people whose amusements include dancing, and with these an underskirt of restricted dimensions is permissible. Usually it takes the form of a princess slip of Milanese silk with skirt of lace, in the new tussore shade. Crepe de chine skirts are also liked with scalloped edge, embroidered in shaded silks. The pleated flounce is sometimes seen, but is set into a band of plain material, top and bottom, so that no "flair" is possible.

Are we going to return to the mode of the "jacket" and revive a word that has long been dead in modistic etymology? Like "mantle," the name survives only as a trade term, and has a distinctly mid-Victorian ring in our ears. We prefer to describe our outer wraps as coats, but there is something in the aspect of the newest models which, in an indefinable way, suggests the older designation. The material of which they are fashioned is in part responsible for this. They are made of broche velvet—a truly Victorian fabric, though the modern broche is a more beautiful production than its earlier prototype. They are made, too, on somewhat similar lines, with cut away fronts and trimmed with bands of fur. You may see almost the identical style in the old fashion plates, and occasionally in the family photograph album. The high collar of fur at the neck, cosy, close-fitting bands at the wrists, and border round the coat are faithful reproductions. They belong to the period of the sealskin jacket which at one time it was every woman's ambition to possess. It is quite possible that we shall see this mode also restored to favor. The length of the fur coat is determined by the style of skirt which is in fashion. While this remains so narrow that it is impossible to wear warm petticoats in the winter, the long fur coat is a necessity, which women will not be denied. But, if, later in the season, skirts take a broader line, as some prophets predict that they will, then we may look for a shorter fur coat. There is every reason for it from an economic point of view, for the extravagant use of fur during the last few years, and the immense number of skins which have been used to make the full-length coats and big stoles and muffs have seriously depleted some of the fur-bearing species. Sealing has been forbidden for ten years by the American senate, and this means that the skin will be very rare and very dear. There are plenty of substitutes, of course, but many women would infinitely prefer a short coat of real sealskin to the "full-fifty inches" of any other pelt masquerading as seal.

The fashion of trimming coats with bands of fur is a very practical one, which not only adds to the beauty and dignity of the garment, but gives warmth just where warmth is most wanted. Even a coat made entirely of fur often leaves something to be desired in this way. You may be encased in fur from head to heel, but if there is a foolish collar to your fur coat, which leaves a portion of your neck exposed just under your chin, you may suffer untold discomfort from the too familiar attentions of an easterly wind. The sleeves, too, of the fur coat are often ridiculously wide at the wrist. The bands of fur which fit closely round the throat and quite tightly at the wrist provide just the extra comfort and protection that is wanted.

Yours sincerely, M.

Amateur Palmist—I think you are going to be married twice.

Young Lady—You think! Well, I'd rather you were sure I was going to be married once.—Boston Transcript.

HINTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF VEGETABLE COOKERY

In addition to the method of cooking vegetables altogether or mainly in the steam generated from their own juices, there are several other ways in which vegetable cookery, as practiced in England, can be improved. Baking vegetables in the oven, for instance, offers the same advantages as does the steaming—it does not waste the nutriment or flavor. Moreover, it is very simple. Prepared in this way, the food has a most delicious and delicate taste, which can be secured in no other way.

Root vegetables lend themselves especially well to this method of cookery. Cut up turnips, carrots, parsnips, swede-turnips, beet-root, or, in fact, any root vegetables, in halves or quarters or thick slices, or leave medium-sized onions whole. Prick them with a sharp fork, place them in a casserole or a baking dish with a tight-fitting cover, season with salt and pepper to suit the taste, dot them over with butter, fill the dish about half full of boiling water, and set it in a hot oven, covering until about the last fifteen or twenty minutes. Then remove the lid, and let them become slightly brown. It will require from three-quarters of an hour to an hour and a half thoroughly to cook them in this manner.

Celery may be cooked after this fashion, only it must not be browned. Cut the stalks in two-inch lengths. Season with butter, pepper and salt to suit the palate, and bake in a covered dish about half full of water. Leave the lid on until the celery is thoroughly cooked, then add a cupful of milk to the liquor remaining in the dish, thicken with flour, and serve as a sauce.

Baked Beets

Wash medium-sized beets, and place them in a covered dish about half full of water. Bake until soft, when the water will have evaporated. Rub off the skin, cut in slices, and season with butter, pepper and salt. Place in the oven for a few minutes before serving, to become hot.

Baked Onions

Onions are most digestible, and possess the finest flavor when baked in their skins, just as you would bake potatoes. When thoroughly cooked, peel them, and break them up into small pieces, seasoning with butter, pepper and salt.

Baked Cabbage

At first thought one would imagine that cabbage would dry up and be more like parchment than a succulent vegetable if baked. That is altogether wrong. Baked cabbage will be a revelation to those who never have tried it prepared in this way. Make a dressing of breadcrumbs, salt, pepper, a small onion, grated, some sage, and one egg. Stuff the cabbage with this, either putting it between the leaves if it is a loose head, or cutting out the heart and filling the cavity if it is compact. If the dressing is put in between the leaves, tie an inch-wide piece of muslin around it to hold it solid. Fill the dish about half-full of boiling water, cover, and bake in a hot oven for an hour and a half or two hours, basting it with the liquor in the pan every fifteen or twenty minutes. Take off the cover about a quarter of an hour before the cabbage is done, to allow to brown. This makes a most palatable and delectable dish, and may be sliced down like a round of roast beef.

Baked Vegetable Marrow

This is as satisfying as roast meat. Make a stuffing of breadcrumbs, one small onion—just enough to give a soupcon of flavor—some mixed herbs, and an egg, moistening it with stewed or tinned tomatoes, and season with salt and pepper to suit the taste. Peel the marrow. Cut off the stem end, scoop out the seeds, and stuff the cavity with the dressing, tying and skewering the end back in place. Dot with bits of butter, and bake in a covered dish containing a small amount of liquid, uncovering and browning it before serving.

Large cucumbers may be peeled, stuffed and baked, and make a delicious addition to the menu. Cucumbers also may be peeled, cut in slices, and baked like celery, without being browned, served with a sauce made from the liquid remaining in the dish.

Tomatoes may be baked to advantage. They may be cooked whole, setting them stem-end down in a baking dish and dotting with butter, seasoning with salt and pepper; or the pulp may be scooped out, mixed with a dressing of breadcrumbs and nuts, or minced meat, put back in the tomato shells, and baked. In cooking them in this way, a thick slice should be cut off the top to begin with, and this should be set back in place like a lid after they are stuffed.

When fried in deep fat, vegetables retain all their nutriment and flavor. Any root may be fried in this way. Take turnips or large white radishes, for example. Cut them in inch cubes; prick them all over with a sharp-tined fork, rub into them salt, pepper and just a suspicion of curry-powder, if this flavor is enjoyed, and fry in deep fat until tender and a rich brown. Brinjals may be cut in slices a quarter or half inch thick, dipped in egg and breadcrumbs, and fried.



CURRENT TOPICS

Two cruisers, to be used on the Pacific coast to protect the fisheries, will be built in Dublin, Ireland, for the government of Canada.

There have been snowstorms in Manitoba and other places on the prairies. The beginning of November is sometimes the beginning of winter in the provinces east of the Rocky Mountains.

Although it is autumn, it is reported that Foley, Welch and Stewart are about to set fifteen hundred men at work on the Pacific Great Eastern, between Vancouver and Fort George.

The Little Crown Prince Alexis, the heir to the throne of Russia, who has been reported very ill, is reported to be recovering. He is a handsome little fellow, and a great favorite.

There was a splendid apple show in Vernon on October 24. It was opened by the premier, who spoke of the high value placed on Okanagan apples in England, especially in London.

Before next week the people of the United States will have chosen their president. If either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Roosevelt go to the White House, there will be important changes in the management of the public business.

The Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence are still open, and wheat is being rushed to sea as fast as possible. Still it is feared that the great elevators will not hold all the grain that is being carried by the trains to Fort William.

A railroad accident took place near Toronto when soldiers were returning from a sham battle. The Chicago Flyer crashed into the train coming in. Three men were killed outright, two fatally injured, and thirty-seven hurt. Nearly all were soldiers. An investigation is being held.

There is to be an agreement between all nations as to the measures to be taken to make ocean voyages safe. Germany has made her plans already. These will be considered at an international council to be held in London. The lesson taught by the terrible loss of life on the Titanic has been learned.

Until the law is changed, lumber piled on one side will continue to be admitted into Canada free of duty, even when it is suitable to be used in building. It is the decision of the supreme court of Canada. The people of the prairie will be glad to hear this.

It is said that a commission will be appointed to examine all the cold storage plants in Canada. It is said that not only is food bought when it is cheap and kept till it is dear, but that the length of time it is kept renders it unfit for food. Montreal, the largest city in Canada, finds the greatest fault with the owners of the cold storage plants.

The American navy has a splendid wireless station at Arlington, Virginia. From this high tower messages can be sent 3,000 miles in every direction. This is a first step, and a very long one, towards wireless communication between Washington, the capital of the United States, and all the ships and possessions of that country.

All the men who handle freight on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, or who work in the freight offices, complain that their wages are too low, and that they are obliged to work overtime. They have presented their case to the company and to the labor department of the government, and threaten to strike unless they are given what is fair. Such a strike would do great harm to business.

One of the people who spends a life in going about doing good is Miss Mary Ard McKenzie, head of the Victorian Order of Nurses. She has been in Victoria for a few days. Her plan is to put nurses wherever they are needed in all the country places of Canada. This will cost a great deal of money even when the people pay all they can afford. The Duchess of Connaught is collecting money for this purpose.

At Field, a short time ago, Sir Richard McBride made a speech in favor of Canada's helping Great Britain's home navy and preparing for the defense of her own shores. The premier thinks that Canada should not only prepare to help herself in future, but should show her gratitude to the Mother Country for protecting her while she was growing rich and strong. This, too, is something for the young taxpayers, who, in a few years will be voters, to consider.

Representatives of all the municipal councils in this province held a very interesting meeting at Revelstoke. It was resolved to ask the legislature to pass a law allowing cities to tax the property held by churches and hospitals just as private property is taxed. These gentlemen believe that school trustees should allow the councils to decide how much money should be spent for school purposes. Most people in Victoria think that the council has plenty to do without looking after the schools. That is why school trustees are elected as a separate body.

The three Indians, who so promptly hurried to the rescue of the passengers of the wrecked Iniquity at San Juan, a year and a half ago, have received medals for saving the lives of two men and a woman. Mr. Justice Martin recommended that their bravery should be rewarded. They richly deserved the honor they received, and it is to be hoped, the medals will be preserved by their children and their descendants for many generations. Their names are William Tsouhalem, Bob Klutwahlem and Tsouat.

The emigrants from the British Isles last year numbered 370,000, that is more than a quarter of a million. Most of these people have gone to make their homes in other parts of the empire. Those who come to Canada usually become prosperous. There

were 426,000 more births than deaths last year. If none of the babies were taken away, there will be still an increase of 156,000, which is not a great one. All the people who come away are among the most industrious and enterprising of the men and women of the country. Canada will not admit criminals or diseased people.

Sir George Murray was in Victoria a short time ago. This gentleman spent eighteen years in the Malay peninsula, and helped in changing the form of government of this part of the British dominions. This district, the coast of which was once the home of pirates, is now a very prosperous country. It produces five-eighths of the tin of the world, and, at the present rate of progress, will soon be one of the finest rubber producing regions. Like every one else who has lived in India, Sir George Murray thinks Lord Roberts a magnificent soldier and a man of sound judgment.

There have been changes in the cabinet at Ottawa. The Hon. Robert Rogers, who was minister of the interior, has been given Mr. Monks' position, of minister of public works, and the Hon. W. J. Roche takes the place Mr. Rogers has left vacant. Mr. Coderre, a French-Canadian, has been made secretary of state. This gentleman must go back to his constituency of Hochelaga for re-election. The other ministers were members of the cabinet before, and, in their cases, another election is not required. It is said that the department of mines will be placed in charge of Mr. Coderre.

France is making friends with her neighbors on all sides but one. She and England are close allies. A short time ago France and Spain came to an understanding about their rights in Morocco, and during the past week Italy and France have agreed that as far as Tripoli and Morocco are concerned each country will treat the other as good neighbors should. Italy, Spain and France, with their possessions on both sides of the Mediterranean, with England in Egypt, Gibraltar and Malta, would occupy, if closely united, a very strong position. Italy, however, is the ally of Austria and Germany.

All the clergymen and a great many members of the congregations of the Church of England, on Vancouver Island, met in Victoria last week. It was the first time Bishop Roper presided over the synod, and he told his fellow-workers all that he thought should be done to make the people better. Among other things the bishop wants, is a clergyman who shall spend his whole time among the children of the diocese, teaching them himself, and advising the teachers who are with them always. A new cathedral, is, Bishop Roper thinks, needed now, and plans for its new building have already begun. In his journeys through the island, the bishop has been studying the needs of the people.

The armies of Montenegro, Serbia and Bulgaria were, at the beginning of the war, successful. The Montenegrins have advanced till they threaten the seaports of Skutari, the Serbians are capturing the villages that lie in their line of march, and the Bulgarians have won a great battle at Kirk-Kiliseh, on October 21, and were about to lay siege to Adrianople, while the Greek army is reported to have gained a victory in its march on Saloniki. A week after the Bulgarian victory, it was reported that the Turks have won two battles, and are driving the enemy back from their position near Adrianople, but later despatches seem to show that the advance of the Bulgarian army is unchecked.

The raising of black and silver grey foxes has become a great industry on Prince Edward Island. One of the fox farms was sold the other day for \$100,000. The young foxes are sold to people of other countries, for, expensive as are the furs, the animals are still more valuable. One pair was sold lately for \$45,000. The beautiful little island has supplied food to people of other countries. Men and women have been contented to have comfortable homes surrounded by rich farms, splendid horses and fine cattle. No one had a great deal of money, but there was little poverty. This new industry will bring wealth to some. There are thoughtful men who do not think it will make better men and women, which after all is a country's greatest wealth, or really increase the prosperity of the little province.

If the nations of the world want men to be always ready to fight their battles, these men should receive money enough, to keep their families in comfort and pay by something for the time when they are gone. We cannot expect that men will join either the army or navy when their pay is lower than that of people who are following peaceful occupations. This is what Sir James Mills said in Vancouver a few days ago. In Australia, men must serve in the army between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. In this way an army of defence is always ready in time of need. In Canada, there are few men who could defend their country if suddenly called upon to bear arms. The same thing is true of Great Britain, as Lord Roberts has often warned the nation. In Germany and many other European countries, men are trained to fight just as they learn their trades or professions. This is something for Canadian boys to think about.

The women of Germany are breaking into butchers' shops because they believe that meat is too dear. In some cases the meat has been stolen and the salesmen injured. Food all over the world is becoming dearer, and no one seems to know the reason. In Canada food was cheap and plentiful when far less land was cultivated, and there were few rich people and no big cities. There are some people who say that it is because people are not contented with plain food that living is so dear. The grandmothers of most of these rioting German women were satisfied to give their families black bread and vegetables. The English laborers seldom had meat, and in Scotland porridge was the chief food of working men. Yet there were great scholars, brave soldiers, and skilful workmen, in those days. In the United States and in Canada food has been plentiful, and many of the people have been wasteful, especially in later years. Whether this has been one of the causes of high prices or not is a question that is not easy to answer.

Lord Roberts, who has just celebrated his eightieth birthday, made a wonderful speech at Manchester a few days ago. This great city is the seat of the cotton manufactures, and the great proportion of her people are workers. The great little old soldier talked to these plain men and women in words which the simplest of them could understand. He told them that Germany had become great because she had prepared for war. She had conquered Austria in 1866, and France in 1870. Since that time she had never ceased to perfect her army, and had built up a great navy. He told his countrymen that the British army is not better prepared now than it was before the South African war, and that a navy without an army cannot preserve the British empire. If Great Britain is prepared by sea and land, there will be peace, Lord Roberts says. There are many people who will not agree with this speech. But there are very few who will not admire the old man whose brain is so clear and

whose conscience would not let him take his rest till he had told his countrymen what he believed to be the truth.

The Conservative party of British Columbia held a very successful convention here last night on October 24. There were many speeches, of course, and it would take more than the whole of your page to tell all that was said. The premier, Sir Richard McBride, spoke of the opening up of the country by railroads and highways as a very important part of the work of the government. He promised that the university would be opened next year, though, of course, he did not say that the buildings would be finished by that time. The attorney-general, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, showed that the government surveys had been very busy, and that now a great part of the province was ready for settlement. This speaker promised that two-thirds of this government land would be given to settlers in sections of 160 acres, if they undertook to improve and live upon it. Such farms are called pre-emptions. The premier spoke, too, of the careful management, which, while spending large sums for needed improvements, kept the treasury filled, and promised to reduce the taxes. This, he, perhaps, enough for us to think about today.

How Babe Escaped Polo

Marie Louise rode slowly, chin-up, eyes half-closed, perhaps to keep back the tears. She did not look at Slim, beside her on the white-footed broncho, but Slim pretended not to notice, and talked just as if he were being answered.

"You see, it's this way, M'ree. A pony's a pony, but a trick pony like Babe is worth an awful lot of money. That chap from the east has offered Dad one thousand in cold cash for her; a whole thousand, M'ree. She's going to be a polo pony, and move only in the upper classes; ain't you, Babe?"

Slim leaned over and gave Babe a playful pat, but she curved away from him easily.

"See that side-stap she can do!" exclaimed Slim excitedly. "Wouldn't that make them easterners' eyes bulge? And it ain't any teaching she's had. It's just nature. Why, M'ree, you ought to be glad she's going to be a pampered pet. That's what I heard the man tell Dad."

"She's my pet, and I love her, and I don't think Dad ought to sell her when she's mine," protested Marie Louise, forcibly. "Marie Louise was likely to be forcible at strenuous moments. Back at the ranch, when the fur started to fly, old Louis Buteau, father of both children, would shake his head, and say, with shrewdly smiling lips:

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LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT

TAKE NOTICE that the Corporation of the City of Victoria intends to pass a Local Improvement Assessment Bylaw for each of the undermentioned streets, assessing upon the properties in the schedules hereinafter mentioned the sums of money for the length of time set opposite each said lot as follows:

BY-LAW No. 65

Fort Street, from Douglas Street to Cook Street—Grading, Draining and Paving with Asphalt, Constructing Permanent Sidewalks of Concrete, with Curbs and Gutters, on Both Sides of Said Street, also Sewer, Surface Drain and Water Laterals

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Section	Feet Front	Rate Per Foot Front	General Improvements	Sewer Connections	Surface Drain Connections	Water Connections	Total	29 Years Annual Payment	Total 29 Years Annual Pay.
Kirk Evelyn Georgiana		403	14		60	\$5.93	\$35.58				\$35.58	\$34.40	\$788.00
Brown, Annie M.		52	14		60	5.93	35.58	27.20	20.00		\$82.78	\$82.78	\$239.00
Luxton, Arthur P.		51	14		60	5.92	35.52		20.00		\$55.52	\$55.52	\$160.00
Luxton, Arthur P.		50	14		60	5.92	35.52	27.20	20.00	10.00	\$92.72	\$92.72	\$268.00
Colbert Plum & Heat, Co. Part		49	14		30	7.93	237.90		20.00		\$257.90	\$257.90	\$752.00
Milne, Dr. G. L. Part		48	14		30	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00	10.00	\$234.80	\$234.80	\$688.00
Milne, Dr. G. L.		47	14		30	5.92	177.60		20.00	10.00	\$207.60	\$207.60	\$602.00
Gillespie & Hart		46	14		60	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00	10.00	\$234.80	\$234.80	\$688.00
Sayward, J. A.		38	14		60	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Sayward, J. A.		37	14		60	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Stevens, George		86	14		60	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Sasoragus, Col. F. R. T.		231	15		60	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Doughty, George		282	15		60	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00		\$224.80	\$224.80	\$652.00
Doughty, George		286	15		60	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00		\$224.80	\$224.80	\$652.00
Hamilton, Mary (Est.)	W part	887	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Leiser, Max	E part	287	15		30	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00		\$224.80	\$224.80	\$652.00
Burdick, N. T.		288	15		30	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00		\$224.80	\$224.80	\$652.00
Landenberg, F.		289	15		30	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00		\$224.80	\$224.80	\$652.00
Stansland Co., Ltd.		290	15		30	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00		\$224.80	\$224.80	\$652.00
McGann, George		291	15		30	5.92	177.60	27.20	20.00		\$224.80	\$224.80	\$652.00
Leiser, Max	W part	292	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Colbert, John L. and Mrs.	E part	293	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		294	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		295	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		296	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		297	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		298	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		299	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		300	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		301	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		302	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		303	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		304	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		305	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		306	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		307	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		308	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		309	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		310	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		311	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		312	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		313	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		314	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		315	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		316	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		317	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		318	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		319	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		320	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		321	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		322	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		323	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		324	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		325	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		326	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		327	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		328	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		329	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		330	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		331	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		332	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		333	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		334	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		335	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		336	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		337	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		338	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		339	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		340	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		341	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		342	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		343	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		344	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		345	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		346	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		347	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		348	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		349	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		350	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		351	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		352	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		353	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		354	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		355	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		356	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		357	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		358	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		359	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		360	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		361	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		362	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		363	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		364	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		365	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		366	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		367	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		368	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		369	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		370	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		371	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		372	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		373	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		374	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		375	15		30	5.92	177.60		20.00		\$197.60	\$197.60	\$572.00
Holford, George		376	15										

The Beginning of the End

In a recent address Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the resignation of Mr. Monk from the cabinet as being "the beginning of the end," says The Ottawa Citizen. He meant to imply, and in fact plainly stated, his belief that the action of the minister of public works indicated the first crack in the Conservative structure, and the beginning of the process of disintegration of Premier Borden's administration.

Without speculation as to the paucity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's claims to legitimate prophecy, it may be recognized that an unintended truth is expressed in the criticism. The retirement of Mr. Monk if it meant anything at all, signified the "beginning of the end" of that policy of temporizing compromise in regard to the concrete relations of Canada to the British empire which has thus far marked the actions of Canada.

It is undeniable that the attempts of the Liberal administration to solve the problem and meet the duty of empire defence were pitifully small and wholly ineffective. The creation of a naval policy which consisted of the purchase of two small cruisers, and the attempt to solve the problem of keeping them off the rocks, was

the answer made to the empire's need in a day that calls for super-Dreadnoughts and the experience of generations. It was a putting off policy, always half-hearted and a compromise at bottom.

But the end of this kind of a policy is in sight. The beginning of the end, as Sir Wilfrid has unwittingly said, is now in sight. When even a cabinet minister realizes that the determination of the administration to take decisive action in the matter, and that his official protest will be of no avail, it is evident that the new policy has been decided. This new policy is no half-hearted one. It is no amateur attempt to build a nice little home-made navy. It is the contribution, through mediums of experience and efficiency, to the scientific structure of naval defence, having full faith in the ability of Great Britain to expend a defence fund to the greatest advantage.

The end of playing with this problem has come. With delightful consistency, though probably quite unintentional, the founders of the Canadian navy called their craft the Rainbow and the Niobe. The Rainbow is most in evidence after a storm, and even if it is only an optical delusion, while Niobe, the readers of Greek

mythology will remember, found fame in her angering the gods, resulting in the slaughter of her offspring and, ultimately her being changed into a rock. Herein was prophecy unguessed: The rainbow promise and the rocks have been most in evidence.

The day of putting and compromise has gone. From every evidence that may be gathered, it is clear that the naval policy to be declared by Mr. Borden will not suggest any half-measures. The full weight of the burden of imperial duty will be shouldered. If the money is needed, money will be given. If an emergency exists, it will be adequately met. If union with the empire means responsibility, it will be recognized and undertaken. If circumstances will not admit of the submitting to the people of a policy that demands expedition, the perilous, acting rightly on behalf of the people, will take the action that duty demands.

Sir Wilfrid was right. The beginning of the end has come. Or may it not be better said, the end of the beginning? A new era dawns, unconsciously predicted by the dreamer of the day before. It is the era of imperial unity with all that it involves upon the part of Canada of trust and of treasure.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT

Continued from Page 11

BY-LAW No. 115

Grading, Draining and Paving View Street, from Blanchard Street to Cook Street, with Asphalt, and Constructing Permanent Sidewalks, with Curbs and Gutters on Both Sides of Said Street, between Vancouver Street and Cook Street, and Providing Lateral Connections for Sewer, Surface Drain and Water Mains.

NAME OF OWNER	Lot	Block	Section	Feet Front	Rate Per Foot Front	General Improvements	Sewer Connections	Surface Drain Connections	Water Connections	Total	Ten Years Annual Payment	Total Ten Years Annual Payment
Y. M. C. A.	304	11	60		\$3.75	\$225.00		\$20.50		\$245.50	\$30.25	\$602.50
Y. M. C. A.	305	11	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		265.50	30.25	625.75
Phelps, Mrs. E.	306	11	60		3.75	225.00		20.50	15.00	260.50	32.10	621.00
Phillips, Mary Ann	307	11	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Phillips, Mary Ann	308	11	60		3.75	225.00	29.00		15.00	289.50	35.70	657.00
Col. Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.	309	11	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Col. Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.	310	11	60		3.75	225.00		20.50	15.00	260.50	32.10	621.00
Lasman, Mark	Wpt 311	11	25	3.75	3.75	93.75				93.75	11.85	116.50
William, Walter	Ept 311	11	36	3.75	3.75	141.26		20.50	15.00	166.76	20.66	206.66
Whittington, Ernest W.	312	11	60		3.75	225.00		20.50	15.00	260.50	32.10	621.00
Gunn, Elizabeth S.	313	11	60		3.75	225.00				225.00	27.75	277.75
Hartley, Catherine (Est.)	792	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Giscombe, Jno. Robert	793	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50	15.00	260.50	32.10	621.00
Janieson, Mary (Est.)	794	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50	15.00	260.50	32.10	621.00
Johnson, E. E. C. and Sarah J. C.	795	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Williams, R. T.	796	10	60		3.75	225.00	29.00	20.50	15.00	289.50	35.70	657.00
Williams, R. T.	797	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
McInnes, John	798	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Calwell, Mrs. M.	799	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Rennie & Taylor	800	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Luxton, Arthur P.	801	10	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Quagliotti, L. J. and Mrs.	995	9	60		5.75	345.00		20.50		365.50	45.05	460.50
Sutro, Gustave (Est.)	994	9	60		5.75	345.00	29.00		15.00	409.50	50.50	509.50
Lawrence, G. R.	993	9	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50		409.50	50.50	509.50
Lawrence, G. R.	992	9	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50		409.50	50.50	509.50
Lawrence, G. R.	991	9	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50	15.00	390.00	48.00	488.00
Levy, H. E.	890	9	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50		409.50	50.50	509.50
Levy, H. E.	889	9	60		5.75	345.00		20.50		365.50	45.05	460.50
Jones, Thomas Henry	Wpt 888	9	30	5.75	172.50					172.50	21.25	212.50
Hayward, Charles	Ept 888	9	30	5.75	172.50					172.50	21.25	212.50
Clarke, Joseph	887	9	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50		409.50	50.50	509.50
Teichman, Jacob	886	9	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50	15.00	409.50	50.50	509.50
Sisters of St. Anne	803	15	30	3.75	112.50			20.50		133.00	16.60	166.00
Sisters of St. Anne	Wpt 802	15	30	3.75	112.50					112.50	13.85	138.50
Hay, Rachael	Ept 802	15	30	3.75	112.50			20.50	15.00	208.00	26.00	234.00
Brown, H. H. et al.	801	15	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Knights of Pythias	800	15	60		3.75	225.00		20.50	15.00	260.50	32.10	621.00
Engelhardt, Minna	299	15	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
White, Johanna	398	15	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Standard Steam Laundry, Ltd.	297	15	60		3.75	225.00		20.50	15.00	260.50	32.10	621.00
Mulligan, George	296	15	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Reid, J. T. et al.	295	15	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Spencer, W. J.	294	15	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Gunn, Elizabeth S.	791	16	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Hartley, Catherine (Est.)	790	16	60		3.75	225.00		20.50	15.00	260.50	32.10	621.00
Black, John W.	789	16	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Nodak, Corline	788	16	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Richards, Mary	Wpt 787	16	30	3.75	112.50				15.00	127.50	15.90	159.00
Shetbolt, W. R. and L.	Ept 787	16	30	3.75	112.50		29.00	20.50		177.00	21.25	212.50
Shetbolt, W. R. and L.	786	16	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Moore, Fred, et al.	785	16	60		3.75	225.00	29.00	20.50		274.50	33.35	338.50
Christie, Jessie G.	Wpt 784	16	30	3.75	112.50			20.50		133.00	16.60	166.00
Leary, Sarah (Est.)	Ept 784	16	30	3.75	112.50			20.50	15.00	208.00	26.00	234.00
Bowness, William	783	16	60		3.75	225.00		20.50		245.50	30.25	602.50
Bowness, William	782	16	60		3.75	225.00		41.00		266.00	32.80	328.00
Clarke, Robert P.	1005	17	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50	30.00	425.50	52.55	525.55
Levy, H. E.	1004	17	60		5.75	345.00		20.50		365.50	45.05	460.50
Levy, H. E.	1003	17	60		5.75	345.00		20.50	30.00	395.50	48.80	488.00
Levy, H. E.	1002	17	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50		409.50	50.50	509.50
Clarke, Isabella	1001	17	60		5.75	345.00		20.50		365.50	45.05	460.50
Charles, Mary A.	1000	17	60		5.75	345.00		20.50	15.00	409.50	50.50	509.50
Charles, Mary A.	999	17	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50	15.00	409.50	50.50	509.50
Charles, Mary A.	998	17	60		5.75	345.00	29.00	20.50		409.50	50.50	509.50
Raymond, John	997	17	60		5.75	345.00		20.50		365.50	45.05	460.50
Le Roy, Frank	996	17	60		5.75	345.00		20.50		365.50	45.05	460.50
3600 Feet						\$15,900	\$435.00	\$1,203.50	\$480.00	18,024.50	\$2,221.80	\$22,218.00
						City's share				\$ 8778.98		
						Total				\$26,801.48		



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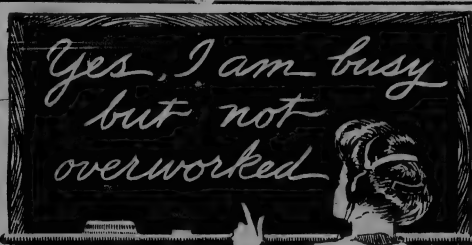
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LONDON'S GREAT TRAFFIC PROBLEM

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The extraordinary complexity of the London traffic problem makes any exact comparison between the number of passengers carried by any particular kind of transport almost impossible. Not only would more statistics be required than are at present available, but considerable adjustment would be necessary in view of the varying conditions.

It is possible, however, to construct a table which gives some idea of the relative popularity of the various methods, although, of course, the hasty or biased student must be warned from jumping to conclusions after a brief study of the figures.

For the sake of comparison, it is a pity that all passenger-carrying concerns do not make up their accounts to the same date. For instance, the municipal tramways make up their figures annually to March 31, the railways half-annually to June 30 and the bus companies to October 31. As regards the taxicab companies, no figures as to the number of passengers carried are obtainable.

Owing to the constantly changing conditions there is a considerable fluctuation in the figures of most of the concerns. The loss on the London Underground flow from one system to another is partly offset by the swelling tide of London's traffic as a whole. And this ebb and flow takes place not only between the systems given in the table below, but also between them and the trunk railways, which do not publish separate figures of their suburban passengers.

For instance, the chairman of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway stated at the last half-yearly meeting, that during the last two and a half years fourteen million additional passengers had been carried over the electrified sections of the company's line. Again, the attractions of a big exhibition will swell the number of passengers carried on a line like the District, the Metropolitan or the Central London to the tune of hundreds of thousands.

In choosing, therefore, a period of which it is desired to tabulate comparatively the number of passengers carried, one is faced with certain objections to whatever length of period is raised.

With a six months' period, however, a fairly good comparison may be obtained and the table below gives some idea of the rival claims of the trunk railways and omnibuses, and at the same time of the huge total of persons carried to and from:

Tramways—	Millions of passengers Total
L. C. C.	367.0
M. E. T.	45.0
L. U. T.	31.5
West Ham	20.5
East Ham	18.0
Grand total	382.0

Railways—	Millions of passengers Total
London Electric	51.5
Metropolitan	50.5
District	43.0
Central London	17.0
City & South London	12.5
Great Northern & City	7.0
East London	2.5
Grand total	184.0

WOULD POPULARIZE NAVAL CAREER

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The tendency of the German nobility, especially the princely houses, to show increasing regard to the navy as a career is evidently being followed by the German upper and middle classes, who in recent years have provided such a large percentage of the German army officers. Undoubtedly this is no whim or meaningless turn of fashion, but is based on experience and a sane view of possibilities, for at present the German navy offers a career which many must find quite as alluring as the very popular service with the army. Perhaps the young naval lieutenant cannot make so much show as the handsome, grey-clad youth who set the pace in all the high links in the social life of Berlin; perhaps, too, the army lieutenant is still to remain the best key to the marriage market; and then, again, the army officer has his home, while his naval brother has only his cabin. Yet, on the other hand, there are many other advantages to be considered.

Some of these advantages are clearly set out in a plea recently published by a naval officer that the naval career should be still further popularized in Germany. In the first place, it may be doubted whether entry to any other profession or career is so cheap. An estimate of the entire cost shows that about \$1875 is needed before the young officer is self-supporting. This represents fees and maintenance, with outfit and pocket money, for the period of eight years which passes between his reception as a cadet and his appointment to a post with adequate pay. The necessary pocket money is estimated at about ten dollars a month until the rank of senior lieutenant. The cadet corps is open to all who have adequate education and are physically fit, and only color-blindness or other ocular weakness bars to entry.

Two accomplishments are especially useful to the ambitious young officer—proficiency in gymnastics and foreign languages, especially in French and English. After twelve years' service the promotion to a captaincy is almost a certainty; six years more and he may take his place on the staff, and at 42 or 45 he should be the proud possessor of a command.

The popularity of the career is undoubtedly increasing, but so, too, is the need of officers. Hitherto only a couple of hundred candidates have been admitted to the cadet corps yearly, but last year the number was increased to 240, and this year the number is to be raised to 300.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT

Continued from Page 12

BY-LAW No. 113.

Blanchard Street, from Queen's Avenue to Hillside Avenue—Boulevards, Curbs and Gutters.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Section	Feet Front	Rate Per Foot Front	Total	Ten Years Annual Paymt	Total 10 Years Annual Paymt
Burkholder, Mary J. and W. H.		1	4	Finlayson	79.6	\$1.02	\$81.80	\$10.00	\$100.00
Burkholder, Mary J. and W. H.		2	4	Finlayson	80.0	1.02	81.20	7.55	75.50
Heecher, Ada		3	4	Finlayson	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Gieger, Thos. G.		4	4	Finlayson	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Fraser, Dr. W. F.		5	4	Finlayson	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Kirkwood, J. W. and Cunningham M. A.		6	4	Finlayson	123.3	1.02	125.70	15.50	155.00
Lewis R. H. (Est. of)		47	6	Hillside Ex	84.5	1.02	86.50	6.85	68.50
Lewis R. H. (Est. of)		48	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Norris, W. G. (Est. of)		49	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Salmon, E. J.		50	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Pridham, E. R.		51	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Pridham, E. R.		52	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Pridham, E. R.		53	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Pridham, E. R.		54	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Ableson, Naomi		55	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Hughes, Adellina O.		56	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Stewart, W. A.		57	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Anderson, G. W. and Emma		58	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Anderson, G. W. and Emma		59	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Brown, C. M.		60	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Hunter, J. H.	15 pt	61	6	Hillside Ex	28.0	1.02	28.56	2.30	23.00
Nagel, M.	Npt	62	6	Hillside Ex	27.8	1.02	27.80	2.40	24.00
Grice, J. R.		63	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Wescott, J. R.		64	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Wescott, J. R.		65	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Gleason, John		66	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Douglas, Harriet I.		67	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Porteous, F. G.		68	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Porteous, F. G.	8 pt	69	6	Hillside Ex	16.9	1.02	17.05	2.10	21.00
Breen, Philip J.	Npt	70	6	Hillside Ex	28.3	1.02	24.00	4.30	42.00
Davey, Fred.		71	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Davey, Fred.		72	6	Hillside Ex	42.0	1.02	42.84	5.40	54.00
Smith, E. J.		73	6	Hillside Ex	42.0	1.02	42.80	5.35	53.50
Thomas, Emma		74	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Hodson, Thos.		75	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Arnold, J. W.		76	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Little, P. R.		77	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Lee Kow and Lee, Chas. Yow		78	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Gray, Thos.		79	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Murray, D. G.		80	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Smith, Fred.		81	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Williams, Edward		82	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Fulton, Dan A.		83	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Bittencourt, F. J.		84	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Bittencourt, F. J.		85	6	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
McCallum, D.		86	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
McCallum, D.		87	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Robertson, A. S.		88	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Robertson, A. S.		89	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		90	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		91	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		92	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		93	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		94	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		95	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		96	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		97	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		98	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		99	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		100	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		101	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		102	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		103	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		104	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		105	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		106	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		107	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		108	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		109	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		110	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		111	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		112	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		113	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		114	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		115	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		116	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		117	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		118	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		119	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		120	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		121	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		122	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		123	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		124	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		125	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		126	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		127	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		128	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		129	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		130	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		131	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		132	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		133	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		134	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		135	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		136	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		137	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		138	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		139	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		140	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		141	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		142	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		143	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		144	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		145	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		146	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		147	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		148	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		149	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		150	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		151	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		152	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		153	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		154	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		155	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		156	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		157	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		158	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		159	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		160	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		161	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		162	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		163	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		164	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		165	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		166	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		167	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		168	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		169	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		170	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		171	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		172	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		173	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		174	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		175	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		176	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		177	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		178	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		179	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		180	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		181	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		182	7	Hillside Ex	50.0	1.02	51.00	6.30	63.00
Jeaves, Geo.		183	7						

A MILLION NEWCOMERS A YEAR

And What This Will Mean to Western Canada

We quoted in a previous advertisement some statements made respecting Western Canada by Mr. Vere C. Brown, Superintendent of Western Agencies of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Brown's interview was given right after a recent journey throughout Western Canada. In it he stated that the incoming stream of population to Canada would soon reach a total of 1,000,000 per year.

He added: "The bearing of these figures can be better appreciated when it is remembered that the United States had a population of over 80,000,000 before their immigration reached the million mark. It means that the number of our Western cities will grow with extraordinary rapidity."

Putting the matter briefly, a million newcomers per year means a yearly additional population equal to the official census figures for June, 1911, of the following cities:

Victoria	31,648	Saskatoon	18,096
Vancouver	123,902	Moose Jaw	20,623
Winnipeg	135,430	Brandon	13,837
Calgary	43,736	Toronto	425,407
Edmonton	24,855	Hamilton	81,879
Regina	30,210		
London	46,177		995,800

Estimate for yourself what this enormous influx of population yearly will mean to Canada, and especially to Western Canada, which will attract a large percentage of it. How many new cities and towns that population will create! How much increase in the production of Canada it will effect! What increase in the country's trade it will create!

It is a well-defined and indisputable fact that the huge yearly augmentation of population must cause a steady upward trend in realty values. It is frequently said that great opportunities for investment in Canadian urban properties existed seven or ten years ago. They exist just as surely today.

Anyone who has thoroughly read the statements presented and quoted in this series of announcements must realize that the years right ahead will witness a wonderful development in Western Canada. The opportunity is here now to make investments which will prove immensely profitable, just as those wisely made ten years ago have proved immensely profitable.

American Writer Foretells Coming Uplift

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD, THE WELL-KNOWN NEWSPAPER MAN, HAS PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED WESTERN CANADA AND SAYS:

"I am an American, but I believe in being fair.

"Today a good business location in a 10,000 population Western Canada town will bring in ten times the business revenue of a similar location in most American towns of the same population.

"Then, why shouldn't that business location honestly have a greater value?

"As an illustration, take North Battleford—open prairie only seven years ago.

"Today North Battleford has 5,000 people, is the best lighted little city in the West, has nine miles of water mains, eight miles of sewers, electric light, telephones, wholesale houses, four banks representing a capital of \$44,000,000, four modern hotels and a new \$100,000 hotel under way, a collegiate institute, high schools, exhibition grounds, and many other things that go to make the beginning of a progressive city.

"I find that North Battleford is typical of other Canadian towns that have grown into small cities.

"Its history of the next few years will be almost identically that of Saskatoon, and conditions are such that I am confident it will have 20,000 people by 1914."

Mr. Curwood has been a student of Western conditions for ten years past, and is recognized as one of the sanest and most careful magazine writers in the United States.

Immigration and Investment Values

WHY CITIES MUST GROW, KEEPING PACE WITH NEW POPULATION

Note carefully the following statements of well-known and competent authorities regarding the present unprecedented immigration movement that is pouring into Western Canada, peopling the prairies and causing new towns and cities to spring into existence almost over night.

The NEW YORK TIMES says: "There is no mystery why Canada is the good thing the United States used to be. The process of railway stimulation is the same which we used to practice, and which raised the values of our farm lands from ten billions in 1880 to forty-one billions in 1910."

The SATURDAY SUNSET, of Vancouver, says: "In all the annals of world history there has been nothing to parallel the present settlement of the prairies and park lands of Western Canada. The Atlantic seaboard of America was peopled slowly; its growth has been a matter of centuries. The Western States have filled more rapidly, while the thin streams of immigration flowed westward. Today from both the East and the South a concentrated river of humanity is pouring into the Canadian West and building up the country with phenomenal rapidity. The slow-moving and conservative East has hardly awakened to the immensity of this movement."

Modern transportation facilities, traction plowing and reaping, scientific agricultural methods, soil fertility and individual and corporate enterprise—all are uniting as in no previous period to produce an assured and long-continued uplift in real estate values.

In a word, the era of city building in Canada has only just begun.

From all sides the evidence is pouring in that the facts stated in the present series of announcements regarding conditions in Western Canada are arousing keen and widespread attention. Our purpose has been to set forth facts only—and those that are substantiated by the expressed opinions of men of standing and sound judgment. These plain facts we have submitted to the judgment of the people of Canada, asking the public to study and investigate them—and then to act accordingly in view of the present opportunity open for safe and profitable investment in Western Canada.

Investments That Make Good Make Satisfied Investors

Read What They Say Regarding This Company

Yorkton Lots Double in Value

International Securities Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Oct. 6, 1912.

Dear Sirs,—As you know, I own lots 6 to 10, block 24, Southview Park, Yorkton, Sask., which I purchased from your company.

I visited the West recently, and I find my Yorkton lots have more than doubled in value. I purchased these lots in January of this year. I have had several offers from parties wishing to buy them at an advance in price. In visiting the property, I find several houses already built on this subdivision, and sewers and electric lights are being extended through the property this fall.

I intend to hold these lots for higher prices, which I am certain I will secure.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE M. MOWAT.

Wonderful Progress of Weyburn

Weyburn, Sask., Oct. 18, 1912.
International Securities Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—When I left Winnipeg three weeks ago to inspect the lots purchased from your company in Weyburn, I had no expectation of finding such a city as Weyburn has grown to be. After a few days' impartial observation, I must say that never before have I found a people so hopeful and so proud of their town; that the people of Weyburn, every one, seem so satisfied and so enthusiastic that I am obliged to join the crowd. The only complaint that can be heard is about the scarcity of labor, although a large force of men work twelve to fifteen hours every day laying sidewalks, water pipes, sewers, etc., and all these works are done in a very good manner without regard to the expense.

Concerning Evanston, this subdivision is very well placed in the way of the immediate expansion of the city; the residences of Mr. Moffet, W. Le-roux, and a few others, representing an expense already above the one hundred thousand, will be followed shortly by numerous handsome residences erected but three or four blocks from Evanston. This has been for me a revelation, and I am thinking now that the literature and pamphlets about things in the Golden West are often too conservative and far below the reality. I am going to stay in Weyburn, and am building me a home here.

(Signed) EMILE IPPOLITO.

Property Exactly as Represented

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 3, 1912.
International Securities Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen,—I purchased some lots from the International Securities Company, and after doing so I enquired from some friends who had been West and over the ground, and had seen the location of the property in question. I found that the statements made by the International Securities Company were correct, and that the property was just what it was recommended to be when I purchased it.

(Signed) JOHN A. LOCHHEAD.

Property Trebles in Value in One Year

Fraser Mills, B.C., Sept. 28, 1912.
International Securities Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—As your records will show, I have purchased lots from your company in the following towns: Entwistle, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Biggar, Sask.; Melville, Sask.; and Canora, Sask.

I find that some of these lots have trebled in value since I bought them twelve months ago, while some of them have doubled in value. I have had several offers already, but do not care to sell for some time yet. My only regret is that I cannot buy more property at this time.

I may further say that I have made several inquiries from independent sources concerning your company, and find that your reputation for square dealing is of the best.—Yours truly,

(Signed) CHARLES A. MARTIN.

Well Pleased With Moose Jaw Property

Winnipeg, Oct. 17, 1912.
International Securities Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen,—Last March I purchased from your company lots 14 to 18, block 22, and lots 30 to 34, block 6, also lots 2 to 7, block 23, "The Highlands," Moose Jaw, Sask. I recently had occasion to visit Moose Jaw, and while there made a personal inspection of "The Highlands," and the lots that I purchased there. I am pleased to say that Moose Jaw is all and everything that I expected; its development has been remarkable, and I believe that its future development will be even greater than its past development. I found your property, "The Highlands," all that you represented it to be, and am pleased with my purchase there.

I have had considerable dealings with your company, and have always found you reliable in every way, and do not hesitate in recommending and endorsing your company to any one desiring to make real estate investments.

(Signed) DANIEL HAGEN.

Appreciates Dealing With a Reliable Company

Montreal, Que., Oct. 17, 1912.
International Securities Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen,—It is very gratifying to receive reports of progress being made in the properties which I have purchased from your company. These reports are deeply appreciated by me, and must be by my numerous other clients throughout this country and elsewhere.

I am very pleased with all the dealings I have had with the International Securities Co., Ltd. I have found them very reliable and willing to serve their clients.

(Signed) R. L. APPELEYARD.

Regards Canora Investment Very Highly

Portage la Prairie, Man., Oct. 17, 1912.
International Securities Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—Last November I bought from your company lots 7 and 8, block 32, in the town of Canora, Sask. Owing to my condition as a poor man, I was very much afraid to buy the lots on terms of \$50 a month. At three different times I was not able to make payment when due, and had expected to lose the lots, also what I had paid on them. I wrote the company telling them my circumstances, and received a reply telling me I must not get discouraged and that the lots would be held for me until I could make my payment. I just made the last payment today, and I want you to accept my sincerest thanks. I cannot give enough praise for the square deal given me by the International Securities Company. I would not take \$2,000 for my two lots today; which would not have been mine had your company not given me the treatment and chance they did.

(Signed) FRED. E. VAILLANCOURT.

Pleased With Dealings With This Company

Baddeck, N.S., Oct. 7, 1912.
International Securities Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—Last January I purchased from you, partly on my own selection and partly on your advice, several townsite lots in different Western towns. I have not been able personally to see these lots, but have been fortunate during this summer to have come in contact with men who were familiar with real estate in different parts of the West, and from all accounts I must say that I am entirely satisfied with my investments. Also, that my business dealings with you have been very satisfactory. I have been particularly satisfied with the prompt and cheerful manner in which you have at all times given advice in detail when asked for, which is of the utmost importance to all, more especially to clients at a distance. I am sure clients all over will find you the right party to deal with.

(Signed) JOHN G. DAVIDSON.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES COMPANY, LIMITED

AUTHORIZED AND
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS OF

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

For sale of its Townsite Lots in Divisional Points of Melville, Watrous, Biggar, Wainwright, and Junctional Point of Tofield, as well as Town of Scott, all located on main line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD., IS THE OWNER OR MANAGER FOR SALE OF OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNSITES OR SUBDIVISIONS TO CITIES OR TOWNS, AS FOLLOWS:

Lethbridge, Alta.	Brandon, Man.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Cardston, Alta.	Kamloops, B.C.	Weyburn, Sask.	Lacombe, Alta.	Macleod, Alta.
N. Battleford, Sask.	Regina, Sask.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Swift Current, Sask.	Canora, Sask.	Entwistle, Alta.	Yorkton, Sask.	Winnipeg, Man.

Also land for Fruit Raising near Elko, British Columbia.

Inquiries are solicited from investors interested in any above-named Cities or Towns, or British Columbia Fruit Land. These Cities and Towns afford splendid openings for business and professional men. Full information will be freely furnished, and booklet, maps, etc., mailed free upon request. Address nearest office.

International Securities Company, Limited

1324 DOUGLAS STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dearborn Building.
REGINA, SASK., Western Trust Building.

MONTREAL, QUE., Yorkshire Building.
MOOSE JAW, SASK., Simington Block.
VANCOUVER, B.C., Dominion Trust Bldg.

TORONTO, ONT., Royal Bank Building.
SASKATOON, SASK., 101 20th St. East.
BRANDON, MAN., McKenzie Building.

CALGARY, ALTA., 1321 First Street West.
WINNIPEG, MAN., Somerset Building.

EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS

Attitude of Different Parts of the Empire on a Very Grave Problem

There is probably no question in imperial politics at the present time, not even that of Ulster excepted, which compares in point of difficulty and embarrassment with that of the exclusion of Asiatics, amongst whom own Indian fellow-subjects of all degrees are included, from other portions of the empire, says The London Standard.

The attitude of the component parts of the South African Union has not been at all times consistent in regard to this matter. Thus Natal has systematically encouraged Indian immigration for work primarily upon the railways and in the sugar and tea plantations on the coast. Indian traders were mildly encouraged in the Transvaal because they were supposed to be willing to dispose of their wares at a less profit than that exacted by the European storekeeper. The Orange Free State, on the other hand, would not have Asiatics at any price, just as it has been in the past, outside of a limited number of reserves, except as servants to Europeans. The Cape did not court the coolie, but would not altogether close its doors. It thus occurs that while, at the one end of the chain, Natal has an Indian population of 150,000 souls, the Free State, at the other end, has practically none at all. The Cape has about 15,000, and in the Transvaal there are not more than 8,000 all told.

Advantage was taken of the feeling aroused by the introduction of Chinese, for work on the mines of the Rand, to elicit a declaration against the further introduction of Asiatics in general, and a very stringent law to this effect was passed in the Transvaal. The value of Indian labor to Natal was so great that the question appeared to be too large and too thorny to touch so far as that colony was concerned. The Indian government has, however, views of its own as to the treatment to which its subjects are entitled, and it did not nicely discriminate between what took place in one part of South Africa and what in another. After a succession of vain protests, it finally resolved, probably in the hope of bringing South Africa to its senses, to prohibit the introduction of indentured coolie labor into South Africa altogether. This determination, somewhat strange to say, meets with the support of representative Indians already domiciled in Natal, who state, in a memorial addressed to the secretary of state, "Your memorandum 'welcome this decision' not only because the attitude of the Europeans generally in South Africa is hostile towards legitimate Indian aspirations, but also because, in your memorandum's opinion, the system of indentured labor is in itself entirely bad, and savors of a state bordering on slavery."

Such being the attitude of the Indian government, and the opinions of the Indians themselves, it was scarcely to be expected that the imperial authorities would put forth any special effort to save a system which seemed to command itself to none, but those who were directly interested in its maintenance. The importation of coolies, therefore, went by the board. The results have yet to be seen of the repatriations of the laborers who were already in the country when the edict of the Indian government went forth. The case of the traders was obviously not on the same footing as that of indentured laborers; and the imperial authorities, whilst anxious to pay all possible deference to local sentiment, have been completely failed. The proud boast of "Civis Romanus sum" should lose even the semblance of its force, to prevent the stigma of exclusion being placed in any quarter of the empire upon the most considerable portion of its subjects by reason of their race alone.

It was fully understood, therefore, when the union of the several colonies was effected that legislation would be enacted by which the face of the imperial government might be saved; and the special mission with which Lord Gladstone was entrusted, lest he be entrusted with that of bringing all his personal influence, and that of his office, to bear upon the task of translating this understanding into due legal form. In that mission it is now perceived that the governor-general has completely failed. The White Paper issued since the rising of parliament makes no pretence to conceal the extent of this failure, and probably accounts for the presence of Lord Gladstone in England at the present time. The Union government, in pursuance of their understanding with Downing-street, submitted to parliament in its first session last year a bill which subverted all immigrants to an equal statutory test, and under which all but a few selected Asiatics, principally professional men, could be effectually excluded. The provisions of this measure would, however, not have excluded Asiatics admitted into other parts of the union from entry into the Orange Free State, and the members from the provinces were so unanimous in their opposition that the bill had to be withdrawn. The attitude of the Indian themselves was far from unaccommodating, and most exemplary in recognition of the European point of view; but their leaders declared that as a matter of principle, they could not accept of a final solution any settlement which barred Indians, qua Indians, from access to any quarter of the King's dominions.

A fresh attempt at legislation was made in the session which came to an end a few weeks ago. The salient feature of the measure "was an educational test as a prohibited immigrant being described as 'any person who is unable to pass the education test, that is to say, when an immigration officer dictates to him not less than fifty words in the language selected by such officer, fails to write out those words in that language to the satisfaction of that officer.' The terms of the clause thus limiting the right of entry-looking to the fact that either Dutch or English might

be selected for the test—would seem to be sufficiently wide to satisfy the most exacting of exclusions. In the event, however, this did not prove to be the case. The Dutch members were not satisfied that a knowledge of English alone would be sufficient to secure, to a limited number, even of their Indian fellow-subjects, the right of admission to their sacred territory. Cases arose which compelled the secretary of state to request that an Indian parent already domiciled in South Africa should have the right of appeal to the courts if his children should be arbitrarily excluded. In the result, the prime minister was compelled to declare that pressure of business was so great—in other words, the opposition was so hot—that the measure could not be proceeded with. Acting upon his instructions, no doubt, Lord Gladstone pressed General Botha to summon parliament in November for a special session. The prime minister consulted his colleagues, and the special session has not been convened. He has promised, however, that a third attempt shall be made next year, giving expression at the same time, to the hope that further assistance will be afforded him in his efforts to find an acceptable solution. The assurance that this assistance will not be denied has, of course, been given; but with the lapse of time the chance of the present legislation ever being enacted becomes distinctly smaller and smaller. If, as is true, the union government cuts but a sorry figure in the business, that of the imperial government is humiliating to a degree, and calculated to alienate the respect and confidence of untold millions of faithful subjects of the King.

Newbro's Herpicide Saves Worry, Saves Money, Saves the Hair

If you want to free your head of dandruff and stop falling hair, you must sooner or later resort to Newbro's Herpicide. By using Herpicide first you save yourself worry, which is desirable, you save money, which is a consideration, and you save your hair, which is the most important of all. Why not profit by the experience of Mrs. S. A. Lee, of 110 South 4th street, Richmond, Va., who writes:

"Four years' residence in India ruined my hair until it was but two inches long and very thin. I tried everything in Europe and America without benefit until I was induced to use Herpicide. My hair is now long, soft and silky and natural color, while before it was quite gray. My friends never tire of admiring my hair."

Mrs. Lee's story is a typical history of hair troubles. After everything else fails Newbro's Herpicide brings relief. It would be just as effective if used first.

Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ and prevents falling hair. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly. No matter what the cause of other Herpicide is the only genuine original dandruff germ destroyer.

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c and \$1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Send 10c for sample bottle to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., Druggists.

DANCING

CONTRAUGHT HALL TO RENT
Classes—Adults, Wednesday evening, 7.30.

Children—Saturday afternoon, 2 p. m.
For terms and particulars, apply
MISS SIMPSON
810 Yates Street. Phone R-1821

HOTEL STEWART SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square
European Plan \$1.50 a day up
American Plan \$3.00 a day up
New steel and brick structure.
Every comfort and convenience.
A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of theatre and retail district. On lines transferring to all parts of city. Electric omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

HOTEL STEWART

Maynard & Sons

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by Mr. Keller, we will sell at the Residence

856 FARMERS AVENUE

On

Tuesday, 2 p. m.

All the

Furniture and Effects

Contained in this 8-room house. Including: Diningroom, sideboard, extension table, folding bed, camp cot, linoleums, rugs, crockery, China and glassware, etc.

6 Bedrooms—5 full size and single iron bedsteads, springs and mattresses, oak dresser and stand, bureau and washstand to each room, chest of drawers, toiletware, Morris chair, linoleums and rugs, chairs, tables, curtains, rockers, blankets, sheets, spreads, pillows, etc., to each room.

Kitchen—Cook stove, kitchen table, chairs, cooking utensils, etc. On view Monday afternoon and morning of sale.

MAYNARD & SONS Auctioneers

THE FIRST ANNUAL DISPERSION

AUCTION SALE

Pure Bred Breeding Stock

AT THE COLONY FARM,
COQUITLAM, B. C.

Under instructions from Dr. C. E. Doherty, I will sell, by Public Auction, on the premises, the Colony Farm, Coquitlam, on

Tuesday, Nov. 12th
1912

At 1.30 o'clock p. m. the undermentioned Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

7 Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Cows, 4 fresh at date of sale, 2 due in January, 1 in February.

8 Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Heifers, all from prize-winning sires and dams.

9 Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Bulls, all one year old and under.

8 Pure Bred Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, two of these are imported, and the others are from prize-winning sires and dams.

3 Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion Colts.

2 Pure Bred Hackneys.

1 Span well matched Black Geldings, suitable for hack or delivery, about 2.50 tons.

This is a rare opportunity given by the government to the farmers of B. C. to secure at their own price and at their own doors, young breeding stock of the very best strains procurable.

No trouble or expense has been spared in the selection of the sires and dams of the young stock and they have been gathered in from all over the American continent, and the fact that these cattle and horses, having captured practically all of the best prizes at the late Dominion exhibition, should be proof enough that there is nothing better to be secured.

Terms: For sums of \$50 and under, spot cash, over that amount, cash, or lien notes at 3 months will be accepted with 7 per cent interest.

Please note: These animals will only be sold to farmers and stock raisers of B. C. and that every animal must be sold without reserve.

T. J. Trapp & Co., Limited

Auctioneers.

Messrs Stewart Williams & Co. Duty instructed by Mrs. Poquette, will sell, by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At her residence,

559 Hillside Avenue

Near Government street, on

Tuesday, November 5th

At 2 o'clock, the whole of her

Household Furniture

and Effects

Including: Bedsteads, springs and tops; pillows, bureau and washstands, a quantity of chairs, linoleum, lace curtains, good range, tables, wash tubs, bedstead, extension table, 6 dining chairs, plants, occasional tables, couch, rockers, pictures, matting, baby's crib, carpets, toiletware, a quantity of harness, garden tools, hose, clock and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

Davies & Sons

Auctioneers

Auction Sale

of

Household Effects

At our Auction Mart,

555 Yates Street

Just below Government Street

Thursday, 2 p. m.

Particulars later.

H. W. Davies, M. A. A., Auctioneer.

Phones 740, 742 and 1992.

Maynard & Sons

Auctioneers

Important

Sale

Instructed by the owner we will sell at salesroom, 726 View street, on

Friday Next, 2 p. m.

HIGH CLASS

English Mahogany

Furniture and Japanese

Carved Furniture

Including: Grandfather's clocks, tall boy chest of drawers, 8 bowfront chest of drawers, bedroom suite, very fine carpet, arm chairs, set of chairs, oak chest, etc., also very fine lot of Japanese carved chairs and tables. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SONS Auctioneers

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LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT

Continued from Page 14

BY-LAW No. 201.

Quebec Street, from St. John Street to Menzies Street—Grading, Draining and Paving with Asphalt, Constructing Curbs and Gutters on Both Sides of Street, also Sewer, Surface Drain and Water Laterals.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Front	Rate Per Foot Front	General Improvements	Sewer Connections	Surface Drain Connections	Water Connections	Total	Ten Years Annual Paym't	Total 10 Years Annual Paym't
Simpson, Mrs. S. V. T.		1273	40	110.0	4.23	\$465.30				\$465.30	57.40	\$74.00
Simpson, Mrs. S. V. T.		581	40	60.0	4.23	253.80				253.80	35.95	\$55.50
Pandray, Mrs. A. J. and W. J.		580	40	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60	10.00	291.40	34.70	\$55.50
Pandray, Mrs. A. J. and W. J.		589	40	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60	10.00	291.40	35.95	\$55.50
Clarke, Graham James (Est. of)		583	40	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60		281.40	34.70	\$47.00
Hunter, Hon. Gordon		587	40	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60	10.00	291.40	35.25	\$55.50
Roberts, Kate	Wpt 554	38	67.3	4.23	242.15					242.15	29.85	\$29.85
McNiffe, Margaret & Mary Jane	Ept 554	38	66.2	4.23	237.60			5.60		243.20	30.00	\$30.00
Gawley, George		546	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
McKay, Donald (Est. of)		548	38	60.0	4.23	253.80	12.00	5.60	10.00	281.40	35.95	\$55.50
McKay, Donald (Est. of)		547	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Wilson, A. & W.		548	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Mount, William Alexander		556	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Mount, William Alexander		557	38	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60		281.40	34.70	\$47.00
Mount, William Alexander		553	38	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60	10.00	285.80	35.25	\$55.50
McIntosh, W. D.		552	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Reilly, S. O.		597	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Tighe, Mary		596	38	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60		281.40	34.70	\$47.00
Day, R. S. and Heisterman, H. G.		595	38	60.0	4.23	253.80				253.80	31.30	\$31.30
Day, R. S. and Heisterman, H. G.		594	38	60.0	4.23	253.80			10.00	263.80	32.50	\$32.50
Dunsmuir, Mrs. Robert (Est. of)		593	38	60.0	4.23	253.80				253.80	31.30	\$31.30
Dunsmuir, Mrs. Robert (Est. of)		590	38	60.0	4.23	253.80				253.80	31.30	\$31.30
Blume, Misses		900	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Blume, Misses		901	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		11.20		265.00	32.50	\$32.50
Macintosh, Mrs. H. G. R.	Ept 902	38	60.0	4.23	185.20			5.60		174.80	21.55	\$21.55
McLean, W. (Est. of)	Wpt 903	38	60.0	4.23	84.60			5.60		146.80	10.65	\$10.65
McLean, W. (Est. of)	Ept 903	38	20.0	4.23	84.60			5.60		90.80	11.10	\$11.10
McGregor, Mrs. M.	Wpt 903	38	60.0	4.23	109.20			5.60		174.80	21.55	\$21.55
Young, M.		904	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Wallace, W. O.		905	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Young, Mrs. M.		906	38	67.0	4.23	283.40		5.60		289.00	35.45	\$35.45
Ormond, Albert E.		907	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Cooley, Mrs. W.		908	38	60.0	4.23	253.80			10.00	259.40	32.00	\$32.00
O'Sullivan, Daniel		909	38	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
O'Sullivan, Daniel		910	38	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60	10.00	281.40	35.95	\$55.50
O'Sullivan, Humphrey, D. (Est. of)		911	38	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60	10.00	291.40	35.95	\$55.50
O'Sullivan, Humphrey, D. (Est. of)		1253	38	60.0	4.23	253.80	22.00	5.60		281.40	34.70	\$47.00
Brown, Lydia J.		924	40	60.0	4.23	253.80				253.80	31.30	\$31.30
Stevens, Fanny		927	40	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Bendroit, James (Est. of)		928	40	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Caulfield, James		929	40	60.0	4.23	253.80		5.60		259.40	32.00	\$32.00
Caulfield, Margaret M.		930	40	60.0	4.23	253.80	44.00	5.60	10.00	313.40	38.93	\$38.93
Trustees of St. James Church	pt 954	40	60.0	4.23	253.80		22.00	5.60		281.40	34.70	\$47.00
Trustees of St. James Church	pt 945	40	60.0	4.23	253.80					253.80	31.30	\$31.30
				4525.6		\$10,682.50	830.00	184.80	\$100.00	\$11,297.30	\$1393.45	\$13,934.45
						City's share				\$9991.78		
						Total				\$15,289.08		

Continued from Page 16

Continued from Page 16

BY-LAW No. 110.

Cambridge Street, from May Street to Dallas Road—Grading, Draining and Paving with Asphalt, and Constructing Permanent Sidewalks on Both Sides of Said Street, with Curbs, Gutters and Boulevards, and Sewer, Surface Drain and Water Laterals.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Section	Feet Front	Rate Per Foot Front	General Improvements	Sewer Connections	Surface Drain Connections	Water Connections	This Year's Annual Paymt.	Total Annual Paymt.	
Dobson, William	20	1-25	K	Faird	137.7	\$261.2	\$724.40	\$18.68	\$13.70	\$20.00	\$776.78	\$95.80	\$958.00
McKay & Stewart, Miss M. E.	21	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
B. C. Electric Ry.	22	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
B. C. Electric Ry.	23	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
B. C. Electric Ry.	24	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Douglas, J. A.	9	27-31	K	Faird	132.0	\$261.2	726.55	18.68	13.70	30.00	788.93	97.30	973.00
Douglas, J. A.	18	27-31	K	Faird	138.0	\$261.2	726.55	18.68	13.70	30.00	788.93	97.30	973.00
Douglas, J. A.	27	27-31	K	Faird	138.0	\$261.2	726.55	18.68	20.55	20.00	788.78	96.00	960.00
Jordson, John	36	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	66.0	\$261.2	242.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	277.73	46.50	465.00
Jordson, John	35	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	66.0	\$261.2	242.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	277.73	46.50	465.00
Jordson, John	34	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Pike, Albert	33	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Scowcroft, Wm., et al.	32	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Scowcroft, Wm., et al.	31	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Toy, T. L.	30	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	17.0	\$261.2	89.50	18.68	6.85	10.00	125.00	16.45	164.50
Toy, T. L.	29	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
McMillan, Miss E.	28	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Monsdale, Cecil J.	27	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Valder, George	26	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Calder, George	25	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	66.0	\$261.2	342.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	377.73	46.50	465.00
McNisse, Miss M. and M. J.	24	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	65.0	\$261.2	342.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	377.73	46.50	465.00
McNisse, Miss M. and M. J.	23	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Tracy, Catherine	22	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Redding, J. T. and Brown, E. A.	21	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Wilmot, Percy R.	20	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Martin, Samuel	19	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Lewis, Sarah H.	18	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Brown, E. H. and H. H.	17	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Young, Stella G.	16	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Morrison, William	15	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Morrison, William	14	5-7 & 18-20	J	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Forster, A. M.	13	517 & 18-20	J	Faird	45.0	\$261.2	342.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	350.05	44.30	444.30
McKeown, A.	A	26-31	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
McKeown, A.	B	26-31	K	Faird	45.0	\$261.2	342.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	350.05	44.30	444.30
McKeown, A.	C	26-31	K	Faird	45.0	\$261.2	342.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	350.05	44.30	444.30
McKeown, A.	D	26-31	K	Faird	45.0	\$261.2	342.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	350.05	44.30	444.30
Smith, F. F.	E	26-31	K	Faird	66.0	\$261.2	342.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	377.73	46.50	465.00
Hodkinson, E. F.	F	26-31	K	Faird	62.5	\$261.2	329.10	18.68	6.85	10.00	354.63	42.70	427.00
Smith, H. E.	G	26-31	K	Faird	69.0	\$261.2	331.70	18.68	6.85	10.00	357.53	45.30	453.00
Warren, W. H.	H	26-31	K	Faird	101.0	\$261.2	524.70	18.68	13.70	30.00	778.88	96.85	968.50
B. C. Electric Ry. Co.	25	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
B. C. Electric Ry. Co.	26	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
B. C. Electric Ry. Co.	27	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
J. C. Electric Ry. Co.	28	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
1-lincoln, A.	29	1-25	K	Faird	50.0	\$261.2	263.25	18.68	6.85	10.00	298.78	36.85	368.50
Bannan, Edna	30	1-25	K	Faird	101.1	\$261.2	523.20	18.68	6.85	10.00	567.73	70.00	700.00
					3777.8		\$1,621.76	\$321.92	\$249.85	\$490.00	\$1,263.53	\$2,008.20	\$30,082.00
							City's share.....				5,900.91		
							Total.....				\$20,183.33		

BY-LAW No. 196.

Johnson Street, from Douglas Street to Quadra Street—Grading, Draining and Paving with an Asphaltic Pavement, and Constructing a Permanent Sidewalk of Concrete on the North Side of Said Street between Blanchard Street and Quadra Street, with Curbs and Gutters on Both Sides of Said Street between Douglas Street and Blanchard Street, and a Curb and Gutter on the North Side of Said Street between Blanchard Street and Quadra Street, also Lateral Connections to Sewers, Surface Drains and Water Mains.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Feet Front	Rate Per Foot Front	General Improvements	Sewer Connections	Surface Drain Connections	Water Connections	Total	Ten Years Annual 1924	Total 10 Years Annual Payment
B. C. Permanent Loan & Sav. Co.		130	V	60.5	\$5.05	\$303.00	\$74.86	\$3.21	\$10.00	\$398.07	\$48.85	\$48.85
Pitts, S. J.		142	V	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86			377.86	46.60	46.60
Sayward, J. A.		141	V	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86		10.00	398.07	48.85	48.85
Sayward, J. A.		142	V	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86			386.07	47.60	47.60
Bray, Richard		143	V	60.	5.05	303.00		8.21		311.21	38.40	38.40
Sayward, J. A.		144	V	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	16.42		394.28	48.60	48.60
Mouat Est.		145	V	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	8.21	10.00	386.07	48.85	48.85
Richard, J. H.		146	V	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	8.21	10.00	386.07	48.85	48.85
Quarklott, W. J. & Mrs.		147	V	60.	5.05	302.00	74.86	16.42		394.28	48.60	48.60
Quarklott, W. J. & Mrs.		148	V	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	8.21		386.07	47.60	47.60
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		388	W	60.	5.97	358.20	74.86	8.21		441.27	54.40	54.40
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		389	W	60.	5.97	358.20		8.21		374.21	41.15	41.15
Casaneva, Mrs. E.		390	W	60.	5.97	358.20		8.21		374.21	41.15	41.15
Cameron & Caldwell		391	W	60.	5.97	358.20		8.21	40.00	406.41	50.10	50.10
Virtue, S. A.		392	W	60.	5.97	358.20		8.21		374.21	41.15	41.15
Bornhulke, Ralph		393	W	60.	5.97	358.20		8.21		374.21	41.15	41.15
Hincks, R. N.		394	W	60.	5.97	358.20		8.21	10.10	376.41	46.40	46.40
Doig, David		395	W	60.	5.97	358.20		8.21	10.10	376.41	46.40	46.40
Sweeney, Michael		396	W	60.	5.97	358.20	74.86	8.21		456.46	56.45	56.45
Sweeney, Michael		397	W	60.	5.97	358.20		8.21		374.21	41.15	41.15
Davies, H. W.		378	4	64.4	5.05	324.80		8.21		333.11	41.10	41.10
Davies, Rose A.		379	4	60.6	5.05	304.60		16.42		320.94	27.25	27.25
Seabrook, Joseph E.	part	378	4	19.6	5.05	99.45		8.21		106.66	13.15	13.15
Seabrook, Joseph E.	part	379	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21	10.00	109.71	20.85	20.85
Lim Bang	part	380	4	20.	5.05	101.60	74.86	8.21		204.57	28.85	28.85
Lim Bang	part	381	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
Conven, Lucy	part	382	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		383	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		384	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		385	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		386	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		387	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
Vigilius, A.		388	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
Vigilius, A.		389	4	20.	5.05	101.60		8.21		109.71	19.70	19.70
B. C. Telephone Co.		387	4	55.	5.05	277.75				277.75	34.25	34.25
Belser, M.		107	3	60.	5.05	303.00			10.00	313.00	36.60	36.60
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		108	3	60.	5.05	303.00			10.00	313.00	36.60	36.60
Styles, S. T. (Est.)		109	3	60.	5.05	303.00			10.00	313.00	36.60	36.60
Watson, Mary		31	3	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	8.21		386.07	47.60	47.60
Meisroe Co. Ltd.		32	3	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	8.21		386.07	47.60	47.60
Garesche, Dr. A.		33	3	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	8.21		386.07	47.60	47.60
Bray, R.		34	3	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	8.21		386.07	47.60	47.60
Mable, W. J.		35	3	60.	5.05	303.00		8.21		311.21	38.40	38.40
Scott, Robert		36	3	60.	5.05	303.00	74.86	8.21		386.07	47.60	47.60
Norris, Fred		37	3	60.	5.05	303.00		8.21		311.21	38.40	38.40
					2382.7	\$12,964.20	\$1497.20	\$402.29	\$200.00	\$14,763.69	\$1820.75	\$18,207.50
								City's share		7,251.66		
								Total		\$22,015.15		

BY-LAW No. 149.

Cornwall Street, from Richardson Street to Fairfield Road—Grading, Draining and Paving with Asphalt, Constructing Permanent Side walks of Concrete, with Curbs, Gutters and Boulevards, on Both Sides of Said Street, also Sewer, Surface Drain and Water Laterals.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision.	Lot.	Block.	Section.	Feet Front.	Rate per Foot Front.	General Improvements.	Sewer Connections.	Surface Drain Connections.	Water Connections.	Total.	Ten Years Annual Paym't.	Total 10 Years.
Cameron, Mrs. Beatriz I.		3	40	Fairfield	130.0	\$4.81	\$57.20		\$4.84	\$10.00	\$591.94	\$72.95	\$724.89
Cameron, James O.	Part	12	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84	10.00	206.74	25.50	256.00
Whitehead, Franklin D.	Part	12	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84		196.74	24.25	242.50
Freeman, Alfred A.	Part	14	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84		196.74	24.25	242.50
King, Alfred G.	Part	14	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84	10.00	206.74	25.50	256.00
Knowles, R. E.		16	40	Fairfield	50.0	4.81	240.50		4.88		240.50	31.00	310.00
Dunford & Mathews.	7	18-21	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84		196.74	24.25	242.50
Slater, Thomas H.	5	18-21	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84		196.74	24.25	242.50
Slater, Thos. H.	5	18-21	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84		196.74	24.25	242.50
Sampson, W. Curtis & Pembton, F. B. 4		18-21	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84		196.74	24.25	242.50
Boulton, T. C.		22	40	Fairfield	110.0	4.81	529.10		5.88	20.00	657.78	85.80	688.00
Smith, Eliza A. McB.		16	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65	\$20.94	4.34	10.00	332.73	49.50	435.00
Smith, Eliza A. McB.		16	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65	20.94	4.34	10.00	347.92	42.90	429.00
Dawley, W. T.		14	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65	20.94	4.34	10.00	347.92	42.90	429.00
Robinson, James Wm.		13	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65	20.94	4.34	10.00	347.92	42.90	429.00
McClavin, Andrew		12	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65		4.84		312.65	39.00	390.00
Yong Wah, et al.		11	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65	20.94	4.34	10.00	352.48	43.50	435.00
City of Victoria.		8	39	Fairfield	69.8	4.81	334.30	20.94	4.34		359.58	44.35	443.50
Partridge, Francis		2	39	Fairfield	158.6	4.81	752.75		4.84		757.09	94.60	946.00
Ritchie, Eliza J.		7	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65		4.84	10.00	327.27	42.45	445.00
Ritchie, J. (Est. of)		8	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65	20.94	4.34		342.97	42.20	422.00
Ritchie, J. (Est. of)		9	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65		4.88	10.00	331.28	40.85	408.50
McKinnon, Jane		10	39	Fairfield	65.0	4.81	312.65	20.94	4.34	10.00	357.07	44.05	440.50
Heccott, Wm. D. & John W.		11	40	Fairfield	50.0	4.81	240.50		4.84	10.00	245.34	30.55	335.80
Bothwell, Mrs. E. C.		10	40	Fairfield	50.0	4.81	240.50		4.88		245.34	30.55	335.80
Bothwell, Mrs. E. C.	Part	9	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84	10.00	206.74	25.50	256.00
White, Sidney		8	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84		196.74	24.25	242.50
Cowper, Henry M.	Part	8	40	Fairfield	50.0	4.81	240.50		4.88	10.00	245.34	30.55	335.80
Cowper, Henry M.	Part	7	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40		4.84	10.00	206.74	25.50	256.00
Wootton, Stephen Y.	Part	7	40	Fairfield	40.0	4.81	192.40	20.94	4.34	10.00	222.58	25.10	251.00
Wootton, Stephen Y.		6	40	Fairfield	50.0	4.81	240.50	41.88	5.88	20.00	455.36	55.15	551.50
Wootton, Stephen Y.		6	40	Fairfield	50.0	4.81	240.50	20.94	4.34	20.00	434.42	53.55	535.50
Wootton, Stephen Y.		4	40	Fairfield	50.0	4.81	240.50		4.88		245.34	30.55	335.80
Total					2149.0		\$10,326.65	\$222.16	\$186.62	\$370.00	\$11,086.43	\$1367.10	\$13,671.00
City's share												\$839.94	
Total												\$11,926.38	

BY-LAW No. 77.

Quadra Street, from Pandora Avenue to Blanchard Avenue—Constructing Curbs and Gutters

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Section	Feet Front	Rate per Feet Front	Total	Ten Years Annual Paym't	Total 10 Years Annual Paym't
Trustees Meth. Church		851	X	120.		\$ 5.55	\$46.00	\$8.15	\$81.20
Trustees Meth. Church		851	X	120.		.65	66.00	8.15	81.00
Florence, George		831	8	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.00
Hansen, E. M.		810	10	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.00
May, John E.	Part	811	10	60.		.55	33.00	4.05	40.50
May, John E.		811	10	60.		.55	33.00	4.05	40.50
Hartery, Catherine (est.)	E part	782	10	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.00
Gunn, Elizabeth S.		782	11	14		.30	6.60	2.05	20.50
Drake, Isabel J. (est.)		791	14	30.		.55	16.50	2.05	20.60
Hartery, Catherine (est.)		791	18	30.		.55	16.50	2.05	20.60
Hartery, Catherine (est.)		791	18	30.		.55	16.50	2.05	20.60
Forman, James		782	18	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.00
Holford, George		681	21	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.50
City of Victoria				300.		.55	165.00	20.35	203.50
Anglican Synod of B. C.		1	7	C.C.T.	64.	.55	36.50	8.50	85.00
Anglican Synod of B. C.		2	7	C.C.T.	64.	.55	36.50	8.50	85.00
Anglican Synod of B. C.		25	7	C.C.T.	120.	.55	66.00	8.15	81.00
Irving, Bruce		1	8	C.C.T.	42.	.55	23.65	2.00	29.00
Irving, Bruce		3	8	C.C.T.	42.	.55	23.65	2.00	29.00
Irving, Bruce		2	8	C.C.T.	42.	.55	23.65	2.00	29.00
Bradshaw, C. W.		38	6	C.C.T.	42.	.55	23.65	2.00	29.00
Bradshaw, C. W.		37	8	C.C.T.	42.	.55	23.65	2.00	29.00
Bradshaw, C. W.		38	6	C.C.T.	42.	.55	23.65	2.00	29.00
Jones, T. C.		1300	28	60.		.55	33.00	4.05	40.50
Temple, Ernest		1201	28	40.		.55	22.00	2.70	27.00
Temple, Ernest		1302	28	40.		.55	22.00	2.70	27.00
Temple, Ernest		1302	28	40.		.55	22.00	2.70	27.00
Tuck, Mrs. S. M.	Part	26	4	C.C.T.	1.8	.55	.95	1.00	1.00
Tuck, Mrs. S. M.		26	4	C.C.T.	50.	.55	27.50	3.40	34.00
Tuck, Mrs. S. M.		26	4	C.C.T.	50.	.55	27.50	3.40	34.00
Tuck, Mrs. M. M.	Part	24	4	C.C.T.	40.	.55	22.00	2.70	27.00
Brown, J. S.	Part	24	4	C.C.T.	10.	.55	5.50	.65	6.50
Brown, J. S.		23	4	C.C.T.	90.	.55	27.50	3.40	34.00
Miller, Mrs. J. C.		23	4	C.C.T.	51.4	.55	28.25	3.50	35.00
McBride, Lady Margaret		21	4	C.C.T.	51.4	.55	28.25	3.50	35.00
McBride, Lady Margaret		20	4	C.C.T.	50.	.55	27.50	3.40	34.00
Higgins, Addie L.		19	4	C.C.T.	99.8	.55	54.80	6.75	67.50
Higgins, Addie L.		271	23	4	C.C.T.	70.	38.50	4.75	47.50
Gore, W. B.		17	4	C.C.T.	103.8	.55	58.45	7.25	72.50
Gore, W. S.		16	4	C.C.T.	82.	.55	34.10	4.20	42.00
Trustees Christ Church				C.C.T.	143.4	.55	78.95	9.80	97.00
Wootton, Mrs. Ella		260	27	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.00
Ruckhaber, C. W.		251	27	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.50
Robertson, Dr. H. A.	Part	270	23	50.		.55	27.50	3.40	34.00
Neal, William	Part	270	23	70.		.55	38.50	4.75	47.50
Neal, William	Part	271	23	70.		.55	38.50	4.75	47.50
Leiser, Max.	Part	271	23	67.8		.55	38.10	4.90	39.00
McKenzie, R. and D.		263	16	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.50
Flummer, Frank E.	Part	294	16	60.		.55	33.00	4.05	40.50
Spencer, W. J.	Part	294	16	60.		.55	33.00	4.05	40.50
Gunn, Elizabeth S.		313	11	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.50
Gallely, A. J. C. et al.		314	11	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.00
Rowe, F. R.		315	11	120.		.55	66.00	8.15	81.50
Kirkpatrick, Thomas C.	E part	278	4	60.		.55	33.00	4.05	40.50
Davis, Herbert W.	N part	378	4	60.		.55	33.00	4.05	40.50
Sweeney, M.	Part	397	W	84.		.55	46.20	5.75	57.00
Morrison, Wm. Ad. M.	Part	397	W	84.		.55	46.20	5.75	57.00
Cookson, C. M.	S part	398	W	42.		.55	23.10	2.85	28.50
Hawkins, C. W.	N part	398	W	78.		.55	42.90	5.30	53.00
						\$483.1	\$241.75	\$297.30	\$2973.00
							\$599.15		
							\$3009.90		
					</				

Lighting Broad Street, from Fort Street to Cormorant Street, with Electric Light Columns bearing Cluster Lights, and Constructing the Necessary Conduits for Carrying Wires Underground.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Feet Front	Rate per Foot Front	Total	Ten Years Annual Paym't	Total 10 Years Annual Paym't
Holland and McPhillips	Part	414	13	70.0	\$3.01	\$273.70	\$83.75	\$837.50
Melrose Co.	Part	414	13	22.0	3.01	125.10	15.40	154.00
Brown, P. R.	S. part	170a	13	32.0	3.91	129.05	19.00	190.00
Spencer, D.	11 part	170a	13	23.0	3.91	117.30	14.45	144.50
Spencer, D.	11 part	160a	2	66.0	3.91	258.05	31.80	318.00
Elliot, McLean and Shandley ..		167a	13	66.0	3.91	258.05	31.80	318.00
Lee Chong and Lee Yau Yow ..		168a	13	66.0	3.91	258.05	31.80	318.00
Johnson, T. S. (Johnson Est.) ..		165a	13	66.0	3.91	258.05	31.80	318.00
Johnson, T. S. (Johnson Est.) ..		164a	2	66.0	3.91	258.05	31.80	318.00
Moody, T. G.	Part	162a	2	69.0	2.91	238.85	28.80	288.00
Parshall, G. M. M.	Part	162a	2	6.3	3.91	24.45	3.00	30.00
Parshall, G. M. M.		161a	2	66.0	3.91	258.05	31.80	318.00
Duck, William		160a	2	66.0	3.91	258.05	31.80	318.00
Duck, William		169a	2	66.0	3.91	258.05	31.80	318.00
Lee, Chong	W	687		60.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Raymond, John	S. part	688	W	29.2	3.91	114.05	14.05	140.50
Conc of Salvation Army	11 part	618	W	30.0	12.05	144.55	14.55	145.50
Conc of Salvation Army	S. part	689	W	14.2	2.91	55.40	6.85	68.50
Brackman and Ker Milling Co.	11 part	689	W	45.0	3.91	179.20	22.10	221.00
Brackman and Ker Milling Co.		680	W	60.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Hay, James G.	A	586	T	76.6	3.91	299.10	36.00	360.00
Gray, Andrew	part	1352	T	88.8	3.91	346.80	42.75	427.50
Hayward, Charles		687	W	60.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Meston, John		686	W	60.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Meston, John		685	W	60.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Horne, T. H.	W. part	684	W	80.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Wilson, J. K. et al.		424	W	120.0	3.91	469.20	57.85	578.50
Victoria Cremery Co.	Part	423	W	80.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Bosse and Whiteley		413	13	60.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Holland and McPhillips	Part	423	13	124.0	3.91	523.95	64.60	646.00
Colonist P. and P. Co.	Part	418	13	20.4	3.91	79.50	9.80	98.00
Dunsunior, Mrs. J. O. (Est. of)	Part	416	13	40.0	3.91	156.40	19.30	193.00
Burnoughs, Emily Ellen	Part	416	13	60.0	3.91	234.60	28.95	289.50
Dunsunior, Mrs. J. O. (Est. of)	Part	412	13	121.0	3.91	476.10	58.35	583.50
Adam, Chas. E.	Part	405-6	13	25.8	3.91	100.85	12.35	123.50
Wilson, A. and W.	Part	405-6	13	44.0	3.91	172.05	21.20	212.00
Templeman, Hon. W.	Part	405-6	13	51.0	3.91	199.40	24.60	246.00
				2140.2		\$898.10	\$103.80	\$1038.00

BY-LAW No. 290.

Constructing a Permanent Sidewalk of Concrete on the North Side of Lillian Road, from Irving Road to Robertson Street.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Section	Feet Front	Rate per Foot Front	Total	Ten Years Annual Payment	Total 10 Years Annual Payment
Patmore, Percy	41		Baylis	68	110.2	\$1.14	\$125.80	\$125.80	\$125.80
Graham, Anne	42		Baylis	68	106.4	1.14	121.26	121.26	121.26
McPherson, T. B.	28 59-62			19-68	60	1.14	67	7.05	70.50
Elmhurst, A. V.	28 59-62			19-68	60	1.14	67	7.05	70.50
Elmhurst, A. V.	21 59-62			19-68	50	1.14	57	7.05	70.50
Elmhurst, A. V.	20 59-62			19-68	60	1.14	67	7.05	70.50
Elmhurst, A. V.	19 59-62			19-68	60	1.14	67	7.05	70.50
Elmhurst, A. V.	18 59-62			19-68	50	1.14	57	7.05	70.50
McPherson, T. B.	17 59-62			19-68	60	1.14	68.40	2.45	24.50
Henry, Samuel J., and Wm T.									
					676.6		\$657.25	\$ 81.20	\$812.00
City's Share							165.13		
Total							\$822.38		

BY-LAW No. 317

Dunedin Street—(Expropriation).

NAME OF OWNER	Lot	Block	Sec Section.	Feet Front	Rate per Foot Front	Total	Ten Years Annual Paym't	Total 10 Years Annual Paym't
Leigh, G. L. and S.	1	2-7	5	\$88.4	\$4.03	\$1560.05	\$192.00	\$1920.00
Jones, Kate	4	2-7	5	77.0	4.03	1030.30	88.25	883.00
Leigh, G. L. and S.	17	B. 5	5	42.4	4.03	170.60	21.05	210.50
Leigh, J. L. and S.	16	B. 5	5	42.4	4.03	170.60	21.05	210.50
Leigh, J. L. and S.	18	B. 5	5	42.4	4.03	170.60	21.05	210.50
Leigh, J. L. and S.	14	B. 5	5	42.4	4.03	170.60	21.05	210.50
Leigh, J. L. and S.	13	B. 5	5	42.4	4.03	170.60	21.05	210.50
Leigh, J. L. and S.	12	A. 1	5	43.6	4.03	174.30	21.15	211.45
Leigh, J. L. and S.	11	A. 1	5	43.6	4.03	174.30	21.15	211.45
Leigh, J. L. and S.	10	A. 1	5	43.0	4.03	174.25	21.10	210.00
McIlvride, Sarah	10	28	5	172.0	4.03	\$692.15	85.50	850.00

Continued on Page 19

SASKATOON

THE WONDER CITY OF CANADA

Once again we offer to our clients and the citizens of Victoria an opportunity to share in the marvelous profits that are being made in Real Estate in CANADA'S FASTEST-GROWING CITY. Two years ago we offered our first subdivision in Saskatoon to the citizens of Victoria, feeling firmly convinced that good profits awaited the purchasers; since that time we have placed two other subdivisions of Saskatoon property, and have sold altogether over two thousand lots. Every lot sold up to date has made money for the purchasers. Our easy payment plan makes it possible for almost every one to participate in the profits, by making small monthly payments and selling after a few payments have been made at a good profit.

Facts About the Growth of Saskatoon

Population 1903, 113; 1911, 18,000; Oct. 25, 1912, 27,000

The growth in population is the fairest indication of the prosperity of any city, and no city (possibly in the history of the world) has made such progress and growth as Saskatoon. It is simply wonderful. Building Permits for nine months of the present year are over Seven Million Dollars. Within a few weeks an up-to-date street car service will be in operation. Magnificent business blocks are rising on almost every corner of the business district. Thousands of homes have been built the past summer, and there is not an empty house in Saskatoon today.

On Monday Morning at Nine o'Clock

We Will Place on Sale Two Hundred Lots in

TUXEDO PARK ADDITION

Price \$200 Per Lot

Terms, \$10.00 Cash and \$10.00 Per Month

We wish to say, and we say it with the utmost confidence, that in our opinion Lots in Tuxedo Park Addition are the best buying in Saskatoon today. We have confidence in the future of the city and believe it will only be a question of a few months until the Lots we now offer at \$200 each will be wanted for building purposes, when prices will certainly be greatly enhanced.

To Victoria Purchasers We Make This Special Offer

Because you are not in Saskatoon, and therefore cannot see the property, we guarantee that, if at any time within six months you are not satisfied with the Lots you buy from us, that we will, on request, cheerfully refund every dollar paid on the contract. This gives you abundant opportunity to write your friends in Saskatoon and get their opinion, or to make a trip to Saskatoon and examine the property.

NOTE:

This advertisement will not appear again, as this announcement, we feel certain, will be sufficient to sell every lot apportioned to our Victoria office. Therefore, if you want a chance at this property, see us Monday, sure.

THE H. E. MADDOCK CO.

Phone 2613

1210 Douglas Street

LOCAL 'IMPROVEMENT' ASSESSMENT

Continued from Page 17

BY-LAW No. 193.

Johnson Street, from Quadra Street to Cook Street—Grading, Draining and Paving with an Asphaltic Pavement, Constructing Permanent Sidewalks of Concrete, with Curbs and Gutters, on Both Sides of Said Street, also Lateral Connections to Sewer, Surface Drains and Water Mains.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Section	Feet Front	Rate per Foot Front	General Improvements	Sewer Connections	Surface Drain Connections	Water Connections	Total	Ten Years Annual Payment	Total 10 Years Annual Payment
Trustees Methodist Church		841	X		60.0	\$6.62	\$397.20	\$111.33			\$508.53	\$44.05	\$464.50
Trustees Methodist Church		840	X		60.0	\$6.62	\$397.20	\$111.33			\$508.53	\$44.05	\$464.50
Moore, J. W. and Booth, G.	W. pt	839	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Moore, J. W. and Booth, G.	W. pt	838	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Moore, J. W. and Booth, G.	W. pt	837	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Moore, J. W. and Booth, G.	W. pt	836	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Angus, J. et al.	W. pt	835	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Savage, Elizabeth M.	W. pt	834	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Lee Mong Kow	W. pt	833	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Lee Mong Kow	W. pt	832	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Wynne, George	W. pt	831	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Munnie, Mrs. C.	W. pt	830	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Munnie, Mrs. C.	W. pt	829	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Rockett, Wm.	W. pt	828	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Harrison, W. (est. of)	W. pt	827	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Wintworth, Ella	W. pt	826	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Waterson, H. G.	W. pt	825	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Robinson, E. J.	W. pt	824	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Jamieson, Mary (est. of)	W. pt	823	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Jackson, Wm. K.	W. pt	822	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Jamieson, Mary (est. of)	W. pt	821	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Belleau, Miss A.	W. pt	820	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Martin, Edward J.	W. pt	819	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Leiser, Sophia	W. pt	818	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Zarelli, D. and T.	W. pt	817	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Rockett, Wm.	W. pt	816	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Rockett, Wm.	W. pt	815	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Frederickson, Peter	W. pt	814	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Skilling, Walter	W. pt	813	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Boss, Miss A. P.	W. pt	812	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Boss, Miss A. P.	W. pt	811	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Tidbury, Miss C. F.	W. pt	810	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Hanna, W. I.	W. pt	809	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Hanna, W. I.	W. pt	808	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Hanna, Ida P.	W. pt	807	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Feed Foster	W. pt	806	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Creed, Jane	W. pt	805	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Creed, Jane	W. pt	804	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Wintworth, Ella	W. pt	803	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Salmon, Kate	W. pt	802	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Tarrison, Wm.	W. pt	801	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Smith, W. et al.	W. pt	800	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
Flourence, George	W. pt	799	X		35.0	\$6.62	\$231.70				\$231.70	\$19.28	\$250.98
					2,410.7		\$15,957.75	\$3,238.57	\$1,200.00	\$180.00	\$20,516.32	\$2,520.15	\$23,036.47
							City's share				\$891.79		
							Total				\$20,426.15		

BY-LAW No. 192.

Oxford Street, from Cook to Moss—Grading, Draining and Paving with an Asphaltic Pavement, Constructing Permanent Sidewalks, Curbs, Gutters and Boulevards on Both Sides of Said Street, also Sewer, Surface Drain and Water Laterals.

NAME OF OWNER	Subdivision	Lot	Block	Section	Feet Front	Rate Per Foot Front	General Improvements	Sewer Connections	Surface Drain Connections	Water Connections	Total	Ten Years Annual Payment	Total 10 Years Annual Payment
Cane, Maurice			H	Fairfield	121.3	\$4.50	\$546.20	\$124.45	\$6.07	\$10.00	\$577.72	\$70.85	\$748.57
Pendray, H. J.		7	H	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$225.00	12.45	6.07	10.00	\$257.52	\$31.30	\$313.00
Gorbarth, E. H.		6	H	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$225.00	12.45	6.07	10.00	\$257.77	\$31.30	\$313.00
Preston, E. and Campbell, C.		7	H	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.26	12.45	6.07	10.00	\$258.77	\$31.30	\$313.00
Dempster, F. W.		8	H	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.26	12.45	6.07	10.00	\$258.77	\$31.30	\$313.00
Pinch, Ethel C.		9	H	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	10.00	\$257.77	\$31.30	\$313.00
Briggs, Evelyn		9	H	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	10.00	\$257.77	\$31.30	\$313.00
Robinson, Jane		22	E-6-19-20	H	Fairfield	192.	\$4.50	\$94.65	24.90	6.07	\$55.62	\$6.35	\$68.50
McPherson, T. R.		21	E-6-19-20	H	Fairfield	122.	\$4.50	\$94.65	24.90	6.07	\$55.62	\$6.35	\$68.50
Drummond, J. and Mills, Wm.		13	7-8-17-18	H	Fairfield	49.3	\$4.50	\$241.10	12.45	6.07	\$502.48	\$61.00	\$603.50
Thurman, W. A.		13	7-8-17-18	H	Fairfield	110.	\$4.50	\$495.55	12.45	6.07	\$524.07	\$64.00	\$460.00
Thurman, W. A.		A	7-8-17-18	H	Fairfield	62.1	\$4.50	\$218.85	12.45	6.07	\$477.37	\$58.50	\$418.87
Elliot, John		12	9-10-12-16	H	Fairfield	55.	\$4.50	\$247.75	12.45	6.07	\$463.27	\$57.00	\$406.27
Elliot, John		13	9-10-12-16	H	Fairfield	55.	\$4.50	\$247.75	12.45	6.07	\$463.27	\$57.00	\$406.27
Elliot, John		11	9-10-12-16	H	Fairfield	55.	\$4.50	\$247.75	12.45	6.07	\$463.27	\$57.00	\$406.27
Elliot, John		10	9-10-12-16	H	Fairfield	55.	\$4.50	\$247.75	12.45	6.07	\$463.27	\$57.00	\$406.27
Elliot, John		9	9-10-12-16	H	Fairfield	55.	\$4.50	\$247.75	12.45	6.07	\$463.27	\$57.00	\$406.27
Elliot, John		8	9-10-12-16	H	Fairfield	55.	\$4.50	\$247.75	12.45	6.07	\$463.27	\$57.00	\$406.27
Fletcher, Joseph		7	11	H	Fairfield	55.	\$4.50	\$247.75	12.45	6.07	\$463.27	\$57.00	\$406.27
Scott, T. H.		6	11	H	Fairfield	51.3	\$4.50	\$232.76	12.45	6.07	\$461.27	\$56.25	\$395.02
Scott, T. H.		5	11	H	Fairfield	51.3	\$4.50	\$232.76	12.45	6.07	\$461.27	\$56.25	\$395.02
Croft, T.		4	11	H	Fairfield	61.3	\$4.50	\$272.75	12.45	6.38	\$501.37	\$62.20	\$439.17
Keane, Joseph		1	11	H	Fairfield	130.	\$4.50	\$590.60	12.45	6.07	\$603.12	\$75.00	\$528.12
Brown, E. K.		1	37	Fairfield	116.	\$4.50	\$495.55	12.45	6.07	\$508.07	\$63.00	\$445.07	
Haynes, A. E. and Small, A.		26	37	Fairfield	110.	\$4.50	\$495.55	12.45	6.07	\$508.07	\$63.00	\$445.07	
Edwards, Adam		27	37	Fairfield	49.	\$4.50	\$220.70	12.45	6.07	\$439.23	\$56.00	\$383.23	
Erickson, B. O. et al		20	16-19	I	Fairfield	40.	\$4.50	\$180.20	12.45	6.07	\$372.72	\$48.70	\$324.02
Erickson, B. O. et al		19	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Erickson, B. O. et al		18	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Erickson, B. O. et al		17	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Erickson, B. O. et al		16	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Erickson, B. O. et al		15	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Erickson, B. O. et al		14	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Erickson, B. O. et al		13	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Marboux, Lucy P.		24	16-19	I	Fairfield	100.	\$4.50	\$450.50	12.45	6.07	\$479.02	\$59.50	\$419.52
Stevenson, F. W., Grant R. A. C.		23	16-19	I	Fairfield	100.	\$4.50	\$440.60	12.45	6.07	\$469.12	\$58.00	\$411.12
Scott, H. J.		22	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Scott, H. J.		21	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Rogers, A.		20	16-19	I	Fairfield	50.	\$4.50	\$226.25	12.45	6.07	\$463.77	\$57.30	\$406.47
Wheeler, Lavina		15	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$394.52	\$51.15	\$343.37
Bargison, H. B.		14	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	10.00	\$424.62	\$54.40	\$370.22
Bourne, James		13	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$394.52	\$51.15	\$343.37
Fletcher, Joseph		12	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$462.62	\$54.40	\$408.02
Taylor, G. L.		11	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$462.62	\$54.40	\$408.02
Radford, W.		10	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$462.62	\$54.40	\$408.02
Brown, William		9	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$462.62	\$54.40	\$408.02
Nelson, C. F.		8	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$462.62	\$54.40	\$408.02
Nelson, C. F.		7	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$462.62	\$54.40	\$408.02
Nelson, C. F.		6	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	48.5	\$4.50	\$218.10	12.45	6.07	\$462.62	\$54.40	\$408.02
Thorton, Margaret A.		5	1-2-20	I	Fairfield	110.	\$4.50	\$495.55	12.45	6.07	\$511.52	\$63.10	\$448.42
						\$2,322.3	\$14,540.75	\$534.35	\$203.50	\$400.00	\$15,989.20	\$1,971.30	\$19,710.50

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—Cont'd.

RENTED—From bedroom, moderate rent, off street after 5 A.M., 868 Toronto st., off Kensington ave., near car.

DMS comfortable, breakfast, 75 Linden ave., near car.

ABLE room, furnished, to let; close in. Enquire 1091 Parkside.

let—Furnished bedroom, every convenience, breakfast if desired. 1033 St. Paul.

let—Furnished bedroom, suit one or two persons, single bed, terms mod. 1127 North Park.

let—Large, well furnished room with bath, gas, refrigerator, three men. RENTERS; 816 Blanchard st.

let—Comfortable room for two men, \$4.50 per week. Apply 816 Blanchard.

let—Furnished front room in new house, modern kitchen, bathroom.

Columbia. A new, modern building with heat and hot running water, very attractive, convenient location. Will this be a comfortable winter home? Call Mrs. J. W. Cornish at Broad and York.

Sylvester rooms; cleanliness and comfort guaranteed. \$8 per week up; call 715 Yates st.

let—Furnished rooms. Phone R3432.

NTED—Two gentlemen to share room, with or without board. Phone 1771.

MONEY TO LOAN

REMENTS for sale discounted. Hall & Ploey, View and Douglas sts. Phone 1771.

REMENTS of sale, wanted; none but good propositions. Call Victoria, Jones, Jenkinson, Hastings & Colby, 602 Broadway.

NEXY to loan and agreements bought. Apply to E. A. Harris & Co., 1225 Lake.

BRUAGES—We are open to discount on all merchandise, except furniture, and have several small sums of money available for loans. Call Victoria, Jones, Jenkinson, Hastings & Colby, 602 Broadway, Room 10, between Copeman and York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

and Investment Co. stock wanted in exchange for real estate, horses and lot or horse and rig. Owner, Box 1383, 1001 York.

LL give five lots in good Alberta town, value \$1400, as first payment on house lot in Victoria, not over \$1500, plus cash, monthly payments. Well built, modern. Box 1568, Colonist.

LL exchange for automobile or good lot of fine furniture. Call 1001 York, superbo tone. Box 2075, Colonist.

NTED—Fully paid stock in the Island Investment Co. in exchange for a house, lot or horse and rig. Value \$350. Owner, Box 1894, Colonist office.

HOUSES FOR RENT

et—the furniture contained in a 4-room house, consisting of elegant square settee, mahogany dining set, buffet and china cabinet, glass top, leather upholstered chairs, rug, etc. Price very cheap; bungalow, close in, for lease or purchase. The owner will sell part of this furniture at a bargain price. Call 2133, Colonist.

MODERN 8-room bungalow, five minutes' walk from post office; lease immediate; massive furnishing of this bungalow must be sold before November 5. Call 1001 York, superbo tone. Box 2075, Colonist.

rent—T-rooms house, close in, all modern, lovely view, large hall, best cash, or \$350 per month. Apply D. Roth, Mahon bldg., phone 1749.

rent—T-rooms house, close in, all modern, lovely view, large hall, best cash, or \$350 per month. Apply D. Roth, Mahon bldg., phone 1749.

as luck, last summer and secured a new, modern 8-room house near Gladstone and Belmont aye, for \$35 per month; also a new, modern 8-room house near Belmont will take the house over to some one who would like to see it. Call 2133, Colonist.

ROOM house for rent, and complete furnishings for sale; house rented only by the month. Call 2133, Colonist.

rent—Modern bungalow, Monterey ave., Columbia Investments Ltd., no right tenants after 3 p.m. today.

lease—House on North Hampshire rd., 8 rooms with furnace, just finished; also a new, modern 8-room house near Columbia Investments Ltd., 835 View Ave.

Q-rooms house for rent on Maple av., near Columbia Investments Ltd., 835 View Ave. Call 2133, Colonist.

rent on Nov. 11, 6-room house on Cloverdale av. for \$30 per month. Apply Lewis Co., 117 Pemberton blk., Phone 1749.

let—New, modern 5-roomed house on Burnside carline; no small children. Kelly, corner Burnside rd. and Washington.

rent on Nov. 11, 4-room house on Hoderick st. for \$40 per month. Apply D. Roth, Mahon bldg., phone 1749.

rent—6-roomed house on Harrison st., close in, all modern, \$35 per month. Lewis Co., 224-225 Pemberton bldg.

let, from December 1, large bungalow, modern, oak floors, small house, suitable for three horses; \$40 a month. Call 2133, Colonist.

DOMED bungalow on Collinson st. for rent, \$45 per month; six months notice required. Call 1001 York, superbo tone. Port at, phone 2724.

OOMED house to let; modern, close in, modern kitchen, furniture for sale, 154 Ontario st.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

URNISHED cottage wanted for a month. Near Oak Bay or Beacon Hill. Write circulars to Mrs. E. O. Cornish, Harwood Crescent.

URNISHED house wanted to rent in good location, not less than five rooms, all modern, close in. S. Clarke, Donohoe Hotel, stating terms.

rent—Six-roomed house, Harrison st., close in, all modern, \$45 per month. Apply Lewis Co., 117 Pemberton blk., Phone 1749.

MENT—Well furnished modern house, 5 or 6 rooms, family of two; no children. Box 1019, Colonist.

CHERRY COOKING, small house, far-past good rent. Box 1817, Colonist.

ment to rent—4 or 5-room unfurnished house, close in, all modern, desirable; state rent and locality. C. T. Murray, M.O. Box 619, Colonist.

ment to rent—3-room, furnished house, close in, all modern, desirable; state rent and locality. C. T. Murray, M.O. Box 619, Colonist.

NTED to rent, bungalow with garden, all modern, close in, \$20 to \$25 per month. Box 1888, Colonist.

MENT—Furnished house, 5 or 6 rooms to take possession immediately. Box 1019, Colonist.

NTED to rent by responsible business man, modern five to seven-roomed house, particulars on lease. Box 1019, Colonist.

ANTED to rent—3 or 4 roomed cottage, married couple, no children. Box 1887, Colonist.

ANTED to rent by responsible couple, house from people going away for year, everything included. Have set of cars. 1312, Colonist.

WANTED TO RENT

URNISHED bedroom wanted by young man and use of piano; board optional. 2084, Colonist.

URNISHED houses wanted. Hall & Ploey, View and Douglas sts. Phone 1771.

MENT—Furnished rooms, by single gentleman, close in, all modern, desirable; references if desired. Address 2114, Colonist.

FOR RENT

Phone 2470-2471

FOR SALE

B. C. Permanent Loan Co. Full Paid Shares

Private Wires to Chicago, New York, Boston and Montreal

MONEY TO LOAN

Restaurant
for Sale

for Sale **Acres**

Good will and furniture as a going concern, in the best part of the city. Three years' lease, cheap rent.

—

E.A. Harris & Co
Phone 2631. 1229 Douglas St.

REWARD

REWARD

\$250 reward will be paid to anyone who can give evidence that will lead to the identification of the person or persons who broke into Mr. Bullen's house at Pike Lake, section 9 and part of section 7, Highland district, within the first 20 days of October, 1935, and stole one 12-bore shotgun and one 12-bore rifle and a number of cartridges.

\$500 reward will be paid to anyone who
give evidence that will lead to

rest and conviction of the persons who
 take into the above-described house.
 A suitable reward will be paid to anyone
 at any time can lay information
 against any person found trespassing on
 above-described property.

HARRY F. BULLEN,
 Esquimaux Road.

To Buy or Build Houses
 or Pay Off Mortgages
 5%
 THE CANADIAN HOME INVESTMENT COMPANY

210-211 Central Bldg. Phone

NOTICE

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December, 1912, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Lands for the transfer of the licence for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the lots, subdivisions and parcels of land designated by Maps numbered 618, 618A and 618B of the Sidney, British Columbia, from Teaster & Taylor to Peter N. Teaster of British Columbia.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1912.

TEASTER & TAYLOR,

Holders of
 P. N. TESTER,

Applicant for Transfer,

NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway has deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C., this day, the 22nd October, 1912, to appeal all parties interested to appear and state their objections, if any.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 22nd day of October, 1912.

THORNTON FELL,

... and book of reference of t

of their railway being constructed on Vancouver Island in Cowichan Lake District, from station 43 x 00 to station 212.

Attestd Victoria, B. C. July 23, 1912.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Ry.
By T. H. WHITE,
Chief Engineer.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given

of Robertson and Rowley,
Dealers and Shippers, was dissolved
the twelfth day of September, one
thousand nine hundred and twelve. Busi-
ness hereafter will be carried on by
R. H. E. Rowley.

(Witness) SIDNEY ALFRED MITCHELL

NOTICE

Navigable Waters Protection Act
Notice is hereby given that Harold
Hargis and Marion Whitworth Har-

Sheriff's Sale

Under and by virtue of a Writ of *Peri Facias* issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and to me directed I have seized and taken possession of the goods and chattels of the Anderson Construction Company at the Islands, Victoria, consisting of con-

uction plant, hydrants, cast iron pipes, tees and elbows, blacksmith

ons and outfit, bar iron, picks, shovels, rope, pick handles, wheelbarrows, cement, cement mixer, powder, groceries, provisions, etc., and will offer the same for sale at Public Auction at the Upstairs on Wednesday next, November 6, 1912, at 10.40 a. m. Terms of sale cash.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff

Shelburne Office, Victoria, Oct. 31, 1912.

\$200 OFFERED

Notice to architects.—Competitive designs are invited for an exhibition building for Cowichan Agricultural Association. For particulars write or call on

W. H. HARRISON, Treasurer B.C. A. S. S.

Tenders are invited for the erection of
Two-room High School at Ladysmith,
B. C.
Plans and specifications may be obtained of
S. B. Bird, A. B. E. B. A., Architect,
303 Central Building, Victoria, or
Duncan Building, Vancouver, B. C.
Tenders to be received by the undersigned
on November 8, next, by 12 o'clock, noon,
sealed and endorsed.
Lowest or any tender will not
necessarily be accepted.
I. M. LOVIE, Secretary.

W. J. DOWLER, City Clerk.